"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Cloudy, showers tonight and Friday; southeasterly winds.
For full weather report see Page 17

VOL. LXVI...NO. 21,677. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, MAY 31, 1917.—EIGHTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York. | TWO CENTS Elsewhere N. Y. State, N. J., Conn. | THREE CENTS Other States.

AUSTRO-GERMAN SOCIALISTS STATE PEACE PROGRAM

Oppose Annexations and Indemnities and Would Restrict Air and Sea Warfare.

POLES AND FINNS TO BE FREE

Autonomy Under Austria for Galicia; Austria to Retain All Her Other Possessions.

CENTRAL ALLIES WOULD GAIN

Plan Proposed by Stockholm Delegates Would Leave Them Stronger Than Before the War.

STOCKHOLM, May 30, (via London.)—The peace program of the Austrian and German delegates to the Socialist conference to be held here, as formulated in a group conference, provides for no annexations, no indemnities, and restriction of mechanical means which may be employed in maritime and air warfare.

The six chief points of the program are enumerated as follows:

First—No annexations.
Second—No indemnities.
Third—The South Slavic lands and Austro-Hungarian crown lands to remain in the Dual Monarchy, but Socialists should support the efforts of their inhabitants to gain autonomy.
Fourth—Finland and Russian Poland to be independent States; the people of Galicia to have autonomy under the sovereignty of Austria. Under this head the assertion is made that "an enduring solution of the Polish problem can be expected to be reached in the future by free agreements between the two Central Powers and the independent State of Russian Poland."
Fifth—Restoration of freedom of commerce on land and sea; modification of the protectionist system; the establishment of "international administration" for all maritime routes and interoceanic canals; internationally built and administered railways.
Sixth—Return to the maritime principle established by the Paris peace treaty of 1856, especially regarding the prohibition of the capture or arming of merchantmen; abolishment of prize courts; reduction of the contraband list, taking therefrom especially all raw materials for clothing or food; modification of the rights of blockade and "restriction of mechanical means which may be employed in maritime and air warfare."

The delegates go on record as opposing the annexation of Belgium and declare themselves as "being friendly to Serbia's independence, which State, by joining with Montenegro, can assure itself of an outlet to the sea."

They declare that the Balkan States should arrange their own internal affairs without outside interference.

The future of Alsace and Lorraine is not mentioned.

The Czech, Polish, and Bosnian delegates attended the group conference, but did not join in the program. They will formulate their own program later.

Would Strengthen Central Powers.

The agreement of the German and Austrian Socialists, if carried out, would leave their nations stronger abroad and more centralized politically at home than they were before the war. Turkey is defended, and Italy's right to "Italia Irredenta" is not recognized, nor is France's to Alsace-Lorraine.

While the character of the "no annexation" and "no indemnity" stipulations agreed to by the Austrian and German Socialist delegates at Stockholm is not defined, the demands of the Russian Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates, which these stipulations are supposed to meet, are as follows: That no land conquered since the war began shall be held by its military occupants, and that Russian soldiers shall not further such occupation or be used to restore ancient frontiers—that is, to disturb the status quo ante-bellum.

The South Slavic lands included originally Carniola, Croatia, Slavonia, and Dalmatia, since 1908, Bosnia and Herzegovina, and now possibly old Serbia and Montenegro, although the latter are tentatively disposed of under another stipulation.

But some of what are termed South Slavic lands are also Crown lands. In the Crown lands of Tyrol and Vararlberg (the Trentino) and Görz and Gradisca (the Isonzo region) the Italians have penetrated. Russia is in possession of most of Bukowina. Hungary's only Crown land is Croatia, and Slavonia, inhabited by Serbo-Croats, although prior to 1867, Transylvania, now an integral part of the Kingdom, was also. The German-speaking Austrian Crown lands are Lower and Upper Austria, Salzberg, Styria, and Carinthia; the Czech-speaking are Bohemia and Moravia. Carniola is Slovenic; Silesia is German and Polish; Galicia, Polish and Ruthenian, and Dalmatia, Serbo-Croatian.

Finland has already petitioned the Russian Provisional Government for independence. It was ceded to the Emperor of Russia by Sweden in 1809, and its autonomy was to be perpetual. From 1809, however, until the Russian revolution it was gradually stripped of its rights and Russianized.

First, the late Russian Imperial Government granted Poland autonomy and then independence. On Nov. 4, 1916, the Emperors of Germany and Austria-Hungary created the "independent Kingdom of Poland." The difference between the two autonomous schemes is that, while the first pertains to Russian Po-

Continued on Page 2.

For your stomach's sake drink Dr. Brush's Kumyss.—Advt.

Chinese Governors Threaten to Declare Independence

PEKING, May 30.—Numerous Military Governors have demanded the cancellation of the Presidential mandate dismissing Tuan Chi-jui from the Premiership, considering the President's action unconstitutional. Li Chaing-Hsi, whose nomination as successor to Tuan was approved by the Senate, has refused to accept the Premiership.

The Military Governors of Honan, Anhwei, and Shantung Provinces and at Mukden have threatened to declare their independence unless their demands for the cancellation of the mandate are conceded. The Military Governor of Mukden, Chang Tsaolin, has occupied the railway stations 100 miles to the south, while the Military Governor of Anhwei has occupied the southern section of the Tien-Tsin-Pukow Railway.

Through traffic has not been interfered with and the lives of foreigners are safe.

FREEDOM OF SEAS THE GERMANS SEEK

It Is Absolute Domination by Kaiser's Navy from Belgian Coast, Reventlow Avows.

DECEIVED IN MR. WILSON

Berlin Thought He Could Be Fooled by Soft Sawder, Berlin Professor Says.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, May 30.—Professor Herton Delmer, who was attached to the Berlin University as Professor of English many years before the outbreak of the war, has just arrived here from Germany with his family. The professor spent the first months of the war in the internment camp at Ruhleben, but was subsequently released and permitted to live in Berlin with his family, where they endured many hardships and privations, resulting in broken health.

"The spirit of the German people," said Professor Delmer today to the representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES, "is now kept up by hopes of results from the ruthless submarine warfare and the widespread belief that Great Britain is about to be forced to surrender, but otherwise the people realize that Germany is at the end of her tether.

"When America first entered the war the cue was that America was a decadent dollar nation, not to be feared for war, and that no further effectual help could be given to the Allies by her, as she had already helped all she could financially and materially. The more serious minded, however, regarded this as a mistake, and many considered that the Government had played the fool where America was concerned. Men like Maximilian Harden outspokenly declare the policy which led to the break with the United States to have been exceedingly shortsighted. The nation feels it has been deceived in President Wilson, as it took him for a man who could be won by soft sawder. He is now the most hated man in Germany."

The professor attended the big annexationists meeting organized by Count zu Reventlow, and says that the people were not overenthusiastic. The meeting was, however, important, as it brought out the first clear definition of what Germans mean by freedom of the seas, although this part of the Count's speech was never reported even in his own organ. Reventlow said:

"Before the war we had freedom of the seas in a certain sense. But what we mean by freedom of the seas is not a mere peace-time freedom for trade in all seas. What we need and must have is such a degree of German naval power as shall guarantee its immediate superiority over possible enemies on the seas at the beginning of hostilities. That is why the Belgian coast is absolutely necessary to us. We must have the power and facilities immediately to bring our submarines and other naval forces to bear on our principal enemy."

Professor Delmer believes that all the navy party seek is the same sort of complete supremacy which the German Army enjoyed at the first part of the war.

AUSTRIA, WORRIED, ASKS GERMANY FOR AID

Hard Pressed When Italians Smashed Carso Line Now Fears a New Russian Attack.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ITALIAN HEADQUARTERS, May 29, (Dispatch to The London Times.)—The Austrian command seems gravely preoccupied. There is news of a council of war at Laibach, and the report goes that an appeal has been made to Germany to send further help that will be necessary if Triest is to be saved.

The enemy was certainly pushed very hard for men during last attack. When fresh troops, whom he placed in line a week or ten days ago were broken by the Italian attack the only reserves available were tired men, who had been sent out of the trenches in March, battalions who had been in the second line and some troops who had just arrived from the eastern front, and were still weary from the journey.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

VEVEY, Switzerland, May 30, (Dispatch to The London Daily Mail.)—An account of the situation in Austria-Hungary was furnished by a personage who has just arrived from Vienna, where he was in close contact with Government circles. He says the food question in the Dual Monarchy is genuinely acute, suffering among the lower classes being particularly severe.

Military circles in Vienna frankly admit the prospect of another Russian offensive. Irreparable disaster was averted last year only by the providential suspension of Brusiloff's offensive. Even then Turkey's aid was necessary to re-establish the situation.

Last week conferences of Albanian chiefs were held in Vienna for the purpose of raising fresh forces to liberate the Austrian troops occupying Albanian territory. No solution was reached, several chiefs betraying a disposition toward a rapprochement with Italy.

FEDERAL AGENTS WATCH ANTI-DRAFT EFFORTS HERE

No-Conscription League Here Has Issued 100,000 Circulars Opposing Registration.

ATTACKS THE NATION'S WILL

Attorney General Gregory Orders Agents Everywhere to Attend Anti-Draft Meetings.

MAKES THREAT OF ARRESTS

Stenographers to Take Notes of Speeches—District Attorneys and Marshals Told to be Vigilant.

The attention of the Federal Secret Service agents in New York has been called to the fact that various so-called anti-conscription societies are actively at work in the city in opposition to the enforcement of the selective draft law passed by Congress, under the provisions of which every man in the United States between the ages of 21 and 31 years is required to register on next Tuesday. There are various organizations of the sort mentioned. Some of them are much more outspoken than others. Some try to keep within the law, while others plainly urge men, who are liable for service to "resist conscription" and "to give assistance to those who come in conflict with the Government."

Documents in which the quoted statements made above appear were called to the attention of officials of the Department of Justice yesterday, and an investigation is now under way to determine whether or not action shall be taken. The most outspoken of the documents now in the possession of the authorities was issued by the so-called No-Conscription League of 20 East 125th Street, among the members of which are many persons well known in anarchistic and I. W. W. circles.

Urges Resistance to Draft.

This document, which urges resistance to the enforcement of the law—100,000 copies of it, is said, have been sent all over the country, describes the draft as "Prussianizing America" and assails "war-mad jingoes" and "the war profiters" who order "murder."

The league's platform contains these paragraphs:

We oppose conscription because we are internationalists, anti-militarists, and opposed to all wars waged by capitalistic Governments.

We will fight for what we choose to fight for; we will never fight simply because we are ordered to fight.

We believe that the militarization of America is an evil that far outweighs, in its anti-social and anti-libertarian effects, any good that may come from America's participation in the war.

Resist conscription. Organize meetings. Join our league. Send us money. Help us to give assistance to those who come in conflict with the Government. Help us to publish literature against militarism and against conscription.

In other documents issued by various anti-conscription organizations and individual agitators the Selective Draft act is assailed, and the President himself also is made the subject of bitter attack. In furtherance of the anti-draft campaign now under way it is announced that a great mass meeting will be held in the upper part of the city on Monday night, the eve of registration day, at which prominent in anarchistic and I. W. W. movements will be the chief speakers. Other meetings of the same kind, it is said, will be held in other parts of the country between now and registration day.

All can do now, it can be said on official authority, will be promptly called to account. The law passed by Congress and approved by President Wilson on May 18 says:

Any person who shall wilfully fail or refuse to present himself for registration or to submit thereto as herein provided, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, upon conviction in the District Court of the United States having jurisdiction thereof, be punished by imprisonment for not more than one year, and shall thereupon be duly registered.

For the benefit of agitators who urge disobedience of the law the following quotation from the law is cited by the authorities:

Any person who evades or aids another to evade the requirements of this act or of said regulations, &c., shall be punished by imprisonment for not more than one year, or, if subject to military law, shall be tried by court-martial and suffer such punishment as a court-martial may direct.

All arrangements for the registration on Tuesday have been completed. About 6,000 registrars who will register 600,000 men in New York will be sworn in today and tomorrow. The police arrangements are also complete for the maintenance of order at the various registration places. The Federal Grand Jury will convene on Monday ready to take up violations of the selective draft law, and the entire force of the Board of Elections has been mobilized to aid in carrying out the provisions of the law.

ANTI-DRAFT SPEAKERS WILL BE ARRESTED

Gregory Issues Sweeping Instructions to Federal Agents to Watch Agitators.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 30.—Federal agents will attend all meetings throughout the country where there is likely to be agitation against registration as prescribed in the army draft law. They will do so under instructions from Attorney General Gregory, who has ordered that stenographic reports of speeches at such meetings be taken for careful study to determine whether arrests of speakers should follow.

The action of the Federal authorities in New York City in detailing representatives to attend the First American Conference for Democracy and Terms of Peace, to be held at Madison Square Garden today and tomorrow was in accordance with instructions issued in Washington.

In explanation of its action the Department of Justice tonight authorized this statement:

"The Department of Justice today

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German Troops Going Back to the Russian Front

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, May 30, (Dispatch to The London Daily Mail.)—I learn from an unimpeachable source that the Germans recently sent a large number of troops eastward, accompanied by naval guns, with naval crews.

Berlin's hope that a Russian offensive might be staved off by peace negotiations, genuine or otherwise, appears to have been abandoned, for the Frankfort Gazette this morning twice emphasizes in a leading article the statement in the German official report of yesterday that "Russian and Rumanian attacks are expected."

The Germans also are being prepared for a renewal of heavy fighting in France, probably in the sector of Wytschaete, south of Ypres.

WON'T MISS DRAFT ON FOREIGN SOIL

Refugees Who Went to Cuba Will Not Escape the Conscription Act.

EXODUS ALSO TO MEXICO

Washington Expects to Reach Any Skulkers on Their Return to Their Home Land.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVANA, May 30.—During the last ten days steamers from the United States have been bringing a number of young Americans, many of whom make no concealment of the fact that they left home to escape registration under the conscription act.

According to an official statement issued by the American Consulate General today, their efforts will be successful because, according to the statement, the War Department of the United States considers registration abroad under the Selective Draft act as voluntary.

LAREDO, Texas, May 30.—Federal officials here today disclosed the fact that from fifteen to twenty young Americans, with little baggage but carrying plenty of money and apparently of good families, are crossing into Mexico daily.

They go south ostensibly to mine, prospect for oil, or pursue other occupations for which they apparently are not trained, and it is believed by officials that they are leaving the United States to avoid conscription.

Most of the young men are from Eastern States, some being from points as far East as Maine and New Hampshire. A full description is taken of each American leaving the country for future identification.

SEATTLE, May 30.—The date for the registration of eligible men for the selective draft in Alaska has been left to the discretion of Governor Strong of that territory. On June 5, a large part of the territory will still be icebound. A registration date in Autumn probably will be chosen. It is reported that many men of military age joined the cannery crews bound for remote points in Bering Sea with the declared intention of avoiding registration June 5. The change of date will enable them to be registered.

PLAN TO REACH SKULKERS.

Registration Cards Sent Abroad—Efforts to Block Escape.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 30.—If there are any Americans who contemplate endeavoring to evade registration on June 5 by going to Cuba, Mexico, Canada, or other foreign lands they will find it difficult to succeed in their efforts. Steps are being taken to register all Americans abroad except those who are fighting in the ranks of the Entente armies.

Inasmuch as it might embarrass the Entente Powers for this Government to undertake to compel all Americans abroad to register, the principle upon which the War Department is now acting is that registration of Americans abroad for the selective draft would not for the present be attempted compulsorily in the case of Americans already abroad, but those who fail to register while abroad and are not serving in the Entente cause, may be dealt with after they return to the United States, if it is possible to reach them under the law.

The report reached Washington tonight that within the last ten days a very large number of young Americans had gone to Cuba, and that the Consulate General there had announced that the War Department considered registration abroad for the selective draft a voluntary matter. This is only true in a sense. War Department officials were unwilling to give an official ruling tonight, but it was evident from what they said that they intend to do everything within their power, short of legal compulsion, in foreign countries to obtain registration cards from all Americans abroad not actually serving on the side of the United States in the war.

At the request of the Provost Marshal General's office the State Department has supplied American embassies, legations, and consulates abroad with registration cards which are to be filled out by Americans and mailed to this country to be considered in the selective draft process. Registration agencies are being opened at all American embassies, legations, and consulates.

As the United States Government may not be able to undertake to operate its penal laws in foreign countries for the purpose of compelling registration, this is not being attempted, and for this reason it is true that Americans abroad may look upon registration as a voluntary matter. However, it is probable that when they return to this country they will be proceeded against for having evaded registration.

It was learned tonight that the Provost Marshal General's office early foresaw the contingency of dealing with a possible effort to evade registration by Americans going to Cuba, Mexico and Canada or other foreign countries. Fortunately there was no general exodus of Americans to Cuba or Canada before steps were taken to close those avenues of escape from registration.

The question of the status of Americans abroad and those going abroad came up early in the consideration of

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SOLDIERS IN KHAKI DIVIDE TRIBUTES WITH HEROIC DEAD

City's Thousands Cheer as One for Men Ready to Fight, in Memorial Parade.

GREATEST DAY SINCE 1898

Spanish War Veterans Share Honors with Thin Blue Line of the Struggle of the Sixties.

BOYS STIR BIG ENTHUSIASM

Fighting America of Tomorrow Worthy to Safeguard Glories and Liberties Won.

New York City observed Memorial Day yesterday in war attire—to a large extent in fighting khaki, accompanied by a glint of bayonets and a martial roll of drums that was intended to convey more than a sentimental significance.

It was the first Memorial Day in nineteen years that had found the nation at war, and the tributes were as much for the living and the willing, as to the dead; as much for those who were ready to serve, as for those who had served.

The white-haired veterans who marched up Riverside Drive and passed in review before Governor Whitman and an imposing assemblage at the Soldiers and Sailors' Monument recognized this, and willingly shared the plaudits with the companies of young, alert Americans who carried flags unscarred by battle, but who seemed as determined as had been the "boys of '61" to do their duty to their country.

The 50,000 school boys, who stepped briskly along Fifth Avenue in the great parade that lasted nearly five hours, were cheered as much because they represented the fighting America of tomorrow, as because they recalled the deeds of '61 and 1898. At Union Square, where a great throng witnessed the unveiling of the big land battleship; at the parades in the Bronx and Brooklyn; in the speeches at luncheons, dinners, and outdoor exercises; and even in the solemn services in the cemeteries, the same spirit was everywhere manifest.

"I believe with all my heart in commemorating the great days of the nation's past," said Theodore Roosevelt, addressing 10,000 persons, who had assembled at Mineola to review a parade of reservists, "but only on condition that we make each commemoration an incentive for us to do our duty in the present."

Major Gen. Bell, speaking at a luncheon attended by civil war veterans and their friends, and prominent persons taking part in exercises at Grant's Tomb, delivered similar messages.

It would be impossible to estimate the number of persons who thronged the streets of the five boroughs to witness the parades and the exercises, but there seemed to be even more in places—if that were possible—than turned out to greet the French and British High War Commissions. Almost from the time Captain H. R. Warner, grandson of a veteran of the War of 1812, performed the ancient rite of raising the flag over the historic block house in Central Park, until late in the afternoon, the streets of Manhattan resounded to the roll of drums and the tread of marching feet.

In Trinity Churchyard school boys decorated the grave of William Bradford, America's first printer, and later attended the unveiling of a shield to William Alexander, the Sixth Earl of Stirling. Exercises equally novel and picturesque were held in other cemeteries and in some of the parks.

Thousands of members of the Home Defense League also paraded and were applauded for their soldierly bearing and alert appearance.

WARTIME HONORS FOR G. A. R. VETERANS

Thousands Cheer Parade of the Thinning Line of the Men Who Fought in the Sixties.

"Many years have passed since a Decoration Day parade in this city aroused so much patriotic enthusiasm as marked the movement of the column of Grand Army veterans and auxiliary organizations down Fifth Avenue yesterday. Probably not since their homecoming from the war 'back in the sixties' have the veterans heard such lusty cheers for their tattered flags as they heard on this march down the flag-bordered avenue."

Thus began the account published in THE NEW YORK TIMES of May 31, 1898, of the Memorial Day parade of that year, a year when the United States was at war with Spain. And with a single change, the substitution of Riverside Drive for Fifth Avenue, the description applies equally well to the parade of this year, when the country is again at war.

There were fewer Grand Army veterans in yesterday's line of march; their ranks had paid the toll of nineteen years. But the 400 old men who marched yesterday had marched in 1898 and, just as in 1898, they had declared their reception the greatest they had ever experienced, so yesterday they asserted that never before had such a crowd turned out to greet them.

And there were other veterans in the ranks yesterday, not so old, not so grizzled, not so feeble as the Grand Army men, but none the less veterans. They were the men who had fought against Spain, and for most of them the experience of marching in a Memorial Day parade in wartime was new, for in 1898 they were in camp in the

Continued on Page 4.

MUST FIGHT OUT CAUSE OF HUMAN LIBERTY AND THUS PROVE OUR SERVICE, SAYS WILSON; U-BOAT SINKINGS AGAIN CUT BY OUR HELP

Only Nineteen British Ships Sunk Last Week; Lowest Number Since the Week of March 11

LONDON, May 30.—Eighteen British merchant vessels of more than 1,600 tons were sunk during the last week, it was officially announced tonight. One vessel of less than 1,600 tons and two fishing vessels were sunk. The announcement reads:

Arrivals, 2,719; sailings, 2,768.

British merchant vessels sunk by mines or submarines—Over 1,600 tons, eighteen; under 1,600 tons, one.

British merchant vessels unsuccessfully attacked, including one previously reported, seventeen.

British fishing vessels sunk, two.

This report includes all mercantile tonnage whether employed by the Government or otherwise.

The total of sinkings of British merchantmen (nineteen recorded) in the above Admiralty report is the lowest since the week ended March 11, when the total was seventeen. The number of sinkings in the week ended April 8 was the same as that of last week.

Following are comparative statistics of the three weeks ended May 6 (the American flotilla arrived at Queenstown May 4) and the three weeks ended May 27, the "ship movement" comprising arrivals and departures from British ports:

LOSSES REPORTED FROM APRIL 16 TO MAY 6 INCLUSIVE.

Week Ended.	Ships Over 1,600 Tons	Ships Under 1,600 Tons.	Ships Movements.
April 22.....	40	15	5,207
April 29.....	38	13	5,406
May 6.....	24	22	4,873
Totals....	102	50	15,486

Ratio of ship movements to sinkings, 102 to 1.

LOSSES REPORTED FROM MAY 7 TO 27 INCLUSIVE.

Week Ended.	Ships Over 1,600 Tons	Ships Under 1,600 Tons.	Ships Movements.
May 13.....	18	5	5,120
May 20.....	18	9	5,423
May 27.....	18	1	5,487
Totals...	54	15	16,030

Ratio of ship movements to sinkings, 231 to 1.

London Writer Hints U-Boats Are Being Trapped on Way Home

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Thursday, May 31.—The Daily News's naval correspondent writes:

"Although official secrecy must be stringently observed, it is regarded as significant that a strong impression prevails in outside circles that there is now a greater element of certainty as to the fate of enemy submarines.

"Those theorists, who lately have been discussing in the press the probability of the present comparative inactivity of submarines being due to many having returned to port for overhauling with a view to coming out again in force and repeating their earlier performances, are not generally credited in influential circles. Greater favor is accorded to the supposition that they will never come back, for the simple reason that they have been trapped on their way home."

The British officials are loud in their praise of the efficiency and zeal of the Americans, who are helping materially to keep the submarine menace down and make the patrol more effective.

The British Admiral is very popular with our naval men, and the warships of the two nations are working together as one force harmoniously.

WILSON REASSURES ALLIES

Nation Ready to Come to Their Aid, He Tells Memorial Day Throng.

SEES OUR IDEALS ATTAINED

Believes That America Is About to Realize the Full Fruition of Her Great Purpose.

CHEERED BY BLUE AND GRAY

President's Address at Arlington Cemetery Stirs Union and Confederate Veterans.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 30.—"We did not set this Government up in order that we might have a separate and selfish liberty, for we are now ready to come to your assistance and fight out upon the field of the world the cause of human liberty," was the message which President Wilson delivered today to the allies of America in the war against Prussian autocracy in his Memorial Day address at Arlington.

The President delivered his speech before a huge throng in the amphitheatre behind the historic Lee mansion. He spoke briefly, but he was interrupted frequently by applause. Veterans of both the Federal and the Confederate Armies heard him, and mingling with the old warriors were the drab-clad soldiers who soon will carry to the other side of the Atlantic the spirit of America as expounded by President Wilson.

"America will once more have an opportunity to show to the world that she was born to serve mankind," said the President.

As he spoke he looked at the thin lines of veterans who listened intently, leaning forward with their ears cupped that they might lose nothing of the address. The old men cheered wildly and began impressing upon the youthful soldiers the duty that lay before them in fighting America's fight as they had done in '61.

The President showed plainly his elation over the spirit of the veterans. And he was not less impressed by the fervent applause of the youngsters in uniform. At times he spoke almost entirely to the youths.

"The program," said the President, "has conferred an unmerited dignity upon the remarks I am going to make by calling them an address, because I am not here to deliver an address; I am here merely to show in my official capacity the sympathy of this great Government with the object of this occasion, and also to speak just a word of the sentiment that is in my own heart.

"Any Memorial Day of this sort is, of course, a day touched with sorrowful memory, and yet I for one do not see how we can have any thought of pity for the men whose memory we honor today. I do not pity them. I envy them, rather, because theirs is a great work for liberty accomplished and we are in the midst of a work unfinished, testing our strength where their strength already has been tested. There is a touch of sorrow, but there is a touch of reassurance also in a day like this, because we know how the men of America have responded to the call of the cause of liberty, and it fills our minds with a perfect assurance that that response will come again in equal measure, with equal majesty, and with a result which will hold the attention of all mankind.

"When you reflect upon it, these men who died to preserve the Union, died to preserve the instrument which we are now using to serve the world—a free nation espousing the cause of human liberty. In one sense the great struggle into which we have now entered is an American struggle, because it is in the sense of American honor and American rights, but it is something even greater than that; it is a world struggle. It is a struggle of men who love liberty everywhere, and in this cause America will show herself greater than ever because she will rise to a greater thing. We have said in the beginning that we planned this great Government that men who wish freedom might have a place of refuge and a place where their hope could be realized and now, having established such a Government, having preserved such a Government, having vindicated the power of such a Government, we are saying to all mankind, 'We did not set this Government up in order that we might have a selfish and separate liberty, for we are now ready to come to your assistance and fight out upon the fields of the world the cause of human liberty.' In this thing America attains her full dignity and the full fruition of her great purpose.

"No man can be glad that such things have happened as we have witnessed in these last fateful years, but perhaps it may be permitted to us to be glad that we have an opportunity to show the principles that we profess to be living principles that live in our hearts, and to have a chance by the pouring out of our blood and treasure to vindicate the things that we have professed. For, my friends, the real fruition of life is to do the things we have said we wished to do. There are times when work seems empty and only action seems great. Such a time has come, and in the providence of God America will once more have an opportunity to show to the world that she was born to serve mankind."

After the ceremonies the President motored back to the White House. He was cheered repeatedly as the car rolled out of the beautiful cemetery.

RESUME FIGHTING NEAR ST. QUENTIN

Germans Shell French Lines Heavily—Enemy Attack in Champagne Fails.

BRITISH WIN IN THE AIR

Many Combats Fought Recently at Dizzy Height of Three Miles and a Half.

PARIS, May 30.—After many days of inactivity fighting was resumed today south of St. Quentin, the artillery on both sides raging throughout the night and all day today. German patrols were out in force during the night and many skirmish encounters took place.

The Germans attacked French trenches south of Mont Blond in Champagne last night, but they were driven back, abandoning dead and wounded. The French captured some prisoners and material, including a flame thrower.

A small attack was made by the French on Hill 304, on the left bank of the Meuse, (Verdun region,) resulting in the capture of a few prisoners.

The official communication issued tonight reads as follows:

The artillery of both sides continued very active during the day in the region south of St. Quentin and in Champagne.

The energetic reply of our batteries brought to an end a somewhat spirited bombardment of our trenches at Mont Haut and Casque.

The afternoon statement follows:

Violent artillery fighting and patrol encounters occurred south of St. Quentin.

In Champagne a German attack, delivered by special units in an attempt to approach our trenches south of Mont Blond, was repulsed. Driven back by the violence of our fire, the enemy abandoned dead and wounded. We took prisoners, and also captured one machine gun and a flame-projecting device.

On the left bank of the Meuse we attacked the German lines at Hill 304, destroying important defense works and bringing back ten prisoners. Elsewhere the night was calm.

Two German airplanes were brought down by our pilots yesterday. It is learned that a German machine was sent to earth on Sunday in the region of Filain.

Raids on the British Front.

LONDON, May 30.—The War Office issued the following statement today:

Hostile raiding parties were repulsed last night in the neighborhood of Fontaine-lez-Croisilles and west of Lens.

South of Neuve Chapelle our patrols entered the enemy's trenches and inflicted casualties. Nothing else of special interest occurred.

Inactivity, Berlin Says.

BERLIN, May 30, (via London.)—Inactivity along the Franco-Belgian front, except for scouting operations and artillery fire, is indicated by today's Army Headquarters report. The other fronts also are quiet. The statement reads:

During the day the artillery activity was lively only in the Wytschaete sector. In the evening the firing increased at other places.

British reconnoitring advances on

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DENIED U-BOATS WERE CHECKED

Naval Officer in England Wrote Justice Scudder on May 5 of Dark Outlook.

DAY AFTER FLOTILLA CAME

Washington, However, Thinks His Pessimism Is Negatived by Operations Since.

Supreme Court Justice Scudder of Brooklyn made public yesterday the contents of a letter which he received in the morning mail from a friend, an officer, who is serving on one of the American naval vessels in British waters. This letter, which was written the day after the American destroyer fleet arrived in England, read:

My Dear Judge: May 5, 1917.

I am taking the liberty of writing to you in order that, knowing the truth, you may be able to remedy the evil. A number of destroyers arrived in port yesterday after a ten days' trip. This proves that the boats of this type can cross—it had never been attempted before. What I am writing to you about is just this: The situation is really getting out of control. The American public has been fed on lies for so long that it will be doubly difficult to impress it with facts. The simple facts of increasing danger and importance are:

First. More ships are sunk per month than can possibly be replaced in the same interval of time.

Second. An insignificant number of submarines is being destroyed.

Third. Not one-tenth as many have been accounted for to date as we have been led to believe. A hundred American sea-going destroyers operating from this side may hold the situation in check long enough to enable the allied army to drive the Germans from France and Belgium. If the United States does not immediately embark on the construction of at least 100, and preferably 200, destroyers, then it will have only itself to blame, for the handwriting on the wall is already too plain.

I cannot write in detail. The letter would not get through. The situation is so serious that I am writing to you directly to tell you how things stand and to urge you not to believe the reassuring statements brought back by publishers and writers. I am where the submarine is operating most extensively, and, for us, the cards are now on the table. The American public must be scared into a realization of the truth, if its present isolation prevents temporarily the growth of the patriotic impulse.

Justice Scudder said that when he received the letter he decided that it would be for the best interests of the nation to have it made public. He refused to give the name of the writer of the letter for fear of possible consequences. He asserted that he did not wish to make a martyr of him. He did say, however, that the writer was a graduate of Annapolis and a naval officer. The Justice would not indicate the rank of the officer.

WASHINGTON OPTIMISTIC.

U-Boats Curbed Since America's Destroyers Joined Patrol, It Is Held.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 30.—Secretary Daniels declined to comment tonight on the statements contained in a letter re-

Continued on Page 2.

DEMANDS SEPARATE PEACE FOR THE U. S.

"Conference on Democracy" Wants It When Germany Ends U-Boat Warfare.

HILLQUIT LEADS DELEGATES

Victor Berger, Without Passport, Says He Expects to Go to Stockholm, and Hints at Food Riots.

A separate peace between the United States and Germany, when Germany stops her present submarine warfare, and an immediate declaration on the part of the United States to support the war program of the Workmen's and Soldiers' Council of Russia, were demanded yesterday by the so-called First Conference on Democracy and Terms of Peace being held in the Garden Theatre, Madison Avenue and Twenty-seventh Street, and attended by delegates from those sections of the country where the Hillquit-Beyer Socialists have some voting strength. It was denied that the conference is a pro-German affair, although the most of the speakers uttered sentiments which it is generally understood have the approval of the German Government in its present world wide propoganda to bring about a German made peace.

Morris Hillquit, one of the three American delegates to the Socialist conference, at Stockholm, who could not obtain a passport from the State Department, presented a resolution, adopted by an overwhelming majority, which among other things demands that the Government agree to a peace in which neither territory nor indemnities for any of the belligerents shall figure. That the United States should make peace with Germany when German ceases her submarine warfare was a sentiment that evoked applause every time it was uttered. Nearly all the speakers asserted that none of the people of the United States knows why the country went to war against Germany, and were much applauded therefor.

There were about 400 delegates in the theatre when the conference was called to order by the Rev. Dr. Judah L. Magnes. Some of those present were Victor L. Berger, former Congressman from Wisconsin, and Algernon Lee, who, with Mr. Hillquit, were to have been the American delegates to the Stockholm Conference; Professor Scott Nearing, the Rev. Jenkin Lloyd Jones, who went to Europe on the Ford peace ship; Professor Emily Greene Balch of Massachusetts, Norman M. Thomas, Assemblyman Shiplacoff of Brooklyn, Louis P. Lochner, another of the Ford crusaders, Harry Weinberger, Mrs. Florence Kelly, James H. Maurer, the Pennsylvania labor leader; William I. Hull, John Reed, and Lindley M. Keasbey. In his opening address Dr. Magnes said the conference was called on the assumption that the Government is anxious to hear what the citizens have to say about the present war. Another purpose, he added, was to urge President Wilson to make an immediate public announcement of the war and peace aims of the United States.

What Are America's Terms.

"Our young men," he declared, "are about to be drafted into military service and our soldiers are about to be sent across the seas. What, in concrete terms that every man can understand, are they to fight for and upon what terms will America be ready to end the war and make peace? We urge further that when such concrete aims shall have been formulated, the President declare as a standing peace offer to Germany that whenever these specified aims shall have been achieved we are ready to end the war. The President and Congress have said that we have gone to war because of Germany's illegal and brutal submarine warfare. Will we be ready to end the war and make peace if this ruthless submarine warfare be ended? This question should be answered clearly because as to it there is confusion in the minds of the public."

Dr. Magnes said that the Russian Government had been denounced as blundering and unscrupulous because of its "eminently humane, just, clear-sighted policy." Russia's one great aim, he added, is to save "the new democracy and the new republic." The peace program of the Russians, which asks neither indemnities nor territory, offers a reasonable basis for a speedy democratic peace.

Mr. Berger in his speech referred to the refusal of the Government to give him a passport to attend the Stockholm conference. He said he still expected to go, but did not say how he would get there. He asked his audience to overlook his German accent, but the war, he added, also has a German accent. The present war, he said, is a monstrous marriage between Lombard Street, London, and Wall Street, New York. "Every time anybody mentions peace," said Berger, "a war baby dies."

This war," he continued, "is exceedingly unpopular in the Middle West. People are lukewarm about it in the South and if the Far West is prepared to fight anybody it is Japan and not Germany. The real trouble with our country at this time is that we have a rubber-stamp Congress. It has abdicated its powers. Nothing could afford more convincing proof of this than that a so-called Democratic Congress allowed Elihu Root to teach Russia democracy. As a matter of fact, no country in the world has a Chief Executive with as much power as that possessed by the President at this moment. He is chief administrator, lord executioner, and chief legislator. Indeed this is the only autocracy left in the world."

"In fact we are going to shoot democracy into Germany until none is left here. We want to know why we are in this war. We are paying the price in blood and money and we have a right to know. If we get no answer, and if we have food riots in New York, Chicago, and Milwaukee, then the people of this country will rise as their comrades in Russia did and establish a true social democracy and republic."

Says Germans Will Not Control.

Algernon Lee, the third of the Stockholm delegates, said:

"The charge that the Stockholm conference was engineered by the German Government or even by the German Socialists has not the slightest foundation in fact. Arrangements for the conference are in the hands of the International Socialist Bureau, consisting of Socialist Party representatives of all countries, the practical work being done by the bureau's Executive Committee, composed of the members from Belgium and Holland. These are Emile Vandervelde, Camille Huysmans, Edouard Anseele, P. J. Troelstra, and Henri Van Kol, and since the conference is to take place in Stockholm the committee is assisted by the Socialist Party of Sweden, under the leadership of Hjalmar Branting.

"At the proposed conference, as at all international Socialist gatherings, the vote is by nationalities, each country having votes proportionate to its importance and the strength of its Socialist and Labor movement. Upon the established basis, the voting strength of the different national groups at the Stockholm conference will be 50 for the Central Powers, 123 for the Allied countries, and 48 for the neutral countries."

Other speakers were Alexander Trachtenberg, Louis P. Lochner, and Ludwig Lore, editor of the New Yorker Volks-Zeitung. Various committees were announced at the evening sessions, among the persons appointed to one or more of them being Miss Jane Addams, Randolph Bourne, Messrs. Hillquit, Berger, and Lee, Henry Bergh, the Rev. Richard Hogue, Professor Dana, of Columbia University, Winter Russell, Alfred J. Boulton, Harry Weinberger, Joseph Schlossberg, Max Eastman, Max Pine, Rose Scheidermann, Job Hariman, and Leonora O'Reilly. There will be two day sessions today and a mass meeting in Madison Square Garden tonight.

ASK REPEAL OF CONSCRIPTION.

New Jersey Socialists Want It for Wealth, Railroads, and Mines.

Special to The New York Times.

HACKENSACK, N. J., May 30.—The annual convention of the New Jersey Socialists was held today at the People's Congregation Church in Ridgefield Park. Chairman Valentine Vausch presided and about 500 delegates from all over the State were present. Resolutions were adopted urging the repeal of the conscription law and providing for conscription of wealth, railroads, and mines.

It was decided to appoint a committee to protect Socialists who are unjustly arrested and imprisoned on account of denouncing conscription.

REFUSE TO OPPOSE DRAFT.

Jewish Socialists Decline to Listen to Anti-Conscriptionists.

The efforts of a few of the anti-conscriptionists among the 200 delegates at the convention of the Jewish Socialist Federation of America, held at 175 East Broadway, failed to force any official action in opposition to the operation of the selective military draft law, although it was agitated until the session ended yesterday. Others of the delegates who were equally opposed to the draft, but who asserted that nothing of practical effect could be accomplished at this time by such opposition of the law, were equally unsuccessful in getting official indorsement of a move to work for its repeal.

J. B. Salutsky, Chairman of the convention, a New York delegate, speaking against action by the convention for or against any feature of the draft provision, said: "Had Rosenfeld or Meyer London is the spokesman for the Socialists in Congress, and we should be guided by his attitude. We must obey the laws of the country and be guided by our leaders in this as in all other matters."

Other speakers supported Chairman Salutsky and suggested that the Socialist policy concerning war matters was one entirely within the province of the National Socialist Party, and not a subject properly to be considered by any affiliated body or faction of the party. The names of the leaders against the conscription measure were not disclosed. It was said that one of them was a Western delegate.

Practically all of the delegates at the Socialist session are against the war on general principles, but so far as the convention is concerned any action of resistance to matters affecting it must be a question for individual consideration. A squad of Russian sailors, in naval uniform, was admitted to the convention yesterday as guests.

The convention decided by a vote of 117 to 5 to take no further part in co-operation with the American Jewish Congress concerning Russian affairs and ordered its fourteen delegates withdrawn from membership in the Executive Committee of 140 on the grounds that "the Russian people are now free and the rights of the Jewish people restored. We see no reason for American Jewry to interfere in the internal affairs of Russia."

The convention repudiated the Zionist movement and decided not to elect delegates on June 10, to attend the American Zionists' Convention at Baltimore on June 24.

This action was taken, it was said, as the direct result of President Wilson's peace proclamation concerning the "rights of small nations." One-seventh of the population of Palestine are Jews, and the Socialists contend that to give this land exclusively to Jews would be taking the state from others of the population who have greater right to it because of greater numbers and nationality. However, the Socialists will not oppose a Jewish colony there, it was announced.

An announcement issued yesterday by the Zionist organization calling for delegates to meet at Baltimore on June 24, referred to the fact that the establishment of Palestine as an independent Jewish republic was being favorably considered by practically all of the Entente Powers engaged in the war, and added:

"It is confidently expected that America will shortly issue an official pronouncement to the same effect. It is known that this is one of the subjects that were discussed by President Wilson and Arthur J. Balfour, Great Britain's special commissioner to the United States. The hope of the immediate realization of this twentieth-century old dream lies in the imminent capture of Jerusalem by the British army under General Archibald Murray, which has invaded Palestine."

NAVY MEN JUBILANT OVER NEW DIRIGIBLE

Airship's Successful Test Means That 16 of Them Soon Will Be in the Service.

WASHINGTON, May 30.—Navy officials, enthusiastic over the successful builders' trial of the first sixteen non-rigid dirigible balloons ordered by the department two months ago, said tonight that the dirigible program now was assured of completion much sooner than had been expected.

The airship left Chicago at midnight Monday and arrived without accident yesterday afternoon at Akron, Ohio. The contract called for delivery within four months, but the builders will turn the first ship over for active duty in coast patrol work within less than ninety days of the date of the contract, and thereafter one or more will be delivered every week.

The trip from Chicago to Akron covered more than 400 miles. It was made under direction of the builders, the Goodyear Rubber Company, and did not constitute an official test, but it was so successful that navy officials are confident that a valuable type, similar to the Blimp of the British Navy, has been produced. They have little fear that the airship will not make the required forty miles an hour during her official trial trip within the next ten days.

The ship was designed by Naval Constructor J. C. Hunsaker of the Bureau of Construction and Repair, and the unofficial test is regarded as having proved conclusively that the weight problem has been solved. The second of the craft, also building at the Goodyear plant, will be ready for trial within a few days, and the seven others awarded to that concern will come along at regular intervals. Good reports as to progress also have been received from the Curtiss Aircraft Company of New York and the Connecticut Aircraft Company at New Haven, builders of the other balloons.

The sixteen ships will be added to the Coast Patrol Service as rapidly as they are completed. Crews are being trained at the Naval Aviation Station at Pensacola, where the first navy dirigible, DN-1, an older type craft, suitable only for training purposes, is in daily operation. The new airships, with greater speed and weight carrying capacity, are expected to be an effective element of the coast defenses, particularly in the detection of submarines, in which service the British Blimps have repeatedly proved their value.

The Navy Department expects that the entire sixteen ships will be in service by the middle of August, and that they will be distributed to operate in pairs along the Atlantic Coast, working from special bases ashore and supplementing the operations of submarine chasers, reserve destroyers, and other naval craft now on guard duty.

DENIED U-BOATS WERE CHECKED

Continued from Page 1.

ceived by Justice Townsend Scudder from an officer of a United States naval vessel now in British waters.

The letter was written on May 5, the day after the American destroyers arrived in Queenstown. The assertions that the number of merchant ships sunk has been greatly reduced have been made since the arrival of the American flotilla, and it has been acknowledged by the British authorities that the activity of the American destroyers has been partly responsible for this advance. Accepting as true the statements of the British Admiralty as to the number of merchant vessels sunk by German submarines each week, there has been a marked falling off in the total sinkings since the arrival of the American destroyers in European waters.

Such statements as those contained in the letter received by Justice Scudder have been made before. In some quarters there has been a disposition to believe that the British Government was concealing the facts. No means of ascertaining the exact situation exists here. When the British war mission headed by Mr. Balfour first came to Washington it was understood that the British representatives told this Government that the submarine situation was very serious, and that help from the United States to overcome the evil would be appreciated. The British representatives pointed out, however, that armed merchantmen were making headway in combating the submarine menace, as U-boats gave a wide berth to armed ships.

There has been no concealment here of the seriousness of the situation. The danger has been acknowledged in connection with the effort to build merchant vessels at a rapid rate at American shipyards in the hope of keeping the British Isles and France supplied with food and munitions by sheer force of using more ocean carriers than the German submarines could sink. But there has been a disposition in some places to contend that the building of a vast number of merchant vessels was not the way to meet the situation. These critics have held that what was needed was aggressive naval action, mainly in the line of seeking out the German submarines at their bases and attempting to destroy them there or prevent them from leaving or entering through a close patrol of destroyers and other light vessels, and strewing the waters with contact mines.

Although no official admission has been made the belief is prevalent here that since the arrival of Vice Admiral Sims of the United States Navy in the war zone there has been a greater degree of initiative shown in an aggressive campaign against U-boats. Some people here are convinced without knowing anything definite that Admiral Sims has persuaded our European allies that the thing to do is to track the U-boats to their lair instead of waiting for them to go to British or French waters. It has also been a subject of remark that recently contact mines placed by our allies near the entrances to German harbors have had an effect in curtailing U-boat activity.

LINER FROM HOLLAND FIRST SINCE JAN. 23

Reaches an American Port with 72 Survivors of Sinkings by Submarines.

The first liner from Holland since Jan. 23 has arrived in an American port with 223 first, 341 second, and 974 third class passengers via Halifax, where she was detained two days for examination. There were 119 Americans among the passengers, of whom 72 were survivors of submarine sinkings in the North Sea and English Channel. The ship carried also 200 Russian Poles who were released from Germany in January and started for America on Jan. 30, but the liner put back after the publication of the German note on the submarine zones.

The Captain said that he had come through the new "safety" channel in the North Sea without seeing any submarines or mines. The channel was only sixty miles wide, which did not allow much sea room when the weather was thick. The liner ran into a heavy fog midway in the channel and anchored for some hours until it lifted.

Passengers said that they saw a Dutch freighter, which had been seized by the Germans and converted into a minelayer, captured near the Goodwin sands by a British cruiser. She was driven before the warship toward one of the British naval ports on the east coast.

The liner ran into a dense fog on the way here and was delayed twelve hours. In that time she had narrow escapes from colliding with a sailing vessel, a freight steamship, and a lightship.

As the steamship was the first to arrive from a Dutch port since the declaration of war against Germany by the United States about forty inspectors of the neutrality squad, Secret Service, and Department of Justice officers boarded her and detained the vessel several hours to examine the passengers.

Charles Spitz, who returned from a long business trip through France and Holland, said that when he left The Hague gasoline was $3 a gallon and it cost $4 for a five-minute ride in a taxicab which carried so little fuel that it had to stop every two miles to get more.

"The price of a second-hand rubber tire for a taxicab," Mr. Spitz continued, "is $90. That is the one which will just about hold the air and that's all. On account of the scarcity of coal the street car service in the principal cities in Holland had been reduced from an eight-minute to a fifteen-minute headway. All restaurants, cafés, and stores had to be closed at 9 o'clock, and stores that were open after dark were not allowed to use gas, oil, or electric light, but were compelled to burn candles."

John Bresler, a Hollander who has come to settle in America, said that business was bad throughout Holland. There were no exports and no imports.

H. Sluyter, president of the Batavia Petroleum Company, one of 130 Hollanders on their way to Java via Vancouver, said that he did not believe there was any likelihood of Holland's entering the war.

Another arrival from Holland was the Rev. John B. De Ville of Chicago, who has been working in Belgium nearly two years trying to get out Belgian women and children and send them to relatives in the United States. He said he was on his way to Washington to ask the President to send a transport to Holland to bring 500 refugees to this country.

Flight Commander James Erroll Boyd of the British Navy, who has been interned in Holland since October, 1915, when he was shot down by the Germans from an altitude of 12,000 feet, has arrived in his second six months' parole given by the Dutch Government. He will spend the leave in Canada.

TELL OF FREIGHTER'S LOSS.

Sinking of British Steamship Washington Reported by Sailors Here.

Officers of a French steamship which arrived yesterday at an American port, brought word of the sinking of the British freighter Washington by a German submarine on May 8, off Genoa Harbor. The vessel was torpedoed, they said, after a destroyer had left her within seven miles of the Italian coast.

According to the officers of the French vessel, the Washington left New York on April 5. There is a British steamship named Washington, of 5,080 tons, owned by the Radcliffe Steamship Company of London, but there has been no report of her movements since 1916.

The officers added that the new type of fast U-boats which were being sent into the Mediterranean from Pola, the Austrian naval base on the Adriatic Sea, were equipped forward with a wire net-cutting device, as the Germans expected that the Italians would stretch nets across the Straits of Otranto to prevent them getting out.

SAFETY PROMISED TO SHIPS.

Germans to Permit Scandinavian Vessels to Leave England.

LONDON, May 30.—A Stockholm despatch to Reuter's says that the German Government has announced that Swedish and Norwegian steamers now in British ports will have a safe passage home from July 1.

BRAISTED IS SENT TO INSPECT THE SOLACE

Surgeon General Ordered to Investigate Sick Sailors' Charges of Ill-Treatment.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 30.—By direction of Secretary Daniels, Surgeon Gen. Braisted of the navy has left Washington to make a personal inspection of the United States naval hospital ship Solace and other vessels of the Atlantic Fleet for the purpose of ascertaining what basis there is for charges contained in a round robin signed by about thirty sick sailors who say that the Solace is unsanitary and that they have been subjected to great danger of contagion while being transferred on that vessel from ships of the fleet to naval hospitals. The round robin was read to the Senate yesterday by Senator Calder of New York, who obtained authority to have the Committee on Naval Affairs make an investigation.

Surgeon Gen. Braisted has been directed by Secretary Daniels to lay the round robin before Admiral Mayo, commanding the fleet, and to take charge of the investigation.

Some surprise over the charges made was expressed in the Navy Department today for the reason that Secretary Daniels, in company with Rear Admiral Palmer, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, and the Surgeon General recently visited the fleet and heard and saw nothing that would justify the allegations made by the signers of the round robin as to conditions on the Solace. Added to this is the fact that the surgeons on the Solace are picked men who have made a specialty of sanitation. A special deck house for the isolation of contagious cases has been built on the Solace, and the cleanliness of the vessel has been the subject of complimentary remark. Deck tents are also pitched for contagious cases.

According to what was said in naval circles today, the complaints may not have been due to conditions aboard the Solace, but to circumstances for which the officers of the Solace were in no way to blame. The fact stands out that, although the navy has increased its personnel rapidly for many years and has been subjected to extremely heavy demands since the entrance of the United States into the war, it has still only one hospital ship. Of 40,000 enlisted men in the fleet or at stations within fifty miles of it, at least 10,000 are recruits, and in view of this considerable illness is certain, so that the Solace may have been overcrowded. The fleet, however, has a sufficient number of physicians called from civil practice to attend to all possible contingencies, and many of these are engaged just now in training the additional hospital attendants that will be required.

Some confusion has arisen over the charges taken up by Senator Calder through the supposition that the Solace is a hospital ship in the sense that she is a floating hospital. It was explained at the Navy Department today that the Solace was primarily an ambulance to transfer sick men from ships at sea to hospitals ashore. The statement was made that ordinarily the Solace would take a man from a ship to a hospital within three or four hours, but that longer trips were necessary to transfer patients to places where conditions were good for long treatment.

The navy will soon commission the private yacht Surf, the use of which has been given for the duration of the war by Dr. Harriss of New York, and she will serve as a hospital ship. She will have all the necessary equipment and personnel.

"If there is anything wrong we are going to right it," Secretary Daniels said today. "We are going to have an investigation. Think about this: In three or four months the navy has doubled. Last Fall we had 54,000 men in the navy; yesterday we had 108,000. These young men came from all parts of the country."

Mr. Daniels emphasized the probability of illness among such men, but said the reports did not show that there was any cause for an epidemic, and asserted that everything was being done for the health of the men.

URGES NEW SUBMARINE BASES ON THE PACIFIC

Commission Would Spend $7,955,000 on Six, and as Many Aviation Stations.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 30.—The appropriation of $7,955,000 for the establishment of six aviation bases and as many submarine bases on the Pacific Coast is recommended in the fourth report of the Special Commission on Navy Yards and Naval Stations, which Secretary Daniels made public today. These twelve bases are to be established at San Diego, Los Angeles, Mare Island, Puget Sound, Port Angeles, and on the Columbia River.

The commission recommended that San Diego be developed as the main training station for aviation on the Pacific Coast; that North Island, in San Diego Bay, be acquired for this purpose, and that $500,000 be appropriated for its development, in addition to the amount found necessary for the acquisition of the land. For developing an operating submarine base at San Diego on the existing naval reservation capable of accommodating at least six submarines at once it recommends that $375,000 be appropriated.

The commission repeats its previous recommendation that a tract of 166 acres of submerged land in Los Angeles Harbor, which has been offered to the Government free by the city of Los Angeles, be accepted, and now recommends that $2,500,000 be appropriated to develop a submarine base on that property. The harbor engineer of Los Angeles says that the value of the site, which the city offers free of cost for naval purposes, will be $4,000,000 when reclaimed.

The commission states that general plans and estimates for a home base of submarines and an aviation station at Mare Island Navy Yard have been worked out, and recommends that $490,000 be appropriated to develop the submarine base and $540,000 for the aviation station. Plans and estimates for a home base for submarines and an aviation station at the Puget Sound Navy Yard have also been completed, and it is recommended that $1,425,000 be appropriated for the submarine base, and $375,000 for the aviation station.

To develop a submarine and aviation operating base on Edis Hook, opposite Port Angeles, Wash., on ground owned by the Government, $500,000 is asked.

To establish a submarine and aviation base near the mouth of the Columbia River, the acquisition of a site and its development, the commission recommends that $1,200,000 be appropriated, and asks for legislation authorizing the acquisition of the site. It is planned to accommodate twelve submarines at this base, with the possibility of expansion to accommodate double that number.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S LOSSES.

Directors Give Up Hope Regarding Ships Here.

LONDON, May 30.—A Vienna dispatch forwarded from Amsterdam by Exchange Telegraph says that at the annual meeting yesterday of the Austrian Lloyd Shipping Company it was stated that the company's losses in 1916 were more than 3,000,000 kronen.

This figure already has been exceeded in the present year. The directors believe the company's ships interned in America must be considered lost. A plan of organization with the leading German lines has been attempted, but without success thus far.

WATCH ANTI-DRAFT AGITATORS HERE

Continued from Page 1.

communicated instructions by telegraph or long distance telephone to its officers and agents in communities wherever meetings were likely to be held at which agitation against registration, as prescribed in the new Army bill, might be indulged in. The United States Attorneys and Marshals were directed to be present, or represented, at the meetings, and to have stenographic reports made of the addresses delivered.

"These reports will be gone over carefully, and arrests will be made later in all instances in which the utterances of the speakers are calculated to discourage registration or to influence individuals into attempting to evade the provisions of the law.

"The United States Attorneys and Marshals were also directed to ask close co-operation of the local police authorities in each community.

"From the reports being made daily by the agents throughout the country, officials of the department are convinced that such threats to resist registration as are being made are the result of local and sporadic influences and are not inspired by any organized effort of serious consequence."

FORBIDS PROTEST MEETING.

Elizabeth's Mayor Rebuffs Socialists —Investigation in Milwaukee.

Special to The New York Times.

ELIZABETH, N. J., May 30.—Mayor Mraviag today refused to permit the Young Peoples Socialist League to hold an open air meeting of protest against the Draft act. The Socialists, who have formed an Anti-Conscription League, are engaged in opposing the draft. After the permit was refused they said that the meeting would be held in a hall.

CHICAGO, May 30.—Federal officials conferred today regarding the presentation of evidence to the Grand Jury in the alleged plot to hinder the draft on June 5. All information concerning three men and two women who are under detention for alleged complicity in the conspiracy was withheld. The five again were subjected to questioning, as were several others who, the authorities believe, have knowledge of what is said to be a widespread conspiracy.

Important evidence regarding the anti-draft plots has been discovered in Milwaukee, according to Hinton G. Clabaugh, Divisional Superintendent of the Bureau of Investigation of the Department of Justice, who returned from that city today. Several suspects were detained and questioned. Ten more operatives, it is said, will be sent to Milwaukee today.

Officials of the Federal Reserve Bank, it was announced today, are endeavoring to find the leaders of a German propaganda designed to impair belief in the soundness of the Liberty bonds. The propaganda showed itself in Chicago in reports to the effect that the bonds would depreciate in value, possibly to 65, and that later bonds would bear a 5 per cent. rate. The bank in a joint statement pointed out that the present bonds may be exchanged for any new bonds which bear a higher rate.

MILFORD, Mass., May 30.—Posters opposing conscription and advising workmen to call protest meetings and not to register for the draft were placed on public buildings here today. Police officials, immediately after the discovery of the placards, ordered every person on the streets searched, but obtained no clue to those responsible for the posting. It was said that the posters resembled those put up at Lynn a few days ago and bore the same date line, "Portland, Maine, May, 1917."

PROVIDENCE, R. I., May 30.—The Federal Grand Jury here has been summoned in special session on June 4 and 5 to consider any cases of overt opposition to the draft or registration of men subject to selective draft. All persons indicted for such offenses will be tried immediately.

PITTSBURGH, May 30.—City, county, and Federal agents will be on duty throughout the Pittsburgh district on June 5 instructed to "tolerate no foolishness" in the conduct of the draft registration. Although little trouble is expected, the authorities today said that any offenders would be dealt with summarily.

SCHOOLS TO OBSERVE DAY.

Patriotic Exercises to Mark Real Beginning of Preparedness.

City Superintendent William H. Maxwell has sent notice to all public school Principals with regard to the resolution adopted by the Board of Education on May 23 authorizing him to arrange for suitable patriotic exercises in the schools on June 5, with a suggestion that persons of eminence be invited to make addresses appropriate to the occasion. Dr. Maxwell says:

In order to carry out the purpose of this resolution you will please devote half an hour of the opening exercises in every school of the city to exercises appropriate to the day. These exercises should consist of reading of the appropriate extracts from the proclamation of President Wilson appointing June 5, 1917, as the day set apart for registration under the new conscription law, the singing of patriotic songs, the delivery of an address by some person of eminence who may either be some one connected with the public school system or some citizen invited by the Principal.

"I need scarcely add that the address should emphasize the causes of the war on which this country is about to enter, as outlined in the President's address to Congress on April 2, 1917, the duty of all persons eligible under the new conscription law to register, sacrifices to be made, not only by persons selected to enter the army or navy, but by their friends and relatives; the duty of all to bear these sacrifices with heroic fortitude, and to hold whatever of blood and treasure is expended for our country and for the cause of liberty and civilization as sacrifice well made in the interest of humanity; and, lastly, the duty of all school children and of all teachers to prosecute with renewed vigor their school work to the end that they may be better prepared, if the time should ever come, to do their duty for home and country."

EXEMPTION IN NEW JERSEY.

Governor Edge Directs How Boards Shall Be Formed in State.

TRENTON, N. J., May 30.—Following the instructions of E. H. Crowder, Provost Marshal General, Governor Walter E. Edge today wired the Sheriffs of each county having a population of 45,000, exclusive of cities of over 30,000 inhabitants, and the Mayors of cities having more than 45,000 population, asking them to recommend to him at once proper men for the various Boards of Exemptions. The constitution of the Boards of Exemption as outlined by the Governor is: In cities of more than 45,000 there will be a sufficient number of boards of three to cover divisions of the city numbering approximately 30,000 inhabitants each, the Mayor, City Clerk, and city physician will constitute one such board and will cover one district. Whatever additional boards there are shall consist each of a reputable physician and two other men of standing, preferably men already holding official position in city, county, or State.

In each county the Sheriff, County Clerk, and county physician shall constitute one Board of Exemption, and there will be as many additional boards as there are multiples of 30,000 in the county. The telegram seeks to impress upon the Mayors and Sheriffs the fact that these Boards of Exemption will have nothing to do with the enrollment of June 5 and will deal with exemptions alone.

UPPER EAST SIDE COOL TO DRAFT ADHERENTS

Patriotic Mass Meeting in Anti-Conscription District Arouses Mild Applause.

The National Security League made an effort last night to offset the anti-conscription campaign on the upper east side by holding a patriotic mass meeting in the New Star Casino, 107th Street and Park Avenue. The meeting was in the district where Emma Goldman, the anarchist agitator, and other troublemakers say there are some thousands of young men who have pledged themselves not to register. Admission was by card only, and it was admitted by the officials of the league that this plan had been adopted to keep out troublemakers. The patriotic speakers got a mild reception. There was applause, but there was not great applause for a Decoration Day patriotic mass meeting. There was a great deal of music, and a thousand school children sang patriotic songs. The interest of the audience was shown by the circumstance that at the close of the meeting at 10:30 there were not more than half the 3,000 persons there at 8 o'clock.

Congressman Isaac Siegel, speaking in his own (the Twentieth) district, made an appeal to the people to show that the district was "100 per cent. American."

"There have been meetings held up here by people who have denounced the flag and told our young men not to register Tuesday," he said. "It's up to you to spurn them. Do your part that New York may show what people in other parts of the country say about her patriotism is false. Stand together now, for your own good, the good of the city, the good of the nation, the good of humanity. Every citizen of the United States is in one of two classes—either he is a loyal or he is a traitor."

Louis Marshall, who presided, made a strong appeal to the fathers and mothers of the district, the population of which is largely foreign, to see that their sons were true to their duty.

His reference to Russia brought applause, especially when he said: "And in the new Russia a man's a man, regardless of his creed or origin."

Mr. Marshall defended the conscription law in the strongest terms.

"There has never been," he said, "a wiser policy than conscription. It makes all men equal, it treats all alike; it is, therefore, democratic."

S. Stanwood Menken, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the National Security League, said that Germany was not sinking our ships now because she did not wish to arouse the American people. He said that if America had been prepared Germany would never have killed our citizens on the high seas, and that if England had been prepared Germany would not have dared her. He urged his hearers to do nothing to hinder the war preparations of the Government, warning them thereby they were endangering their liberties. In an appeal for the loan, he said:

"If you don't subscribe to a Liberty Loan, you will subscribe to an indemnity loan."

George Gordon Battle said in his speech: "Today we know no Democrats, no Republicans, no Socialists." There was no response. He said that America's fighting was a supreme adventure "to curb the pirates who have reddened the waters of the Atlantic and the Pacific with innocent blood."

Congressman Siegel presented American flags to the twelve public schools in his district, some of the children making very pretty patriotic speeches of acceptance.

WASHINGTON PLAN TO REACH SKULKERS

Continued from Page 1.

the situation by the Provost Marshal General, but there has been no formal announcement regarding the matter because it was complicated by the fact that there are some 50,000 Americans now fighting in the ranks of the Entente armies, and the officials handling the matter have not considered it desirable to discuss the matter in the press on account of the delicate question involved.

If efforts were to be made to force the registration of Americans abroad it was found that they would interfere with the plans of the 195,000 Americans fighting in them might be drafted. To prevent this embarrassment it was considered better to attempt to obtain the registration of all Americans abroad by the voluntary process and through the moral influence of diplomatic and consular agents, who have been instructed to make it plain to Americans abroad that they are expected under the law to register, although it has not been decided to attempt to use American legal processes against them in foreign lands.

The second embarrassing feature of the question of trying to make registration of Americans abroad mandatory is the legal question as to whether the American Government has the power to reach them by penal processes.

Realizing that some Americans eligible for registration might try to evade registration by going to Cuba and Canada, the War Department, in co-operation with the State Department, laid very careful plans. The State Department, at the request of the War Department, is withholding passports from any persons believed to be subject to registration until after registration day, unless the persons concerned first fill out their registration cards and mail them to the proper officials.

The Provost Marshal General's office has been in close touch with the foreign registration situation. An official said that office tonight said that all the information in the possession of the Government indicated that there was no great exodus of Americans seeking to evade registration by going abroad.

MEDICAL FRAUDS EXPOSED

Hundreds of Quacks In South Use Bogus Certificates.

Special to The New York Times.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., May 30.—A gigantic issuance of fraudulent certificates to practice medicine in Tennessee, Georgia, and Florida, by forgery and otherwise, has been uncovered in Memphis by special Government agents representing the Revenue Department, who for several months have been investigating violations of the Federal narcotic laws.

The scheme used to get these certificates, it is announced, began when a physician in Memphis procured a good certificate from the Tennessee State Board of Medical Examiners and from the Memphis Medical Board. The wax was removed with acids. Then a photographic plate was made of the original. It was sent to Atlanta, where hundreds of the "fake" certificates were printed and later issued to "doctors" who under it practiced in Tennessee, Mississippi, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, and elsewhere.

Hundreds of counterfeit certificates of graduation from the Memphis High School were used in procuring medical board certificates.

FOR FEDERALIZED AUSTRIA.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, May 30.—An interesting discussion is going on here as to the attitude of the Austro-German press in regard to the internal situation of Austria and the effect it would have on Germany if Austria were reorganized on a federal basis. It is remarked that one German paper says that Germany would receive with joy such a plan, as a federalized Austria, even if less extended, would mean a faithful ally of the German Empire.

The editor of the Vossische Zeitung, George Bernhard, says: "It is well to state clearly that Austria is not a German State but a conglomeration of nationalities. Austria cannot prosper until reorganized on the basis of the principle of nationality. In this solution rests not only Austria's strength but also her value as an ally of Germany both politically and economically."

It is curious to note, the press here observes, that these same papers until a few months ago urged the Austrian Government to adopt a policy of forcible Germanization of Austria.

SOCIALISTS STATE PEACE PROGRAM

Continued from Page 1.

land, Lithuania, Little Russia, German Poland, (East Prussia, Posen, &c.,) and Austrian Poland, (Galicia,) with 16,200,000 population. The latter refers to Russian Poland proper, with 10,600,000 inhabitants, just as the stipulation of the German and Austrian Socialist delegates does.

Autonomy granted to Galicia, a scheme agitated strongly in the Austrian Parliament before the war, would remove from the Reichsrath seventy-eight of its most troublesome members.

The fifth stipulation evidently refers principally to the commercial and industrial treaties secretly negotiated between Berlin and Vienna since the war began, and to the ante-bellum agreements of the same nature between these capitals and Petrograd.

The Treaty of Paris of 1856 closed the Crimean war, begun three years before by Russia's invasion of the Turkish Balkans in an attempt to seize Constantinople. In the last phase of the war Turkey had four allies against Russia, France, England, and Sardinia. A congress of the powers involved met in Paris, and on March 30, 1856, signed an agreement to this effect:

The integrity of the Ottoman Empire was guaranteed and the other powers renounced all right of intervention in Ottoman affairs; reforms were promised by the Sultan, Russia renounced her protectorate over the Danubian principalities and ceded a strip of Bessarabia to Moldavia, the navigation of the Danube was declared free to all nations under the supervision of a commission of members from the bordering States, the Black Sea was neutralized.

Meanwhile, Austria had entered into an alliance with Great Britain and France, but refrained from joining in the hostilities through fear of Prussia.

There have been several attempts to regulate or to suppress the use of mechanical means of sea and land warfare, both by agreements at Geneva and international legislation at The Hague. When the first Hague Conference sat in 1899 flying was non-existent, and the power of the submarine reposed in the fiction of Jules Verne. The Hague Declaration of 1917 prohibited the discharge of projectiles and explosives from balloons. But the effect of this and similar declarations in the present war has been nil, either because all those engaged in the war were not contracting parties to the declarations or because the period of the declarations had itself lapsed.

SCHEIDEMANN IS OPTIMISTIC.

Thinks Socialists at Stockholm Can Formulate Peace Terms.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COPENHAGEN, Tuesday, May 29.—Philipp Scheidemann, leader of the majority Socialists in the Reichstag, spent Whitsunside in this city, discussing with Danish Socialists arrangements for the Stockholm conference.

Tonight eight other members of the majority faction, among them its President, Friedrich Ebert, arrived from Berlin.

Speaking to THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent of the resolution of the French Socialist Party to send delegates to Stockholm, Herr Scheidemann said: "We had expected such action, and we also expect that the British Socialists will be represented." He said he was sure the conference would accurately express the views of the Internationale, and that it would be able to agree upon a basis for peace negotiations.

Herr Scheidemann categorically refused to commit himself as to particulars regarding foreign politics or the internal situation in Germany, saying that it was impossible for him to express opinions on such questions while he was in a foreign country.

The German delegation will spend a few days in Copenhagen before resuming its journey to Stockholm.

The Social Democraten publishes interviews with the German trade union leaders who are here on their way to Stockholm.

They admit that Germany is hard up for food, but say that the supply can be made to last. They report fine weather for the last four weeks, and say that the harvest promises to be fairly good—even excellent, if sufficient rain falls. The cold weather, they say, will delay it only a week.

They profess ignorance about the representation of the minority Socialists at Stockholm, but say there will be no difficulty about passports if they decide to take part in the conference.

To the question, "When will peace come?" they answer:

"When the Governments of the belligerent countries are forced by the suffering of mankind to accept the watchword of the Russian Government, which is also that of German Socialists—peace without annexations. Germany is willing to conclude a peace on these terms at any time."

WOULD GO TO SWEDEN TO BALK GERMAN PLANS

French Socialists Think It Unsafe to Leave Russians to Prussian Influences.

PARIS, May 30.—The Government will be asked in both the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate this week what the official attitude is toward the attendance of French delegates at the International Socialist conference in Stockholm, and whether passports will be issued to such delegates.

In the Chamber of Deputies Georges Le Bail-Maignan has given notice that he will interpellate the Government

LIBERTY LOAN RUSH IN CITIES UP STATE

Committee Learns of Spirited Campaigns There and Predicts Big Excess Over Quota.

HILLIS MISSION STIRS TEXAS

Vanderbilt Hotel to Accept Bonds as Currency — Additional Subscriptions on Times Blanks.

The Liberty Loan Committee was cheered yesterday by a report from one of its investigators who has made a tour of up-State cities. "If the Empire State is to be the criterion," the committee announced, the loan will be oversubscribed to a degree that will serve as a new warning to the German Government, and will have a tremendously heartening effect upon our allies."

The investigation included Albany, Troy, Schenectady, Utica, Syracuse, and Rochester. It was reported that the results showed that each city had practically guaranteed its share already, although no organized effort had been made in any of them to push small subscriptions through the medium of $10 certificates. The spirit of competition, it was found, had worked to expand subscriptions in the manufacturing centres. Syracuse was cited as an example. Last Saturday the workers in five big plants in that city received their pay envelopes at noon. One plant which had previously pledged itself to raise $60,000, increased its subscriptions to $75,000. When news of this reached the other plant, which had gone on record for $50,000, the men there raised their quota to $80,000. The first plant then "saw" the other's bid and went $10,000 better, which resulted in another raise by the competitor. When the day closed one plant had subscribed $112,000 and the other was down for $106,000. The total of popular subscriptions in Syracuse that day was $1,002,000, not a dollar of which represented actual bank contributions, and the city's total has been increased since to more than $3,500,000.

In Albany up to Tuesday of last week the loan appeared stagnant. Next day the city burst into a blaze of banners and posters, meetings were organized, and money began to pour in. Troy also pushed the work with marked vigor.

The report showed that bankers and bond salesmen were receiving the cooperation of many volunteers, including merchants, hotel proprietors, clerks, societies, college students, orders, and factory foremen. Among workers in factories the response from foreigners was marked.

Hillis Tour Brings Results.

The following telegram has been received from a representative of the National Association of Manufacturers, who accompanied the Rev. Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis on a tour of the country in the interest of the Liberty Loan. Dr. Hillis is making speeches under the auspices of the American Bankers Association. The message, dated Columbus, N. M., read:

"The Hillis Liberty Loan party has received pledges of subscriptions for more than $50,000 from the leading citizens of Houston, and more than $1,000,000 from private investors of El Paso. At El Paso the party was greeted with a military band and parade. The Texas Grand Theatre was packed to the doors with an audience which cheered the bond subscription stimulators to the echo. Local members of the National Association of Manufacturers, American Bankers Association, Clearing House Association, ranchmen and mining interests have combined to insure the oversubscription of Southwest Texas' allotted share of the issue. Clergymen from every county surrounding El Paso pledged their aid in those communities to bring out the private subscriptions.

"The party left El Paso for Los Angeles, where three meetings have been arranged. Thus far eight cities and five States have been covered, and thousands of the leading citizens attending thirteen meetings have been stimulated to buy Liberty bonds. A conservative estimate of the pledges directly obtained through the meetings to date gives the total at more than $100,000,000."

The Vanderbilt Hotel announced yesterday that Liberty Loan bonds and certificates would be received as currency at the dining rooms, bars, flower, candy, and news stands. The hotel has been receiving subscriptions for the loan since Secretary McAdoo was in the city recently and discussed the need of co-operation with Walton H. Marshall, the proprietor.

The New York Post Office Clerks' Association has decided to buy $5,000 Liberty Loan bonds from its funds, and the New York State Society of Public Accountants has approved a similar subscription.

Subscriptions on Times Blanks.

Reports from banking institutions received yesterday showed further subscriptions filed on blanks from the Rotogravure Section of last Sunday's TIMES. The day's record was:

Through the Stratford Trust Co., Stratford, Conn.—

Mrs. Susan P. Maynard.....$100

Through Transatlantic Trust Co.—

Alfred E. Kornfeld..Amount not given
Hennie Kornfeld.....Amount not given
Mariel Gregor Kornfeld..Am't not given

ARCHBISHOP HELPS LOAN.

Mundelein Subscribes $10,000 and Priests Pledge Support.

CHICAGO, May 30.—Archbishop George W. Mundelein and 350 priests, at a meeting held in Cathedral Hall, pledged their active support in the distribution of the Liberty Loan, and the Archbishop himself subscribed $10,000.

"The church," said the Archbishop, "feels it a positive duty to aid the nation in return for the peace and liberty the church has enjoyed in the United States."

"Every bond sold is a punch in the Kaiser's eye" is the conclusion of an article by Meredith Nicholson, released today as the second in the series contributed by Western authors to the bond-selling campaign.

Response to the bond appeal is coming from the farming districts of the Seventh Federal Reserve Bank district, comprising much of Illinois, Wisconsin, and Indiana. Country banks have followed the example of metropolitan institutions in taking blocks of bonds, and farmers are subscribing liberally.

PITTSBURGH, May 30.—More than 1,700 insurance agents of the Pittsburgh district have promised to obtain 6,000 subscriptions to the Liberty Loan in a two-day campaign next week. The County Commissioners of Allegheny County have voted to invest $250,000 from the sinking fund in Liberty Bonds. The announcement was made today by the Pittsburgh Coal Company of a subscription of $1,000,000 to the loan, the bonds to be taken by the company and its employes.

DENVER, May 30.—Every school child in Colorado will have an opportunity to participate in the Government loan under plans announced today by Mrs. Mary Bradford, Superintendent of Public Instruction. First-class schoolhouses, of which there are about 500, will be asked to buy a $100 bond. Second-class schoolhouses, of which there are about 3,000, will be asked to buy a $50 bond. Third-class schools will be asked to do what they can. No child will be asked to subscribe more than $1, and subscriptions as small as 25 cents will be received.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 30.—More than $7,000,000 on deposit in local banks pending Federal Court decisions will be converted into Liberty Loan bonds under orders received today from the Department of Justice. H. M. Payne, receiver in the numerous oil suits brought by the Government against companies operating in California, holds $5,000,000 of this amount. The United States, as plaintiff, has filed its consent to the use of the money for the purchase of bonds. Several companies have consented and the others are expected to agree.

PHILADELPHIA, May 30.—Squads of volunteer salesmen in motor cars visited all the city's patriotic demonstrations today and obtained hundreds of small subscriptions to the Liberty Loan.

"Widows, working women, bootblacks, and poor persons who can barely meet the ordinary expense of living are doing more proportionately than the wealthy," said an announcement by the Philadelphia Liberty Loan Committee.

Today's subscriptions included $125,000 from residents of German birth. Subscriptions from out of town banks to the amount of $2,200,000, not previously reported, were made public today by the loan committee.

PARADERS HELP THE LOAN.

Signs Inviting Subscriptions Borne in Long Island Celebration.

More than 100,000 persons were urged to purchase Liberty bonds yesterday when 15,000 took part in a Memorial Day parade through Woodhaven, Richmond Hill, and Jamaica, many of the marchers carrying large signs. All of the signs called attention to the need for the people to show their patriotism by buying bonds. Some of the signs attracted especial attention by the use of familiar catch phrases, such as: "Have you a little Liberty Bond in your home?" and "Good morning, have you bought a Liberty Bond?" A committee of bankers, of which Robeson L. Low, head of the banking department of the Title Guarantee and Trust Company, was Chairman, arranged for the signs and their display.

The parade consisted of seven divisions. It included veterans of the civil war, Spanish-American war veterans, public school children, guardsmen, Boy Scouts, campfire girls, and numerous other organizations. The line of march, five miles long, was lined with spectators, who cheered almost continuously. Supreme Court Justice James C. Van Siclen was the reviewing officer.

WOMEN IN BOND CAMPAIGN.

Committee Headed by Mrs. McAdoo Plans Wide Appeal.

WASHINGTON, May 30.—An appeal to all American women to make personal campaigns for the sale of Liberty bonds was issued tonight by the Women's Liberty Loan Committee, of which Mrs. W. G. McAdoo is Chairman.

The committee is arranging to launch a whirlwind campaign in the larger cities during the last week that the subscription books will remain open and is utilizing the facilities of mail-order and wholesale establishments to address a country-wide appeal to women to aid in the work.

Governor Brumbaugh of Pennsylvania has sent a letter to each of 15,000 Directors of State banks and trust companies in the State asking them to work for the largest possible subscription to the bonds.

The National Croatian Society, a benevolent organization, with headquarters at Pittsburgh and assemblies in forty-five States, today telegraphed to Secretary McAdoo that it had subscribed to $100,000 of bonds. It also was announced that the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad had subscribed to $5,000,000.

MAYOR'S WIFE NAMES LAND BATTLESHIP

Big Crowd in Union Square Sees Recruiting Headquarters Dedicated.

Surrounded by a group of naval officers and with the eyes of thousands of spectators upon her, Mrs. John Purroy Mitchel, wife of the Mayor, named at Union Square yesterday the first land battleship ever "launched" in this country, the Recruit, dedicated to the purpose of stimulating enlistments in the navy and Marine Corps.

From today on the ship becomes a central recruiting station with a full staff of officers on board qualified to examine applicants for enlistment. It is built of wood on a model of a modern dreadnought, 200 feet long and forty feet in beam. Being fully supplied with equipment that belongs to an armed vessel, the Recruit will not only offer ample quarters to the navy and Marine Corps for recruiting, but will also serve some of the purposes of a training ship.

At 12:30 P. M., after Rear Admiral Usher of the Brooklyn Navy Yard and officers of the navy and Marine Corps had come aboard, Mrs. Mitchel, standing on the forward deck, swung a bottle of champagne across the stanchion with these words:

"I christen thee Recruit."

When the bottle broke a considerable portion of its contents descended upon Mrs. Mitchel, staining the front of her gown.

On behalf of the city and the Mayor's Committee on National Defense, which had undertaken the construction of the vessel for recruiting purposes, Mayor Mitchel formally presented the Recruit to the navy. Rear Admiral Usher, representing the department, received the battleship. In his presentation address Mayor Mitchel called attention to New York's comparatively poor recruiting record, and said that the people must now be aroused to the seriousness of the duty which confronts them.

"At the beginning of the great war," said the Mayor, "a farsighted men saw the inevitability of the United States entering the conflict. The City Government long ago began to prepare against that day when the declaration of war would compel us to take up arms. In every way possible the City Government had endeavored to assist the National Government in raising men for the army, navy, and marines. The construction of this model is merely one expression of that effort."

The Mayor then pointed out that only about 11,000 men had been recruited in the army, navy, Marine Corps, and naval auxiliary forces from this city in the two months since the United States entered the war. Out of the total population this number of recruits, the Mayor held, showed a decided lack of response to the call of national defense.

Admiral Usher, in accepting the ship, said: "This is an additional evidence of the patriotic feeling of the great City of New York."

The Admiral's flag was then raised and flung to the breeze with an outburst of music from the marine band stationed on the bridge. Admiral Usher assigned Commander C. A. Adams to the command of the vessel. Adams, walking to the rail and gazing into the faces of thousands of young men who thronged Union Square, shouted:

"Who will be the first man to enlist on board this ship?"

In a moment a tall, hatless young man freed himself from the crowd and presented himself for enlistment. He said he was Sherrill J. Kaemmerlen of Haverstraw, N. Y. Mrs. Mitchel stepped forward, congratulated him, and presented to him a rose from her bouquet.

Following this episode the entire party of guests descended below deck, where a buffet luncheon was served.

Among the officials and guests who attended the ceremonies were Borough President Marcus M. Marks, S. R. Guggenheim, General George W. Wingate, Lieut. Commander T. H. Taylor, Lieut. Commander John J. Grady and Mrs. Grady, Mrs. Arthur T. Chester, Captain Frank E. Evans of the Marine Corps and Mrs. Evans, Mrs. Margaret M. Crumpacker, Commander Frederick B. Upham and Mrs. Upham, Lieutenant Walter Smith, Lieutenant Wells J. Hawks, Park Commissioner Cabot Ward, Harvey Gibson, President of the Liberty National Bank; Philip McCook, Vice Chairman of the Mayor's Committee on National Defense; Alexander J. Hemphill, Chairman of the Recruiting Committee; Mr. and Mrs. Blaine Ewing, Ira Patchen, and Newcomb Carlton, President of the Western Union Telegraph Company.

While the launching ceremonies were in progress 200 boys of the American Junior Naval and Marine Scouts, under the command of Commodore L. E. Trimm and Colonel I. W. Irving, formed a guard of honor around the ship. There were also detachments of marines and bluejackets from the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

Falls Dead on Comrade's Grave.

George T. Davis, a veteran of the civil war, fell dead from heart disease yesterday on the grave of one of his comrades in Beechwoods Cemtery in New Rochelle at the conclusion of the memorial exercise in which he had officiated as chaplain. Mr. Davis was a native of New Rochelle, born Dec. 12, 1843, and was the descendant of an old New England family, dating back to 1666, and a Huguenot family which settled in New Rochelle in 1688.

STUDENT ATHLETES MARCH 50,000 STRONG

Members of Public Schools League Give Exhibition of Preparedness.

REVIEWED BY THE GOVERNOR

One of the Most Inspiring Spectacles of the Kind He Has Ever Seen, Says Whitman.

The Public School Athletic League celebrated Memorial Day with a parade of fully 50,000 boys, who represented the best physical specimens of young American manhood that the schools of this city have been able to turn out. It was a demonstration for preparedness, and Governor Whitman, who reviewed the procession, declared it to be one of the most inspiring spectacles of its kind that he had ever witnessed.

For nearly five hours the lithe and muscular youths, who had won many battles on the athletic fields, marched down Fifth Avenue with a steady, relentless tramp, completely imbued with patriotic enthusiasm and apparently ready if they had been so ordered by Grand Marshal Gustavus T. Kirby to march right on to France.

All the five boroughs were represented by boys from the elementary and high school grades. Thousands of youngsters, in red, white, and blue caps, who have just begun athletic training, were in the parade, and to them the march from Washington Square to Fifty-ninth Street, where they dispersed, was a physical strain. But if they faltered or lagged a bit or had temptations to desert the cause for the nearest soda fountain during any period of the procession, they invariably drew themselves together and, with shoulders back and chests forward, presented a sturdy and unbroken front as they swung past the reviewing stand at the Public Library.

The larger boys, and especially the members of the high school delegations, at frequent stages of the procession introduced a touch of color and atmosphere by appearing in the athletic costumes worn by them in their sports. Among them were runners and hurdlers with arms and legs bared to the sun, heavily padded gridiron warriors and baseball players clad in the togs of the diamond and carrying across their shoulders the only weapon that they had been thus far called upon to use—the baseball bat. But now and then as the athletes passed the reviewing stand they were followed immediately by a battalion of boys in khaki who carried guns and represented the comparatively new but now serious "sport" of marksmanship.

Many Trophies on Review.

Not only did the young athletes present themselves for public inspection, but they also brought on review their trophies. The trophies were usually mounted on floats, with brawny armed victors grouped about them. With respect to this feature of the parade, the note of rivalry between the various schools, especially the high schools, became very apparent, and those schools that had the most prizes, like the High School of Commerce and the Manual Training High School, were eager to prove it by loading their respective floats down with all the silver cups and plaques that they had accumulated from the athletic triumphs of many years. A dozen or more floats, or thirty-five floats in the parade. Besides the floats that carried the prizes, there were others which symbolized the various sports through which the athletic league developed the physique of its boys. In most cases these particular floats depicted some exciting moment in a field sport.

The big moment in the parade occurred when the head of the column reached Fifty-seventh Street and the entire procession came to a halt. They had been marching in files of sixteen abreast, but at a signal from the marshal the whole column divided in the centre, one half swinging to the right and the other half to the right. Both columns then turned and faced each other, leaving a lane in the centre through which the reviewing officers, including Governor Whitman, Mayor Mitchel, members of the Board of Education, and Grand Army veterans of the Lafayette Post made their tour of inspection all the way from Fifty-seventh Street to Washington Square.

As the machines carrying the officials came abreast of the boys, they doffed their hats and set up a great "hurrah," which rolled down the whole line of march in an ever-increasing wave of cheers. After the reviewing officers passed they began to sing. It was originally planned to have the singing done by the entire chorus of 50,000 voices simultaneously, but this feature of the program could not be carried out, owing to the length of the line of march and the impossibility of establishing prompt connections between the band and singing leaders.

Patriotic Songs Rendered.

The singing in front of the library was led by Dr. Rix, head of the Music Department of the Board of Education. "America," the "Star-Spangled Banner," the "Battle Hymn of the Republic," "Hail Columbia," and the athletic league marching song, "Onward Youthful Soldiers," were sung by the boys with great fervor, and thousands of spectators flanking the avenue on both sides joined in the chorus. Bands were stationed all along the line of march, at intervals of from three to five blocks, so that boys had plenty of music to inspire them and sing by from one end of the procession to the other.

Gustavus T. Kirby was grand marshal, the assistant marshals being Michael A. Jones, Rowland A. Patterson, John J. McHugh, and Edward J. O'Connell. The reviewing officers were Governor Whitman, Mayor John Purroy Mitchel, William G. Willcox, President of the Board of Education; John Whalen, Vice President of the Board of Education; Dr. William H. Maxwell, City Superintendent of Schools; Dr. Gustavus Straubenmuller, Maurice E. Connolly, President of the Borough of Queens; Calvin D. Van Name, President of the Borough of Richmond; delegates from the Lafayette Post, G. A. R., commanded by Francis B. Stedman, and Noah L. Farnham Post, G. A. R., commanded by Andrew Boyd.

The schools were preceded at the head of the column by a mounted cavalryman of the regular army with the colors of the United States, a mounted cavalryman of the National Guard of New York with the colors of the State of New York, and mounted police officers with the colors of the City of New York.

As the final division passed the bands fell in behind the line of march from the various points at which they were stationed and marched up the avenue to Fifty-seventh Street en masse, playing national airs. There were twenty bands in all under the leadership of Thomas H. Usher. The parade started at 9:30 A. M. and the end of the column passed the reviewing stand at 2:30 P. M. The reviewing officials were delighted with the excellent management of the parade, Governor Whitman and General George W. Wingate giving high praise to the conduct of the students.

While the parade was in progress an automobile operated by Max Katz of 71 East 101st Street dashed into a group of spectators at Fifth Avenue and Twenty-third Street and slightly injured five men.

Flowers Set Adrift on Potomac.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 30.—Following a custom established last year, the Legion of Loyal Women set adrift on the Potomac River today two floral wreaths and other flowers in memory of those who lost their lives on the Lusitania. The flowers were placed on the water from the deck of the steamer Charles Macalester by six young women, who performed the same function last year.

HARDING WARNS OF CRISIS.

Says We Must Show Union Was Worthy of Preservation.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, May 30.—Senator Warren G. Harding in a Memorial Day address here today issued a note of warning when he declared it remained yet to be proved by the grandsons of the heroes of '61 that the Union was worthy of preservation fifty years ago.

In attempting to compare the magnitude of the present crisis with that of the civil war, the Ohio Senator said he was unable to give adequate expression to what he had in mind, but that the United States "faces a crisis the like of which we never dreamed of before."

"It has been urged," said the Senator, "that we are fighting to establish world democracy, which is compatible with our aspirations, but we must first prove democracy's ability to defend itself before urging it upon the world."

Senator Harding said he would rather have other nations of the world assume democracy by following America's example than have this form of Government forced upon them.

"In fact," he declared, "I might say in passing, that it is none of our business what form of Government any nation has so long as it respects international law. If we are not ready to defend our right, we were unworthy of preservation fifty years ago."

GEN. BELL EXTOLS WILSON.

Tells G. A. R. His Confidence in the People Is Like Lincoln's.

The nobility of war in a good cause and the inevitableness of the one in which the United States is engaged were emphasized by Major Gen. J. Franklin Bell, Commander of the Department of the East, in an address yesterday at a luncheon of the Executive Committee of the G. A. R. at the Sherman Square Hotel. General Bell contended that war, horrible as it is, was not an unmixed evil, and the veterans applauded him vigorously.

About fifty members of the G. A. R. and their friends attended the luncheon after the parade. Major Gen. Bell and Rear Admiral Charles D. Sigsbee, retired, were the chief speakers. Neither had intended to make a formal speech, but they could not resist the contagion of the day.

There were nods of approval when General Bell asserted that the United States could not have remained out of a war in defense of democracy. The country had entered the conflict at a psychological time, he said, and would conduct itself with courage and honor. He described President Wilson as having the same confidence in the mature judgment of the people as President Lincoln had. There had been some who had been misled at first as to the object of the present war, said General Bell, but they understand it now, and President Wilson could not have done anything else than he did when he asked the United States to help make the world safe for democracy.

General Bell said it had been through war and suffering that mankind had won some of its greatest victories. The civil war, he pointed out, had preserved the Republic, and the Spanish-American war had given freedom to Cuba, and had carried enlightenment into the Philippine Islands.

Rear Admiral Sigsbee said that, although the navy had heretofore enjoyed advantages greater than the army, he felt certain that now that the army was coming into its own it would work in unison. Badly recruited, it would render a good account of itself in the fighting in Europe.

Virgin Islands Observe the Day.

ST. THOMAS, May 30.—Decoration Day was celebrated in the Virgin Islands for the first time since they came under the dominion of the United States. The people joined in memorial services at the waterfront and cemeteries. A special program of sports and games was carried out before large crowds.

WARTIME HONORS FOR G. A. R. VETERANS

Continued from Page 1.

Philippines, in Porto Rico, or in mobilization camps in this country.

Yesterday the parade trudged along Riverside Drive from the Seventies to the Nineties, a route shorter than the one they traversed in 1898, but still long enough to tax the strength of the Grand Army men, though the martial bands and fife and drum beyed them to unusual vigor. They marched between tight-packed ranks of men, women, and children, sometimes eight and ten deep; between the varied greens of Riverside Park on their left and the flag-covered facades of apartments on the right, between the applause of whistles and sirens from the river and cheers and handclaps from the sidewalks.

A Time for Sobs and Tears.

There have been crowds as great in size before; perhaps greater as when the famous Papa Joffre rode up Fifth Avenue. There has been enthusiasm as great; perhaps greater as when Admiral Dewey's triumph was celebrated here. But seldom, perhaps never, has such a crowd been so imbued with the spirit of an occasion. There were cheers in plenty, handclapping of the sort that splits gloves and reddens palms, but there were also sobs, and women were not the only ones who found a catch in the voice and who blinked rapidly to keep the tears back when the shrill fifing of "The Girl I Left Behind Me" would sound from down the Drive, the volume of sound increasing until some National Guard regiment, only a few months from the Mexican border, would swing by, Old Glory and the regimental colors fluttering above it and the men striding along with the easy pace that weeks of actual field service had given them. It was too easy to imagine the warlike, khaki-clad infantrymen marching to real battle for the throng to watch them unmoved.

For, contrary to other Memorial Day celebrations, the marchers in yesterday's parade wore none of the brilliant colors, the gold lace and the plumes that United States full military dress, and especially the full dress of the militia bodies, has accustomed Memorial Day crowds to. Yesterday's marchers wore service uniforms, and, instead of gold and blue and red and white blouses or trousers; instead of shakoes, bearskin headdresses, and visored caps, the marchers were in olive drab and campaign hats, every detail of their equipment showing appropriateness for service rather than for display.

Throughout the line of march men uncovered and women saluted as the colors passed. Policemen—and there were several thousand on duty under Chief Inspector Schmittberger—snapped their hands to the caps with military precision as the flags and standards passed and thereby did their share in giving to the whole parade more of a genuine military tone than perhaps any former display of the kind has possessed.

As they passed the reviewing stand at the base of the Soldiers and Sailors Monument the officers of the various organizations in line brought their side arms to salute, while the rank and file obeyed the crisply shouted commands of "Eyes left." The salutes were returned by Governor Whitman, Major Gen. J. Franklin Bell, who succeeded Major Gen. Leonard Wood in command of the Department of the East; Rear Admiral Charles D. Sigsbee, who commanded the United States battleship Maine when she sank in Havana Harbor, and a score or more of notables. Among these were Borough President Marcus M. Marks, Controller William A. Prendergast, Collector Dudley Field Malone, Lieut. Commander Louis M. Josephthal, County Clerk William F. Schneider, Sheriff Alfred E. Smith, President Frank L. Dowling of the Board of Aldermen, Thomas W. Churchill, former President of the Board of Education; Supreme Court Justices Bartow S. Weeks, Irving Lehman, Edward R. Finch, E. J. Gavigan, and Vernon M. Davis; Dock Commissioner R. A. C. Smith, Park Commissioner Cabot Ward, Fire Commissioner Robert Adamson, General Francis V. Greene, Generals Anson G. McCook, George Dan Appleton, Colonel George E. Dewey, Colonel Henry L. Swords, Colonel James E. March, Captain J. B. Greenhut, Edward J. Dowling, William A. Clark, Ferdinand Levy, Earl Gosmith, Bishop Burch, the Rev. J. Howard Melish, the Rev. E. S. Holloway, the Rev. Joseph Silverman, Frederick Gallatin, Julien T. Davies, and Henry Clews.

The Old Guard Sworn In.

Mrs. Whitman and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, whose husband is Colonel of the Twenty-second Engineers, accompanied Governor Whitman, who motored from the St. Regis to the reviewing stand under escort of his military staff and an honor contingent of the G. A. R. The Old Guard, under Colonel Ardolph L. Kline, and the Veteran Corps of Artillery, under Lieut. Col. J. Ross Delafield, composed the guard of honor at the reviewing stand.

Governor Whitman reached the stand at 9.20 o'clock, and at almost the opening ceremony of the celebration Colonel Kline led the new officers of the Old Guard before the Governor, who swore them into service in front of the reviewing stand.

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A squad of mounted police, band, Second and Third companies United States Coast Artillery Corps, band, battalion of Marines and Blue Jackets, First Division, N. G. N. Y., Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan commanding, with his staff; Colonel Willard C. Fisk of the First Brigade, with his staff; then the Seventh, Fifteenth, Twelfth, Sixty-ninth and Twenty-second Regiments, the Ninth Coast Defense Command, First Field Artillery, First Armored Motor Battery, Squadron A, Machine Gun Troop, First Battalion Signal Corps, First Field Hospital, Third Ambulance Company, detachment First Battalion Naval Militia, and then the Grand Army of the Republic.

Vets Save Tattered Flags.

With Grand Marshal Boyd at their head, followed by the numerous members of his staff, they marched along beneath battle flags so shot and torn that they had been covered with silken nets to keep them from falling apart. They marched as various posts, each under its own colors, and the applause grew frantic as the posts advanced, sometimes three and four men and once only two, constituting all that was left of civil war companies. There were veterans so feeble that they had to ride in carriages, but they were very few, for it seemed that every man with the strength to walk wanted his place in the line afoot.

Behind them came the Spanish War Veterans, and then the Home Defense League, acting as special escort to the Army and Navy Union Garrisons of Greater New York. Next in line were the Army and Navy Veterans, U. S. A., and after them the Junior American Guard Division, composed of several regiments and battalions, with wireless, bicycle, and ambulance company detachments.

There were nine divisions in the parade, the last three composed of cadets from parochial and military schools, boy and girl scouts, the American Women's League for Home Defense, the Women's Military Reserve, and the Calvary Nurses' Training Corps.

There were cheers and applause for every one, and every organization received its share, but the crowd gave special greeting to a corps of buglers from the U. S. S. Maine and the marines and jackies who followed it. The new recruits of the Seventh Regiment, who have not yet received uniforms, and who marched behind the uniformed regiment, received uninterrupted rounds of applause along the whole line. The crowd seemed to appreciate that they were youths who had enlisted only when it had become practically certain that the regiment would see service and that when the call had gone forth to swell its ranks to war strength.

Extra applause was the portions also of the border regiments, that is the National Guard units that had been on duty at the Rio Grande. They marched and looked like veterans. Colonel Hayward, at the head of the Fifteenth, the new negro regiment which arrived from target practice up State only yesterday morning, came in for special attention, and, despite their long journey, his men marched like seasoned "doughboys." The New York Scottish Highlanders in kilts, with their pipers playing "It's a Long Road to Tipperary" on the bags, roused the enthusiasm of the crowd, but it was the old veterans of the G. A. R. for whom the throng had assembled and for whom it had saved its loudest cheers and its most vigorous handclaps.

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In their ranks and throughout the line of veterans were many who probably could not have made the march on a less perfect day. After the cold and rain of the preceding days, Memorial Day was brilliantly clear and warm with a warmth that took the kinks out of old legs and put the freshness of Spring into ageing muscles. At its conclusion the G. A. R. men declared that never before had there been such a day and such a parade, and then relatives gathered up the excited "oldsters" and in motors and surface cars, the elevated and the subway, hurried them home before the weariness of their march could dull the keenness of their day's enjoyment.

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ROOSEVELT CALLS NEIGHBORS TO ARMS

Man's First Duty Is to be a Man, He Tells His Hearers in Nassau County.

WANTS FARMERS TO INVEST

Liberty Bonds All Right Unless Uncle Sam Collapses, He Says, and Then It Won't Matter.

Special to The New York Times.

MINEOLA, L. I., May 30.—In the presence of more than 10,000 persons Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, with Brig. Gen. George B. Dyer, today reviewed 3,000 uniformed members of the Sheriff's Reserve Corps of Nassau County from the grand stand at the grounds of the Queens-Nassau Agricultural Society. The corps marched the four miles from Hempstead headed by a mounted squad, consisting of polo players from Meadowbrook led by Henry M. Earl, with Hamilton Hadden as color-bearer. Colonel Roosevelt said in part:

"I envy the man who has a chance to risk his life for his country. I don't pity him. Let us prepare ourselves on the theory that the war will last from one to three years or longer, and that however long it lasts we are in it until it is finally ended by the peace of liberty, ended for international rights and the liberty of democracy throughout the world."

"A leading public director said that in the event of war a million men would spring to arms between sunrise and sunset. How much springing have you done in the last two or three weeks? Many of you have no arms to spring to. Let us begin to prepare now to put our strength to the last ounce in this war and adopt after the war a coherent policy which will mean we are not only able to defend ourselves but to stand for righteousness throughout the world.

"I want to say to the men of wealth that this is a bad Summer to hire men to do unuseful things like moving trees or building brick walls that look as though meant for asylums. I want to make an especial appeal to the farmers to buy Liberty bonds. The bonds will be safe, unless Uncle Sam smashes up, and if he does we will all smash up and it won't make any difference whether the bonds are good or bad. You have it in your power to perfectly prevent Wall Street from financing the Government if you finance it yourself. If every man and woman buys a bond Wall Street won't have any to buy.

"Let every man of military age who has no ties that absolutely bind him going remember that now is the great chance to render service. Don't wait until you are drafted. If you are not drafted, then try to get in anyhow. The first duty of a man is to be a man. If he is just a nice, sexless creature who wants somebody to fight for him, then I would have somebody vote for him. I believe in woman suffrage, but I would work for the disfranchisement of any man or woman who doesn't work in uniforms, and, instead of gold and blue and red and white blouses or trousers; instead of shakoes, bearskin headdresses, and visored caps, the marchers were in olive drab and campaign hats, every detail of their equipment showing appropriateness for service rather than for display.

Throughout the line of march men uncovered and women saluted as the colors passed. Policemen—and there were several thousand on duty under Chief Inspector Schmittberger—snapped their hands to the caps with military precision as the flags and standards passed and thereby did their share in giving to the whole parade more of a genuine military tone than perhaps any former display of the kind has possessed.

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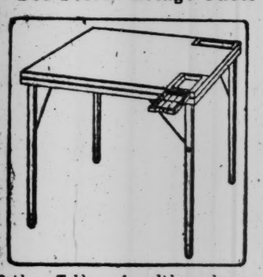

Bridge Table, of solid mahogany throughout, with green baize top and folding legs; 31 inches square by 27 inches high; sturdy and portable. A drawer-under-glass at right hand of both scorekeepers contains score-pad and pencil. Complete with pads and pencils.....$17.50

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Travelling bag, for women, black grained patent leather, moire silk lining, 13 complete white celluloid toilet and manicure articles, extra pocket, 14-inch.....$39.00

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RUSSIAN SOLDIERS DEMAND MUNITIONS

Have Had to Break with Bare Hands Foe's Wire Entanglements, Congress Complains.

TOLD OF ECONOMIC CRISIS

Grain for Army Far Below Requirements and Shortage of Iron Threatens Disaster.

PETROGRAD, May 30.—The congress of delegates from the front, after a debate on the war, has unanimously voted the following resolutions:

"First, the army in the trenches declares that it is indispensable to take every measure to put an end as quickly as possible to the international carnage and conclude peace without annexation or indemnities, on the basis of the right of all nations to dispose of themselves, proclaiming at the same time the watchword. 'Whoever wishes for peace must prepare for war.'"

"Second, the army, pointing out that the Russian soldiers have been fighting hitherto under conditions infinitely worse than those of the Allies, that the Russian soldier has had to march almost unprotected against the enemy's bullets and break with bare hands the barbed wire entanglements, which the Allies and the enemy pass freely after artillery preparation, declares that the Russian front must be provided with munitions and everything necessary to maintain the principle, 'The more metal, the less gun fodder.'"

In conclusion the congress declares that the army appeals to all to whom free Russia is dear to rally around the Council of Soldiers and Workmen's Delegates and the Provisional Government and not to permit "adventurers to let the army become manure for foreign fields."

The Food Minister, M. Pieshekhonoff, today unfolded the serious economic situation to the delegates from the front in explaining that it had been impossible as yet to establish a grain monopoly owing to the complicated organization required.

On the eve of the revolution, he said, there was virtually no wheat available. The supplies had increased in March, but dwindled again in April. The army requirement was 18,000,000 poods of wheat weekly, but at one time only 5,000,000 arrived. The shipments now arriving were bigger, but far from normal, and the people would probably be obliged to face a still further shortage. Other grains, especially oats, were also scarce. He feared that even after the grain monopoly was organized the situation would not be improved, because, suspicious of paper money, the peasants demanded raw materials and iron implements in exchange for their produce.

The Central Committee, in charge of the regulation of the iron supply, continued the Minister, had only 3,000,000 poods of iron on hand, while the munitions factories required 80,000,000. Hence, Russia was on the eve of a catastrophe unless the population, particularly the peasants, prepared for the greatest self-sacrifice.

Information from the Tambov Government indicates that the peasants are bringing wheat for the army in increasing quantities. Some of the village authorities are refusing to accept pay for this and insist on donating it.

The Cossacks in the Ural district held a convention recently and passed a resolution to give their unqualified support to the temporary Government. They also issued an appeal to all citizens of free Russia to follow their example. Among the declarations contained in the appeal were the following:

"You must remember that the enemy is watching our interior disorganization. Away with fraternization and disorders! We have only one front—our own, and that of our allies. The army must not remain quiet, but must help the Allies by advancing."

The Provisional Government has abolished the practice of arresting bankrupt merchants. In future such merchants will be required to give a written promise not to leave their place of residence.

The Jewish Daily Forward yesterday received the following from its correspondent in Petrograd:

"War Minister Kerensky is going to ask the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates to send 10,000 speakers to the front for the purpose of explaining to the soldiers Russia's purpose in the war and to urge them to a stricter discipline and greater readiness to fight."

SOCIALIST MINISTERS WARN NATION OF PERIL

"We Are Walking on a Knife Edge Across an Abyss," Says Skobeleff.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, May 30, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—"We are walking on the edge of a knife across an abyss." said the Socialist Minister of Labor. M. Skobeleff, at a meeting on Sunday. He added that the festival of the revolution was over, and Russia could only be saved by united and resolute efforts and sacrifices on the part of all her citizens. At the same meeting the Socialist Minister for Food Supplies, Pieshekhonoff, spoke in a tone of grave warning of the increasing difficulty and danger of the food problem.

There was not the faintest hint of official optimism in the speeches. On the contrary, the new Ministers did their utmost to emphasize the gravity of the situation. The very fact they so spoke is a hopeful sign. It means that the shifting of responsibility to the Left by the inclusion of representatives of the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates in the Government has had a sobering effect.

The holiday of the revolution is over. Catchwords and facile panaceas are losing their power. Sheer facts—the bitter obvious facts of disintegration and disorganization—speak to the masses more loudly now than the most enticing promises of the headiest and most strong-lunged orators. The very fact that the state of the country is so confessedly and obviously bad is a pledge of improvement.

M. Kerensky has gone to the front and is making impassioned appeals for an advance to the troops, who have responded by enthusiastic cheers. The tide in the army is turning in favor of discipline, and members of the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates, who in the early stage of the revolution drew up orders threatening the complete destruction of discipline, have gone to the front to condemn fraternizing with the Germans and screw the army up to the fighting pitch.

It is true the extreme Socialists—Lenine, Trotsky, and their fellows—continue their destructive work, and are now engaged in a violent campaign against the Socialist members of the Government, but the influence of the extremists is steadily waning; their vocabulary of abuse and their store of arguments are limited and shallow and pall by repetition. It is difficult to sum up in a phrase a situation that is extremely fluid, complex, and full of very varied possibilities of danger, but I think it now possible to say that the limit of the downgrade is reached and that, making broad allowance for accidents, we are within sight of the upgrade.

CONFISCATION THREAT BY RUSSIAN CABINET

Capitalists to be Reported in Official Bulletin for Failing to Take War Loan.

PETROGRAD, May 30.—The Provisional Government is seriously considering a widespread scheme of confiscation of private property. This is the result of the relative failure of the war loan, due to the hoarding of currency.

The correspondent of The Associated Press understands that the Government tomorrow will issue a communication reporting capitalists for not subscribing to the loan and declaring that the aim of the war loan is to prevent the flooding of the country with fresh paper currency not backed by gold. The Government, the communication will say, must, as things stand, issue more and more paper, with the result that a further depreciation in the paper already issued will occur.

The communication will add that the capitalists will feel that this kind of confiscation is much more burdensome than voluntary subscriptions to an interest-bearing war loan.

The sole aim of the confiscation being to call in paper money, war stocks will be exempted. The Government will further remind persons who hoard currency that the confiscation by no means exhausts the category of possible preventive and punitive measures.

EX-CZAR'S GUARD REBUKED.

Warned Against Laxity by Assistant Governor of Petrograd.

PETROGRAD, May 30. — An official announcement issued by Lieutenant Kozmin, Assistant Military Governor of Petrograd, shows that on visiting Tsar-Skoe Selo recently and finding laxity by the guard charged with the care of former Emperor Nicholas, Lieutenant Kozmin addressed a warning to the soldiers, reminding them that they were responsible to the country for the careful watching of the prisoner.

"I found the guards sitting about smoking and talking with bystanders," he said, "and the change of guards was executed in a haphazard manner and not according to military regulations.

"I ask you to remember that we are guarding the chief representative of the old régime, and the person guilty of the terrible oppression from which the Russian people freed themselves with such difficulty. We are responsible before the whole country for guarding this prisoner, and I cannot allow troops under my authority to take so lightly a task intrusted to them. I hope that henceforth officers and soldiers will keep an even stricter guard than the military regulations of the old régime demanded."

POLISH COUNCIL RESIGNS.

Central Powers' Failure to Name a Regent Given as the Cause.

COPENHAGEN, May 30, (via London.)—According to a private report from Germany, for which there is as yet no positive confirmation, the Provisional Council of State in Poland yesterday transmitted the resignations of its members to the Austro-German authorities.

The council has been pressing for the appointment of a Regent for the kingdom and the regularization of the Polish administration, since its own position has been rendered extremely difficult, if not impossible, by a resolution adopted by the Polish Diet in council expressing lack of confidence in the body selected and appointed by the Central Powers. Thus the resignations may have been submitted to force the Governments of the Central Powers to take speedy action on the regency question.

The Polish Socialists are in open opposition to the new order in Poland. Thirty of their leaders were arrested this week and sent to concentration camps in Germany.

The Polish Agency of Lausanne recently received a communication from Warsaw stating that the Council of State had decided to suspend its official functions as a protest against the hostile policies of the German authorities toward Polish national aspirations.

Airmen Active on Russian Front.

PETROGRAD, May 30, (British Admiralty per Wireless Press.)—"The usual fusillades occurred on all fronts," says today's War Office report. "A Russian airplane dropped four bombs on an enemy position in the region of Stanislavoff. Five airplanes threw about forty bombs over Podgaitze, no injury resulting to us. Our aviators encountered the enemy. One of our airmen was killed."

Brazilian Ships to be Armed.

RIO JANEIRO, May 30.—Foreign Minister Pecanha received a representative of the Brazilian Lloyd Steamship Company yesterday for the purpose of considering measures to safeguard Brazilian shipping. It is reported that ships will be armed.

ITALIANS EXTEND GAINS ON CARSO

Consolidating Positions Gained During Recent Drive in Preparation for New Attack.

REPEL COUNTERATTACKS

Desperate Efforts of Austrians to Recapture Height East of Gorizia End in Failure.

ROME, May 30.—Further gains by the Italians on the Trieste front are announced in today's official statement. The Italian lines have been extended west of Medeazza. Following is the text of the statement:

The artillery was not so active yesterday on the Trentino front and in Carnia, but the fire was very heavy on the Julian front, particularly in the sector from Mount Cucco to Mount Vodice and east of Gorizia. The enemy again persisted in his attacks upon our trenches on Hill 652. Three successive attacks after intense artillery fire failed completely. We captured some thirty prisoners.

On the Carso the work of strengthening our lines is proceeding actively. An enemy assault attempted east of Boscomalo was broken by our battery fire.

Between Jamiano and the coast we extended by local offensive actions our occupation of ground west of Medeazza.

On Monday afternoon one enemy airplane was brought down in a severe air fight east of Mount San Marco.

VIENNA, May 30, (via London.)—The War Office communication issued today says:

It has been comparatively calmer on the Isonzo front. Toward evening the Italians, with strong forces again attempted to break through our lines near the Vodice, but the attack collapsed under our fire.

Italian attacks today near Jamiano suffered a similar fate.

There is nothing of importance to report from the other fronts.

PRINCE OF UDINE LAUDS OUR MIDDIES

King Cables Him That America's Co-operation Has Strengthened Italy's Hand in War.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 30.—The Italian War Commission, headed by Prince Ferdinand of Udine, inspected the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis today. The visit was entirely informal. The Prince, who is himself a sailor, being a Captain in the Royal Navy, put aside his wonted taciturnity and praised the midshipmen warmly.

"You have in America made use of the word 'punch' to express vigor, efficiency, and ability," he said. "Surely the idea originated here. Truly these young men are the finest of their type."

There was but one absentee from the commission, Marconi, who is confined to his room in the Leiter mansion. His illness, the doctors say, is not serious, being merely a recurrence of an old stomach disorder.

Tonight the Commissioners were entertained at dinner by Mr. and Mrs. Larz Anderson. Mr. Anderson was formerly Secretary to the American Embassy in Rome. Tomorrow they will be the guests of the United States Senate. Prince Ferdinand will address that body and deliver to it the autograph letter sent to the American people by King Victor Emanuel.

The King in a cablegram today from the Italian front to the Prince of Udine thanked him for a recent message of congratulation upon the victories over the Austrians, and said the welcome accorded the mission by America was a sure omen for ever-increasing intimacy and mutual trust between the two countries. The message follows:

"I have read with deep satisfaction the message which your Royal Highness wired me in the name of the Italian mission to the United States of America to congratulate on the deeds gloriously accomplished by our national army.

"The military and moral virtues of which the Italian people give a brilliant testimonial offer to your Royal Highness and to the mission the opportunity to affirm Italy's unanimous and tenacious will to secure her just and necessary vindications.

"From the mighty co-operation of the great American republic Italy draws renewed strength to prosecute with the force of arms and of sacrifice the arduous struggle for the triumph of justice in the world, the only possible foundation of lasting peace.

"I am glad indeed to learn from your Royal Highness the heartfelt welcome the mission has received, a sure omen for ever-increasing intimacy and mutual trust between the two countries."

While no member of the commission would voice his theory of the Italian War Office's plan in the Trieste campaign, all were unanimous in declaring that Trieste could be occupied whenever it was decided that such occupation would be favorable to the general scheme, which is understood to be directed toward opening up the road to Leibach, which in turn opens the road to Vienna.

STORY OF SECRET WIRELESS

Timber Cruiser Tells of Seeing German Plant in Olympic Reserve.

SEATTLE, Wash., May 30.—A timber cruiser, residing in Seattle, has reported to United States authorities here that a secret wireless plant is in operation on Elk Creek, in the Olympic Forest reserve, about twenty-four miles from the Pacific Ocean.

The cruiser reported that materials for the wireless plant were taken there in the Summer of 1915. Three Germans bore the stuff on their backs over trails that horses could not have traveled. About 800 pounds of material were carried in.

FIGHTING RESUMED NEAR ST. QUENTIN

Continued from Page 1.

the Artois front were repulsed, as were similar activities by the French on the Chemin-des-Dames. Patrol engagements southwest of St. Quentin resulted in the capture of a number of prisoners by us.

BRITISH AIR SCOUTS MAKE NEW RECORDS

Recent Fighting Was at Such Close Quarters Airplanes' Wings Touched Each Other.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WAR CORRESPONDENTS' HEADQUARTERS, May 30.—The recent lull in land fighting had no effect whatever upon the British aerial offensive, which continues day and night with unrelenting doggedness and intensity. The past few days have witnessed some of the most desperate air battles of the entire war. By night under the stars the British machines have flown far beyound the enemy barriers, and dropped tons upon tons of high explosive bombs—always upon places of known military importance. Some amazing battles by day have been fought in that strange thin air found at 19,000 feet, or more than three and a half miles, from the earth.

A notable feature of the air fighting in the last ten days has been the tendency of German machines to break in pieces soon after being shot out of control. Ordinarily the German machines have been remarkable for their great stability and manoeuvring powers, but lately many of them have been seen to fly to pieces in midair, the wings breaking off, the whole structure collapsing. It is known the British air offensive since April 1 has placed a heavy strain upon the enemy's aerial resources, and it is possible the speed with which he had to send machines to the western front to replace heavy losses suffered in the past sixty days may easily account for the frailty or faultiness so noticeable nowadays to British pilots. Numbers of airplanes also have been brought from the eastern front, and there has been the same massing of air effectives opposite the British as of guns and fighting divisions.

The toll of German machines destroyed by mere boys of the Royal Flying Corps during May will mount up into hundreds. Full details of the marvelous fighting last Sunday show a total of thirty German machines were brought down that day. Fifteen of these were actually seen to crash or to be hopelessly on fire, fourteen were driven down entirely out of control and are believed to have crashed, although some fighting took place so late in the evening that it was impossible to follow all the machines down through a gathering gloom. One German fell prey to the Archies whose paucity of victims is due largely to the fact that so few enemy machines venture over the British line.

One of Sunday's general mêlées between six British scouts and eight Germans was as thrilling as any aerial battle ever fought. It was at close quarters throughout, so close in fact that wings scraped against wings and fighting pilots could look each other squarely in the eye. It was a duel of wits as well as machines, and no sooner would a British pilot swoop upon the tail of one German machine than another German was on his tail. This German in turn almost immediately would have another British pilot pouring bursts of machine-gun bullets into him until at one time seven machines were following one another in headlong fashion toward the earth.

It was nearly 8 o'clock in the evening when the British offensive patrol of six machines sighted eight Germans well over their own lines. The enemy machines were not keen for fight and fled eastward. They were eventually overhauled, however, and brought to combat. The Captain in the leading British machine dived at the nearest German, but the latter turned sharply beneath him and escaped the first burst of fire. The Captain then attacked another machine which was just in front of him, and poured round after round into it at ranges shortening from sixty to twenty yards. The hostile aircraft went down 4,000 feet in a spin, then turned over and went right on down, completely out of control.

Another hostile flier, meanwhile, got on the Captain's machine and, failing to shake him off, the Captain flattening out, looked around and found the hostile machine still with him. Then he went into another spin and was whirling rapidly toward the earth when the pursuing German, was set upon from behind, by Lieutenant B—, who had followed him down. He "sat" upon the hostile aircraft's tail and pounded him with heavy bursts of fire at close range until the German went down, falling over and over.

Captain C—, who was also in the patrol, meanwhile attacked two enemy planes that were in the downward procession started by Captain A—. The first of these soon cried enough and cleared way to the east. Having got on the second aircraft's tail Captain C— drove him down in a spin, but later he seemed to flatten out and, in the language of the corps, "was apparently all O. K." Captain C— was pretty close to the ground now, so he turned and climbed to 9,000 feet, where he attacked another German, and the two fought all the way down to 4,000 feet, when the German, with a riddled machine, went plunging downward to an inevitable crash.

Lieutenant D— in this same little Sunday evening mêlée had dived on a German and opened fire at forty yards. The German spun downwards for at least 2,000 feet, then flattened out. He had suspected the sincerity of that spin and had done a little spinning of his own, so when the German flattened he dived at him again, sending him into a spin so genuine that it could not be questioned. Another hostile aircraft, however, had got on D—'s tail while he was changing the drum on his machine-gun, and he had to do a spin of 1,000 feet to shake the German off.

The latter followed bravely, and when he flattened he saw the German just above him and used his gun to such a good effect that Fritz went hurtling downward a full 3,000 feet. The light was too bad, however, to see him crash.

After this the remaining Germans made off for home, and the British patrol reformed without a single casualty. A pilot who brought down a German recently with a revolver had already accounted for two machines that day single handed, and far above the German lines he attacked three enemy machines, one of which soon side-slapped into a crash. A second then went down and landed on its nose. The third machine of this formation seemed to land safely.

While he was looking down on his handiwork with a bit of pardonable pride he was suddenly attacked by a German scout, and had turned to give battle when, as bad luck would have it, his gun jammed. He dived away and, letting the machine have her head for a moment, rectified the jamb, returned, and engaged the enemy. The duel had not progressed very far when the British pilot realised that all his ammunition was gone.

His fighting blood was up, however, and he did not purpose being deterred by the mere shortage of machine-gun cartridges so long as his automatic revolver was untouched. So by deft manoeuvring he managed to get as close by as possible and fired seven rounds into the German, who went down, broke in the air, and crashed.

FRENCH ART MUSEUM OPENED BY GERMANS

Treasures from Occupied Districts on View in a Department Store at Maubeuge.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, May 30, (via London.)—The German military administrations will open next week a museum at Mauberge, where all endangered monuments of art within the evacuated district are now in safe keeping and on exhibition.

The idea was born when the first shells fell into Saint Quentin and threatened the irreparable loss to civilization of the beautiful art treasures accumulated in that old French city. It was then that a Lieutenant of reserves, Architect Wilhelm Keller of Berlin, was commissioned to look for a suitable building, which he found in a department store named "Au Pauvre Diable" at Maubeuge. This dreary iron structure was given an exterior worthy of its highly treasured contents. The interior, too, was suitably altered to receive what could be saved from the English and French bombardments of Saint Quentin, Péronne, and various castles in Picardy.

The best pieces were placed on exhibition while the minor pieces were merely stored. On the first floor are rare Gobelins, public as well as private property. Two Flemish Gobelins of the fifteenth century, dealing with scenes from the life of the Queen of Sheba and John the Baptist, are considered the star pieces. There is also some fine stone sculpture, among it being the statue of Saint Quentinus recovered from the débris of the Cathedral of Saint Quentin. The second floor contains Napoleon's marble bust by Canova in a salon furnished with an Empire set left by the Duke of Vicenza. The walls of another room are hung with pastel paintings by La Tour, the famous portraitist of Louis the Fifteenth. Among them are pictures of Mme. Pompadour, Mme. du Barry, the actress Favare, and the prima ballerina Camargo. Several private collections that were saved from St. Quentin are exhibited in other rooms.

For reasons not quite apparent the museum will continue to be known as "Au Pauvre Diable."

TO FORCE EXILES TO FIGHT.

Measure Proposed in France to Reach Subjects of Allies.

PARIS, May 30.—Paul Painlevé, Minister of War, submitted for the approval of President Poincaré at the Cabinet meeting today a bill requiring that subjects or citizens of countries allied with France and of such age that they would be liable to military service in their native countries must fulfill their military obligations.

The bill, which follows the policy adopted in England, will be introduced in the Chamber of Deputies shortly.

Activity on the Belgian Front.

HAVRE, May 30, (via Paris.)—The Belgian War Office issued the following statement today:

In the afternoon of May 29 our trench artillery carried out a successful fire of destruction on machine gun shelters. The reaction of the enemy artillery was very lively. Last night an enemy party, which attempted to reach one of our posts, was repulsed by our fire. The usual artillery action occurred today.

Forget Trouble and Care at 27 MOUNTAIN LAKES RESIDENTIAL PARK

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Our charge for this service is moderate, and our long experience assures efficient management.

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How can they if you withhold the business that brings them the necessary cash?

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for every household requirement, at prices that assure worth while economies.

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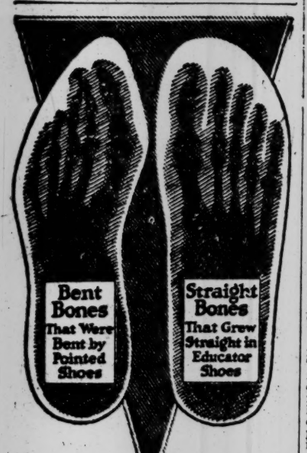

Who Would Say: "I Don't Want Healthy Feet"?

SURELY, nobody in his senses would *say* that. And yet, thousands of people *show* they don't want healthy feet, show it by wearing narrow, feet-bending shoes, which cause corns, bunions, flat-foot, ingrown nails, etc.

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IN SOLID FRONT ON CENSORSHIP

Republicans Will Line Up Against New Measure in the House.

COMES UP FOR ACTION TODAY

Graham and McCormick to Lead the Opposition—Many Democrats Aligned with Them.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 30.—The fight against newspaper censorship will be renewed tomorrow in the House, when Chairman Webb of the Judiciary Committee calls up the conference report on the Espionage bill. A hard battle is ahead on the Administration scheme to permit the curtailment of the freedom of the press in the publication of war news.

Judging from the opposition to censorship expressed during the last ten days, the fight will be the most stubborn over any of the war legislation up to this time. Indications tonight are that the vote in the House will be extremely close, but that press censorship will be defeated.

The battle against passing the censorship clause in the Espionage bill is to be led by Representative George S. Graham of Pennsylvania and Representative Medill McCormick of Illinois, both of whom worked against it when it was defeated in the House. Since the matter has been in conference, the Republicans have held a cuacus over it, and, while no binding agreement was reached, they decided, almost to a man, to vote against it. The caucus did not care to make the censorship fight partisan, and it was only for that reason that no decision to vote against it as a party unit was reached.

The Democrats also caucused and the majority decided in favor of censorship. The argument used with the Democratic Representatives was that, as the President had declared himself as anxious for censorship, it ought to be established. But, as with the Republican caucus, it was agreed not to make a party issue of the matter, and no binding vote was taken.

Democratic leaders have been working with Representatives in the last few days, endeavoring to persuade them to fall into line with the President and vote for censorship. The effect of their work depends entirely upon the disposition of Representatives who voted against suppression of war news when the censorship provision came up before. If these Representatives stick to their previously expressed attitude they will defeat it this week. If enough of them can be won over to the President's viewpoint, censorship will pass the House.

Postmaster General Burleson, who worked indefatigably among the Democratic Representatives three weeks ago, when the first censorship vote was taken, was conspicuous in the House lobby early this week. He talked with many Democratic Representatives, impressing upon them the necessity of giving the President the power over newspapers that he asks. What effect the Postmaster General's lobbying had is not known, but it is an accepted fact that some, at least, of the Democrats to whom he talked will vote against censorship in any form at this time.

Opposition in the House will be based upon the argument, among others, that the voluntary censorship, as it has existed up to this time, has worked out in an entirely satisfactory way. The newspapers, it will be argued, have, as a whole, in every respect obeyed the spirit of censorship without having its restraint imposed upon them.

Willing to Trust the Press.

Representative McCormick will urge upon the House that the people want to know what the Government is doing in the war, and that the only channel of information open to them is the press. If the Administration is to have power to abridge the freedom of the press in the publication of legitimate war news and of criticism of Governmental conduct of the war, he will argue, the people who are paying the tremendous cost of the war, in life and money, will be kept in ignorance of many things they are entitled to know.

"How are we to know, if there is a silent press, whether our Government officials intrusted with the responsibility of running this gigantic war are doing their work efficiently?" remarked Mr. McCormick today. "The American people are used to the utmost candor in matters dealing with the administration of the country's affairs. Why should there be a dark secrecy imposed in wartime? The American people do not want censorship. They are willing to trust the fidelity of the newspapers not to divulge war news 'of use to the enemy,' as the proposed censorship puts it. If a newspaper fails to observe what the President calls a 'patriotic reticence' in printing news of advantage to the enemy, we have laws that give ample power to punishment. Those laws are sufficient and the American people are willing to have the newspapers regulated by them and not by an arbitrary censorship that would suppress legitimate news."

The disclosures as to defective shells is to be put forward in the House debate as an evidence of the necessity for publication of war news without the restraint of censorship. Under the amendment drafted by the House and Senate conferees, it will be pointed out, no publication of the facts relating to the use of these shells would be permitted and the public would not know of the mistakes of officials in supplying useless ammunition in the protection of American merchantmen. The argument will be made that errors of officialdom are apt to grow if they are allowed to be hidden from the glare of publicity.

It became known tonight that Representative Hamilton, the Republican whip of the House, had sent word to all the Republican Representatives to be in their seats tomorrow when censorship comes up and to remain until a vote is taken. This is a hint that the Republicans are expected to vote solidly against it.

The prospect of the censorship amendment coming to a final vote this week in the House was said tonight to be fairly good, although there is a possibility that, owing to the aggressive debate ahead of it, the voting may go over until next week.

Senator Johnson of California, one of the most insistent opponents of censorship, said tonight that if censorship passed the House "it will surely be killed in the Senate."

FORCES OF VILLA TAKE BORDER TOWN

Surprise Attack in the Early Morning Routs the Carranza Garrison from Ojinaga.

PRESIDIO, Texas May 30.—Francisco Villa tonight holds a border port opposite an American town, and again United States troops are patrolling the border, while Villa cavairymen are operating on the southern ban of the Rio Grande.

Approximately 200 Villa followers dashed into the little border town of Ojinaga, opposite here, at 5 o'clock this morning, shouting "Viva Villa!" and shooting right and left as they rode. Only a handful of Mexican Government forces occupied the town, General G. Figueroa, General Garcia, and Colonel Riojas having gone out Sunday night to engage the Villa command, which was encamped in La Muela Pass, thirty-five miles south of the border. These forces are expected to return tonight in an effort to drive the Villa troops from the town.

Fifty of the Government forces of seventy-five men in Ojinaga succeeded in escaping across the river to Presidio. Women and children followed behind their men, carrying babies and bundles. Of the twenty-five Government soldiers remaining, sixteen were killed in the fighting, six were taken prisoners, and three were wounded.

The battle lasted two hours, after which the shops and homes of the Ojinaga residents were looted.

Whether Villa was with his troops has not been ascertained. No one was permitted to cross to the Mexican side tonight. Mexicans coming to the American side say they heard reports of Villa's presence in the town, but none of the refugees had seen him. Chico Cano led the Villa forces into the Plaza, Martin Lopez, José Ynez Salazar, and Carlos Montoya were reported to have been with him in the attack.

Reports of a fight yesterday between 600 rebels and Government troops under Generals Garcia and Figueroa, were ten miles southeast of La Muela Pass and fifty miles below the border, were brought here today by refugee Mexicans. They said the Government forces suffered heavy losses, and were forced to retire.

EAGLE PASS, Tex., May 30.—The capture of Ojinaga, Mexico, would not open the port of Presidio, Tex., to the use of Villa followers, it was authoritatively stated today. The United States forces were said to be sufficiently garrisoned, to cope with the situation.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, May 30.—Southern Department Headquarters stated tonight that there were ample American troops in the Presidio district to protect American towns from possible attack. No official report has been received of the battle at Ojinaga, but a dispatch from the Mexican Consul at Presidio stated that Francisco Villa was not with the rebel band which captured Ojinaga.

MONTREAL GREETS BALFOUR

Praises His Colleagues After Receiving His Degree at McGill.

MONTREAL, May 30.—This city extended a hearty welcome to Arthur J. Balfour, British Foreign Minister and head of the war commission which visited the United States, upon his arrival here today.

Speaking at a special convocation of McGill University, which honored him with a degree of LL. D., Mr. Balfour asserted that it was the academic life of England which had "most clearly displayed the high qualities which have made possible the carrying on with success and honor the present great struggle."

Mr. Balfour paid a tribute to Rear Admiral de Chair, Lieut. Gen. G. T. M. Bridges, and Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, British Ambassador to the United States, who also received honorary degrees from McGill. 'Admiral de Chair, he said, had, in the early months of the war as commander of the British cruiser squadron, "carried out, single-handed, the blockade of Germany." Of Sir Cecil Spring-Rice Mr. Balfour said:

"He has been careful, unlike some other diplomatic luminaries, to do his work and not to advertise it."

CAPT. CORDIER APPOINTED.

Harvard Student Corps' Mentor Chosen for General Staff.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., May 30.—Captain Constant Cordier, U. S. A., commandant of the Harvard Reserve Officers' Training Corps, has been made a member of the General Staff of the army, according to dispatches received here today. He is one of forty-two officers who have been specially selected to fill new places on the General Staff.

Captain Cordier, it is understood, will not leave Harvard until the end of the college year. He will probably receive the commission of Major within a few weeks. The Captain has been in charge of Harvard's military training since January, 1916. He served in the Philippines campaign, and was also with General Funston at Vera Cruz. He has also acted as military attaché and diplomatic agent of the Government abroad. Captain William Bowen, now detailed here, is mentioned as Cordier's successor.

TO HELP CANADIANS ENLIST.

Those Here Can Take Tests at Our Recruiting Stations.

OTTAWA, Ontario, May 30.—A plan has been agreed upon between the American and the Canadian Governments, it was announced tonight, to handle Canadians and British subjects in the United States who desire to enlist in the Canadian Expeditionary Force of the British Army.

Persons who are not born or fully naturalized American citizens, upon application to the nearest American recruiting office, after passing physical tests, may have their transportation paid to New York, if they wish to join the British Army, or to a Canadian centre, if they wish to join the Canadian Army.

Brig. Gen. W. A. White of the British Recruiting Mission is the head of this work in the United States.

FISKE TORPEDOPLANE COPIED BY GERMANS

Invention of Rear Admiral Appropriated for Use Against the British.

HAVE NEW TORPEDO HERE

Test to be Made This Week at Expense of Aero Club, with Approval of Navy Department.

It has been established by the sinking of the British steamship Gena, which was torpedoed by a German airplane, that Germany has appropriated the idea of Rear Admiral Bradley A. Fiske's torpedo-carrying airplane, and thus put into practical operation another weapon of war invented by an American but neglected in this country, according to a statement by the Aero Club of America. Since it was announced on May 2 by the British Admiralty that the Gena had been sunk by a torpedo discharged from an airplane, officials of the Aero Club of America have sought information in England about the type of flying machine used by the Germans for this exploit. The British magazine Flying which arrived yesterday brought pictures of a German torpedo-carrying seaplane which showed that the mechanism for discharging the torpedo was practically identical with that patented by Rear Admiral Fiske.

Tests of the Fiske torpedoplane are now being made at private expense, but with the approval of the Navy Department. Rear Admiral Fiske patented his invention in July, 1912, two years before the war started, and all experiments with it which have been conducted since that time have been at private expense. Henry Woodhouse, a Director of the Aero Club of America, said last night that a special torpedo, which meets the conditions of lightness and efficiency needed for aerial service had been developed by Frank M. Leavitt, a torpedo expert of the E. W. Bliss Company, and would be discharged from one of the seaplanes at a target in a test which is to be held secretly this week.

The British, it was said, as well as the Germans, have been developing Admiral Fiske's invention. The chief stumbling block to its use, which the Germans have evidently overcome, is a new type of torpedo, light enough to carry considerable distance in a speedy seaplane and yet powerful enough to do plenty of destruction. There are official records of the use of the torpedoplane in the British Navy, but so far as is known the British have not yet produced a torpedo which combines the necessary lightness and power.

The American air torpedo which is to be tried out next week weighs less than 200 pounds, and is said to be powerful enough to sink any unarmed ship. Other types of torpedo are being developed in this country at private expense. In its bulletin issued yesterday the Aero Club said:

"It is feared that the German torpedo-launching seaplane will become an even more terrible weapon in destroying the Allies' ships than the submarine has been, because seaplanes can be built quickly, only require one or two men to operate them, and can operate against ships swiftly and almost with impunity. Twenty torpedoplanes can probably be built for the price of one submarine.

"The torpedoing of the Gena by a German seaplane was reported by the British Admiralty on May 2. The report read as follows: 'The British steamship Gena was sunk yesterday by a torpedo discharged from a German seaplane off Aldeburgh. All hands were saved. Another seaplane concerned in this attack was brought down by gunfire from the steamship Gena and the crew made prisoners.'

"The following is the German version of the incident sent out from Berlin on May 2: 'Yesterday morning a number of our seaplanes attacked some enemy merchant ships off the Thames and sank a large steamer of about 3,000 tons. One of our machines has not returned, and it is supposed that it is lost.'

"The picture of the German torpedoplane, which was received yesterday, shows the torpedo held between two pontoons of the seaplane with a bracing to keep it from moving while the seaplane is flying. The mechanism for carrying and for releasing the torpedo is apparently identical with that patented by Rear Admiral Fiske. The torpedo is dropped from the seaplane and moves by its own power after it strikes the water. It is aimed before it is released, and the accuracy of its course does not depend on how it strikes the water. After its fall it automatically rights itself and starts for its destination.

Rear Admiral Bradley A. Fiske, when seen at his home, 128 West Fifty-ninth Street, declined to make any statement about the German use of his invention, saying that he was under orders from the Secretary of the Navy to that effect. He admitted, however, that when the Aero Club of America offered to pay the expense of developing his invention without any expense to the Government he asked permission of the Secretary of the Navy to conduct experiments, and the Secretary of the Navy granted it.

Rear Admiral Robert E. Peary pointed out last night that a British aviator sank four Turkish ships with torpedoes in the Sea of Marmora in August, 1915, and said that he believed that the British would soon perfect the invention. Germany had an advantage, he said, because they required at present only a seaplane carrying a torpedo which would sink merchant vessels, whereas the British would not get any benefit from such a weapon, unless they discharged torpedoes great enough to sink battleships. Rear Admiral Peary said the reason why the British battleships were not able to attack the submarine bases was because the seas surrounding them were heavily sown with mines. These could not be swept away, because German warships, which knew their way through the mines could attack the sweepers. He added that he believed the Fiske invention would ultimately enable England to deal with the submarine problem. He said:

"It seems possible to build, say 100 torpedoplanes, carrying heavy torpedoes and use them to keep away German battleships. Then the British warships can work their way right up to within range of Germany's forts, and stop submarines from coming out."

CLUNG 5 DAYS TO KEEL OF CAPSIZED VESSEL

Crew of Wrecked Schooner Finally Righted Her—Captain and One Sailor Lost.

HAVANA, May 30.—Captain George Delbat and a member of the crew of the American schooner M. E. Eldridge of Dennis, Mass., met death in the Gulf of Mexico recently from exposure and starvation after the lumber-laden vessel was struck by a hurricane and became a derelict.

Eight members of the Eldridge's crew were brought here today by a British schooner and told of having been fifteen days on their water-logged ship with only a little food and water to sustain life. The Eldridge left Tampa on May 5 for Cienfuegos and three days later ran into the hurricane.

Oliver Kemp, mate of the schooner, said that when the storm struck her she began making water rapidly and settled, despite hard work at the pumps. Instead of sinking, however, the schooner turned on her side, the crew clinging to her keel. For five days the men hung on, waves breaking over them constantly. Then seeing that the schooner was making an effort to right herself the crew cut away her mast and the vessel came to an upright position and the men took refuge on her deck.

A seaman managed to get into the hold of the schooner, said Kemp, and bring up several cans of food. When this gave out the crew succeeded in hauling a shark aboard with ropes. They hung on the big fish, drank its blood, and also ate some of the flesh.

Several ships passed within sight of the stranded vessel, but none of them observed her signals, and the men had almost resigned themselves to die when the British schooner hove in sight, took them aboard and brought them here.

FALSE, SAYS GERARD.

Never Talked with Germans About Annexing Russian Territory.

James W. Gerard, former Ambassador to Germany, denied yesterday a statement published in the Vossiche Zeitung by Georg Bernhard, quoting him as saying that the United States had no objection to German annexation of Russian territory.

In a dispatch from Amsterdam, published in THE TIMES yesterday morning, an excerpt from Bernhard's article was quoted, in which he said:

"On various occasions we personally discussed peace aims in detail with Ambassador Gerard, the last time shortly before his departure. He emphasized to us, not once but repeatedly, that President Wilson felt the greatest interest in the restoration of Belgium, but that the United States would raise no objection to German annexation in the east."

Bernhard was trying to prove to the Russian people that England and the United States were her foes and Germany her friend.

After Mr. Gerard had read the dispatch yesterday he said:

"I never said such a thing in my life to Georg Bernhard or to any one else. It is an absurd thing. He says he discussed peace aims in detail. He and the other Germans never would state their peace aims. His whole statement is absolutely false. Deny it as strongly as you can."

KILMER GIVES TWO YACHTS.

Manufacturer's Larger Vessel Said to be Already in Europe.

Special to The New York Times.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., May 30.—Willis Sharpe Kilmer of this city has given to the United States Government his ocean-going yacht Remlik, and has also offered his twin-screw yacht Remlik III.

The excellent condition of the larger vessel made it possible for the Government, with a few slight changes, to convert her into a warship immediately. Captain Alexander Corkum of the Remlik and Chief Engineer Arthur Smith have signed with the Government for service. It is said that the big boat is already in the service of the United States, aiding the navy to combat submarines in foreign waters.

MUST REGISTER AT CAMPS.

Men Not Commissioned or Enlisted Are Not Exempted.

WASHINGTON, May 30.—In order to clear up a misunderstanding regarding registrations for the draft army, the War Department today officially announced that all men now in training camps who were not commissioned or had not enlisted must register on June 5.

Dr. Noguchi Slightly Improved.

A bulletin from Mount Sinai Hospital last night stated that the condition of Dr. Hideyo Noguchi of the Pathological Department of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research had slightly improved, his temperature being a little lower than on Tuesday.

STERLING SILVER.
UNUSUAL DESIGNS.
EXCLUSIVE PATTERNS

REED & BARTON
ESTABLISHED 1824
FIFTH AVENUE AT 32nd STREET
& MAIDEN LANE

B. Altman & Co.

Women's
One-piece Crepe de Chine
Dresses

(all silk) in white, light blue and flesh color (sizes 34 to 44) will be placed on sale to-day (Thursday)

extraordinarily priced at

$14.75

Another Special Sale
of
Women's Tailor-made Suits

presenting unprecedented values

at $19.00

will commence to-day (Thursday)

Included in this offering are Suits in sizes 46 and 48, for stout figures.

Women's Ready-to-wear Dresses and Suits (Third Floor)

Fifth Avenue-Madison Avenue
34th and 35th Streets New York

AYVAD'S WATER-WINGS
Learn to Swim by One Trial.
Plain, 35c. Fancy, 50c.
For Sale Everywhere
AYVAD MFG'G CO., Hoboken, N. J.

AIR
Its Nature, Growth and Common Affections. Rules for Its Preservation.
RICHARD W. MULLER, M. D.

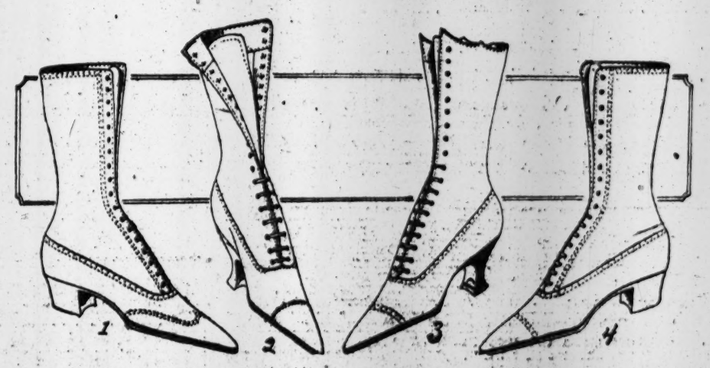
LOSS OF HAIR
Prematurely Gray Hair, Seborrhoea and the Quarin Lamp Treatment.
RICHARD W. MULLER, M. D.
Illustrated. All Bookstores, $1.50.
W. R. Jenkins, Pubs., 48 St. & 6 Ave.

Broadway **Saks & Company** at 34th Street

Announce for To-day, Friday and Saturday

An Extraordinary Special Sale of

Women's White and Colored Kidskin Boots at $6.95



High-cut fashionable kidskin boots, of a superlative character in both make and finish. The models are the very newest for Spring and Summer 1917, and the values the most remarkable ever presented to New York women at anything near this special price.

Model 1 is in Brown Kidskin with military heel and welt sole.

Model 2 may be had in White, Slate Grey or Brown Kidskin with Louis XV. heel and welt sole.

Model 3 may be had in White, Pearl Grey or Ivory color Kidskin.

Model 4 is to be had in Tan Russia Calf or Brown Kidskin with military heel.

Stern Brothers
West 42nd and West 43rd Streets

A Special Inducement To-day, in

Men's Smart Sack Suits
(*Made-to-Order*)

at $27.50

Values $32.50 and 35.00

The fabrics offer an excellent choice of woolens in all the new effects and weaves, in stripes, checks and neat mixtures, blues blacks and greys included.

An extra charge of 10% for sizes over 44 chest.

J. M. Gidding & Co.
564-566-568 Fifth Avenue AT 46TH ST N.Y.

Re-commence—today—their

Special Sales

with values that will undoubtedly attract the attention of every woman who needs to replenish her wardrobe with fashions for *immediate wear.*

TAILORED SUITS—COATS and CAPES—DRESSES and GOWNS—DAY and EVENING WRAPS—TAILORED and DRESS HATS—COSTUME BLOUSES and IMPORTED BEADED BAGS.

R. H. Macy & Co. Attractions Are Prices—Quality—Service
Macy's
Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

Spend Wisely And You Will Save Money

True, patriotic economy is nothing more than getting necessary things at the lowest price you can—consistent with quality and service. It has always been our policy to offer serviceable Men's Clothing at "Lowest-in-the-City" prices. The

Spring Suits for Men, $19.75

included in our stock this season represent all that is correct in men's styles from the conservative to the extreme, carefully tailored of dependable fabrics. Quality for quality considered, they compare favorably with garments sold elsewhere at higher prices and therefore give you the opportunity to spend wisely and save. Direct elevators to Clothing Dept. on 35th St. side.

Macy's—Fifth Floor, B'way, Front.

Unlined Gauntlets for Motorists, $2.96

Men's gloves of good quality black cape. One style with fold cuffs reinforced with strips of whalebone; the other with soft cuffs with strips of whalebone at ends to hold cuffs in place. Sizes 7 to 10.

Macy's—Fifth Floor, 34th St., Centre.

Men's Silk Hose, $1.39

Heavy, pure silk hose, full fashioned, with reinforced toes, heels and soles. All sizes in champagne, tan, gray, black or white. They fit comfortably and wear well.

Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St., Centre.

Wear a Straw and a Satisfied Look

We have the straws at savings which will give satisfaction. A variety of hats in all shapes, styles and braids at prices lower than elsewhere.

Splits and Sennits, $1.89 and $2.74
Panamas, $3.89, $4.89 to $42.75
Leghorns, $4.89 to $6.89
Bangkoks, $4.89 to $8.74

Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St.

Books on Military Subjects

We have a good assortment of books on this all-important topic and are constantly watching for new books, adding them to our shelves as soon as they are available.

Macy's—Main Floor, 35th Street, Rear.

Bring Your Films To Us To Be Developed

We have every facility for turning out good work in our photographic laboratory on the premises. We make no charge for developing roll films when prints are ordered. Our prices for prints, as well as camera supplies, are lower than elsewhere.

Macy's—Fifth Floor, 35th St., Centre.

TO BORROWERS

THERE seems to be an impression that the mortgage lenders are not lending.

We cannot speak for others but our Company is open for business.

It is not a time for full loans or for abnormally low interest rates but we shall be glad to have you submit to us any loans in any Borough of Greater New York.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST Co
Capital $ 5,000,000
Surplus 11,000,000
176 B'way, N.Y. 175 Remsen St., B'klyn. 350 Fulton St., Jamaica.

NEW YORK ATHLETES LOSE AT PLATTSBURG

Defeated by New England College Stars in Memorial Day Games at Training Camp.

7,000 WATCH THE EVENTS

Baseball Game Carried Off by New Englanders, Despite Presence of Two ex-Giants on Opposing Team.

Special to The New York Times.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., May 30.—By the score of 70 to 30 the New England Regiment defeated the New York Regiment in the Memorial Day games at the training camp, thereby gaining possession of the New York Correspondents' Cup until the next contest on July 4. The regiment winning the games on the Fourth is entitled to take the cup into the division for which its members supply the officers, to be used as a challenge cup among the regiments in that division. This cup is the first athletic trophy in connection with the sports of the New National Army.

The games were unique in that some of the best known college athletes in the East contended side by side with professional ball players of the major leagues. All were on the same footing. They wore the olive drab uniform of the army.

New York scored first by winning all of the tennis matches. The surprise of the day came when Richard Norris Williams, national tennis champion, and Richard Harte were defeated in the doubles by W. M. Washburn, Jr., and C. J. Griffin, a member of one of the Davis Cup teams. Griffin's company, the Ninth New York, marched him back to the baseball diamond in triumphal procession, chanting the company song.

In spite of the fact that it had two former players of the New York Giants, Grant and "Moose" McCormick, neither of whom got a hit, the New York Regiment's baseball team was trounced by the New Englanders by a score of 4 to 1.

The game was hardly over when a salute was fired to the dead soldiers in the little cemetery behind Fort Brown. The garrison cannon fired the national salute of twenty-one guns, and the post flag was raised from half-mast. Troop I of the Second Cavalry appeared escorting the Plattsburg civil war veterans to the post cemetery, while the men of 1917 stood at attention, their hands at salute to the men of '61.

Nearly 7,000 people watched the track games in the afternoon. Major Reginald Harlow was an irrepressible announcer, and the crowd pushed onto the field merely to hear what he would say next. New York picked up ten points in the meet while New England gathered in forty-eight. The fact that the men had to run the sprints in their service uniforms across the uneven parade ground was responsible for the slow times recorded by Captain Royden Williamson. The tug of war, contested by the camp heavyweights, was an easy New England victory. New York had small consolation in winning the basket ball game in the evening, 20 to 26.

The following is the list of events and their contestants:

TENNIS.—Doubles—C. M. Bull, Jr., and J. S. O'Neale, New York, beat F. H. Harris and J. McCloy, New England, 6 to 4, 5 to 7, 8 to 6; W. M. Washburn, Jr., and C. N. Griffin beat Richard Norris Williams and Richard Harte, 6 to 4, 6 to 1.

BASEBALL.—Score by innings:

New England	0	1	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	—4
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—1

Batteries—New England, Henry, Devitalis, and Munson; New York, Woodell, Ackinson, and Reid.

100-YARD DASH.—Teschner, (Harvard,) New England; Tyler, New England; Trenholm, (Dartmouth,) New England. Time—0:10 4-5.

220-YARD DASH.—Teschner, New England; Bauermayer, New York; Tyler, New England. Time—0:24 4-5.

ONE-MILE RELAY.—New England—Doon, Merrihew, Sherman, Holbrook, Trenholm, Barron, (Harvard;) Wilkie, (Yale;) Minot, (Harvard.) New York—Reimerth, Curtis, Demarest, Askam, Starbuck, Cox, Kennedy, Vaas. Won by New England. Time—3:28.

HIGH JUMP.—Doon, New England; Gidney, New England; Snow, New York. Height—5 feet 6 inches.

RUNNING BROAD JUMP.—Haydock, (Harvard,) New England, 19 feet 4 inches; Bartlett, New York, 19 feet 3 inches; Tyler, New England, 18 feet 9 inches.

SHOTPUT.—Harbison, (Yale,) New England, 47 feet 11 inches; Hardwick, (Harvard,) 44 feet 11 inches; Storer, (Harvard,) New England, 43 feet 2 inches.

TUG OF WAR.—Won by New England, represented by the following team: Hardwick, Deacon, Webster, Hefter, (Yale;) Converse, Ward, Harbison, (Yale;) Soucy, (Harvard;) Curtin, Berheizel, Brooks, Papke, Harlow, (Norwich;) A. W. Harbison, (Yale.) New York Team—McKay, Dodge, Cleveland, Vancortlant, O'Calaghan, Brooks, Blagden, Waite, Parisette, Bennett, Jones, Golding, Dowd, Marshall.

SCHURMAN AT MADISON.

Cornell's President Delivers Address to Officers' Corps.

Special to The New York Times.

SACKET HARBOR, N. Y., May 30.—Speaking at the Memorial Day exercises held by the students at Madison Barracks this afternoon, Jacob Gould Schurman, President of Cornell University, paid tribute to the men already engaged in training to enter "this war for the preservation of morality in the intercourse of nations," and said that America, entered the conflict "on an issue nobler than any nation ever announced before."

Dr. Schurman, the principal speaker at the ceremonies, arrived early in the morning, and was escorted from the station to the post by an honor guard made up of Cornell graduates and undergraduates now members of the training corps. After speaking briefly at the dedication of the new Y. M. C. A. Building, he had the students and the 2,000 visitors to the post assembled out on the drill grounds, and there addressed them on the nation's reasons and aims in connection with the war.

Discussing the reasons that had finally impelled a reluctant President to ask for war, Dr. Schurman suggested these: Realization that Great Britain at Jutland, and by sinking submarines, had long been protecting American shipping; the appeals of Cardinal Mercier, and the community of republican interests between France and the United States.

Declaring that the world faced a crisis in cosmic history, President Schurman said the time had come when every free nation had to choose between the Prussian ideal of might and right or the goal of democracy—justice and honor.

In the afternoon an athletic meet, arranged by the Y. M. C. A., included all sorts of events from dashes to hammer throwing. The struggles of the baseball teams got the interest of most of the spectators. There were no drills today, but tomorrow the lost time will be made up by an amplified schedule.

Forty of the 250 National Guardsmen designated for admittance to the training course arrived here tonight. All were from the Seventy-fourth New York Infantry of Buffalo.

USE CONVICTS ON RAILROADS

Plan Tried Successfully Up State Suggested for New York.

It has been suggested by terminal engineers that because of the difficulty in getting labor at railroad terminals Magistrates might sentence prisoners to work on freight platforms instead of giving them sentences in jails or workhouses. At a meeting of the Society of Terminal Engineers Tuesday night in the Engineering Societies' Building, West Thirty-ninth Street, it was reported that in one of the up-State cities the Police Justices had adopted this plan with good results.

To cope with the great scarcity of labor a committee was appointed by the society to devise means to relieve freight congestion. The committee consists of Francis Lee Stuart of New York, E. H. Lee of Chicago, and George H. Kimball of Detroit. A special effort will be made to find mechanical means to lessen the need for manual labor at freight terminals. It was reported that a number of Western roads were planning to ask the State authorities to supply convict labor.

The President of the Society of Terminal Engineers is H. McL. Harding of New York. Its Vice Presidents are General W. H. Bixby, U. S. A., of Kansas City; John Meigs of Philadelphia, and B. F. Cresson, Jr., of New York. The Secretary is J. H. Leonard of New York.

ARMY AVIATORS ARE HURT.

Instructor and Student Crash Into Telegraph Pole with Their Machine.

BUFFALO, May 30.—Fred W. Zimmer, aviation instructor, was killed, and Seymour H. Knox, Jr., of Buffalo, training for service in the United States Aviation Corps, was badly injured today when the hydroairplane in which they were flying crashed into a telegraph pole. Zimmer, after making four flights alone to test the machine, took Knox up to an altitude of about 600 feet, when he began executing spirals. In one of these he dropped too low and the collision with the telegraph pole resulted.

Zimmer, who was held in the pilot's seat, was struck in the neck by the engine of the airplane. He received a fratured skull and died in the hospital later.

MUNSEY REGAINS A PAPER.

"Unprecedented Conditions" Cause Resale of Baltimore News.

BALTIMORE, May 30.—The announcement was made today by Stuart Olivier, general manager and publisher of The Baltimore News, which he purchased from Frank A. Munsey of New York eighteen months ago, that the paper had been sold back to Mr. Munsey.

Mr. Olivier gives the unprecedented conditions brought on by the war and the added expenses to newspapers as the reasons for the sale. Mr. Olivier will remain as general manager of the paper.

SENATORS FAVOR HIGH LIQUOR TAXES

Finance Committee Likely to Support House Levies as a War Measure.

POSTAL RATES UP TODAY

Burleson Urges Retention of Poundage Charge — Revised Measure May Produce $1,500,000,000.

WASHINGTON, May 30.—The War Tax bill today assumed rough but nearly final form in the revision of the $1,800,000,000 House measure by the Senate Finance Committee. After working through the holiday with Treasury experts, Chairman Simmons announced that as redrafted the revenue to be brought in by the bill is now estimated at $1,400,000,000. A bill to raise slightly more than $1,500,000,000 now is generally expected.

The sentiment of the committee is said to favor the retention of the doubled taxes imposed by the House on distilled spirits and beer, both as a revenue and to a degree as a war prohibition measure. These liquor schedules, it was said, probably would be changed little, if at all.

In resuming its conferences tomorrow, the committee will take up minor tax schedules, having decided virtually all basic changes. The completion of the chief revision work by Saturday is planned. A few more days will be required to make technical changes, and Senator Simmons hopes to be able to introduce the redrafted measure in the Senate by the middle of next week for immediate consideration. The present indications are for unanimous support by the Republicans as well as the Democrats on the committee.

On the basis of the committee's work thus far, income, excess profits, liquor, tobacco, special excise, or consumption, and stamp taxes are the chief revenue sources. The committee has definitely cut out of the House bill tax levies aggregating $223,000,000, and much more tentatively has been eliminated.

Of the principal House schedules not yet passed upon, it was asserted tonight that the committee probably would adopt or merely change slightly the taxes on liquors, wines, freight, express, transportation, Pullman service, pipe line, amusements, and telegraph and long distance telephone messages.

The rates for the new license tax on automobiles, excess profits, perfumes, patent medicines, confectionery, and several other items have not yet been fixed. The committee today received a new Treasury estimate of the proposed automobile taxes, ranging from $25,000,000 to $35,000,000 upon both selling price and horse-power standards, from which to make a final decision.

The proposed taxation of newspapers, magazines, and other publications, having the second class or cent a pound mailing rate will be taken up tomorrow. Postmaster General Burleson today urged Senator Simmons to support Senator Hardwick's plan for retaining the one-cent poundage rate on the news portions of publications, but taxing the parts devoted to advertising.

The committee, Senator Simmons said, felt that some share of the tax burden should be placed upon the publications enjoying postage rates less than the actual cost of transportation, but, he said, it would not impose a burdensome levy. Should the Hardwick plan as offered or modified be adopted, Senator Simmons said, the 2 per cent. tax upon all advertising previously approved by the committee would be changed.

FAVORS DAYLIGHT SAVING.

Senate Is Expected to Act Soon on the Commerce Committee's Report.

WASHINGTON, May 30.—"Daylight saving" legislation requiring all timepieces to be set forward one hour during the Summer months is expected to come before the Senate within a few weeks with a favorable report from the Commerce Committee. Senator Robinson of Arkansas has filed a report for the committee upon the bill of Senator Calder of New York, approving it as "fairly calculated to accomplish valuable economies in our industrial life."

"The comfort and convenience of many millions of our people will be promoted by its passage," the report states. "It is regarded of special value in the present national emergency. The legislation is indorsed by many Boards of Trade, Chambers of Commerce, and other commercial and civic organizations. Thousands of letters have been received in advocacy of the legislation.

"It is believed by the committee that the possible benefits of the legislation are more than sufficient to offset objections presented. In view of the increased food production which will be brought about under the bill, the comfort and convenience which it will bring to laborers and the public generally, and the saving of expenses, especially relating to light and fuel, it is believed by our committee that the measure should be enacted."

It is recommended, however, that the legislation should not go into effect until next year. The change in timepieces would be in effect from the last Sunday in April until that in September.

LOAN WANTED

Unusual opportunity is offered to invest Nine Hundred Thousand to One Million Dollars to be secured by first mortgage on real estate worth twice the amount of the loan. The building improvement is to consist of a commercial building to be erected in the heart of the business section in one of the most prominent cities in Canada. The building is to be leased to and occupied by a firm of the highest standing with a record of successful accomplishments over a period of fifty years. Rental to be paid is sufficient to meet taxes, interest and payments on account of principal to amortize mortgage in fifteen years. We have thoroughly investigated this loan and unqualifiedly endorse it from the standpoint of security and interest yield.

Communication from those interested is invited.

THOMPSON-STARRETT COMPANY
Building Construction
51 Wall Street

Copr. Life Pub. Co.

Have You Had Your Hohenzollern Removed?

The Spirit of the Great Crusades
A wonderful centre page cartoon

Have You Done Your Bit?

The Boy Uncle Sam Knows
By C. D. Gibson

These and other innumerable pictorial features, including a $500 prize for the best patriotic song; all in the great

"Forward, March" Number of

LIFE

Out To-day—Issue of May 31
All News-stands—Ten Cents

Each week LIFE prints more original pictures than any other weekly in the world.

14 West 31st Street, New York.

Q&P

WE HAVE
An Especially Attractive Assortment of
Engagement, Wedding and Commencement Gifts
Phelps & Inc. Phelps
Jewelers
6 Wall Street

U.S.A. Use Sapolio Always

Cleans
Scours
Polishes
ECONOMICAL—EFFECTIVE

Resinol
relieves skin troubles

The moment Resinol touches any irritated skin, the annoyance usually stops and improvement begins. Unless the trouble is due to some serious internal condition, it quickly clears away all trace of skin trouble, leaving the skin clear and healthy. *Doctors* prescribe Resinol widely, so when you try it, you are using a remedy of proven value.

Resinol is sold by all druggists.

BACARDI Makes the Perfect
COCKTAIL, RICKEY or HIGHBALL
Try It and Be Convinced!

FUNDAMENTAL CONDITIONS
Treated in readable form in The Analist—every Monday. 10c. at all newspaper stands; $4.00 a year. Times Annex, New York.—Advt.

IN 1866 "THE BOY WHO PEGGED SHOES" DECIDES TO GO WEST

W. L. DOUGLAS
"THE SHOE THAT HOLDS ITS SHAPE"
$3.00 $3.50 $4.00 $4.50 $5.00 $6.00 $7.00 $8.00

Frontier town of Black Hawk, Colo., where W.L. Douglas located and continued his chosen vocation of shoemaking.

You can Save Money by Wearing W. L. Douglas Shoes. The best Known Shoes in the World.

W. L. Douglas name and the retail price is stamped on the bottom of all shoes at the factory. The value is guaranteed and the wearer protected against high prices for inferior shoes. The retail prices are the same everywhere. They cost no more in San Francisco than they do in New York. They are always worth the price paid for them.

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What Happened Yesterday in Western Business?

Read C. B. Evans, editor of the Economist, in the Business Section of today's Public Ledger. His dispatch from Chicago gives not merely the customary figures of trading, but the undercurrent of commercial thought and the trend of business affairs that accurately show what the West is thinking and doing.

Westerners in New York will find in C. B. E.'s articles the consensus of opinion of the leading manufacturers, business men and bankers of all the mid-western centers.

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HEALING FOR MINDS IMPAIRED BY WAR

Psychiatric Hospital Units to be Organized for the Army and Navy.

STUDYING METHODS ABROAD

Medico-Psychological Association Also Hears of Preventive Work Among Children.

Plans for the care of soldiers and sailors whose minds become affected because of poison gas, shellfire, shock, or other war causes, were announced yesterday, at the second day's session of the convention of the American Medico-Psychological Association, at the Hotel Astor. Dr. William A. White of Washington, Chairman of the association's Committee on Mental Hygiene, said that the National Committee on Mental Hygiene had undertaken the organization and equipment of psychiatric units to be attached to army and navy base hospitals. The War and Navy Departments, he said, had practically handed over the work of organizing these units to the Committee on Mental Hygiene, with the tacit understanding that the personnel recommended for manning the unit would be accepted by the military authorities.

It will cost $15,000 each to equip the units. Arrangements have been made for establishing the first one in connection with the Marine Hospital at Staten Island. It will be in charge of officers of the Public Health Service, who have had special training in psychiatric work.

Announcement was also made that Dr. Thomas W. Salmon had been sent to France and England to make a rapid intensive study of the methods of treating nervous and mental war disorders in those countries.

In his annual report, dealing with mental disorders among the civil population, Dr. White said the United States was sadly lacking in adequate and scientific facilities for the treatment of the mentally deficient or mentally diseased. According to the last census made by the National Committee on Mental Hygiene, there were 34,186 inmates in public institutions for the feebleminded, an increase of 44.4 per cent. over the figures for 1910. Dr. White said that at least 60 per cent. of the patients in public institutions for the insane were suffering from dementia praecox. No larger group of persons in the United States, he believed, was afflicted with a single form of disease.

Dr. White also said it was becoming the general belief among physicians that mental diseases might be prevented or greatly modified by early treatment, and that, therefore, the detection and special management of psychopathic conditions in children was receiving yearly a greater degree of attention. Facilities for carrying on the work in connection with the schools were strongly advocated.

A serious defect in hospitals for the mentally deficient, Dr. White stated, had been incident to their rapid growth. In the old days, when there were only two or three hundred patients, the Superintendent knew each. At present, the large accumulation of patients not only made this impossible, but even the medical officers had been unable to keep up the requirements of knowing a patient in the present-day sense.

Further Work on the Anatomy of Feeble-Mindedness, and Especially Brain and Gland Studies," was discussed by Dr. E. E. Southard of Boston. "A Pathological Study of a Case of Late Katatonia" was the subject of a paper by Dr. Samuel T. Orton of Philadelphia. Dr. C. C. Wholey of Pittsburgh read a paper on "Revelations of the Unconscious in Cases of Alcoholic Hallucinosis."

The delegates to the convention went for a boat ride up the Hudson in the afternoon.

ALIENS GET AN EXTENSION.

Now Have Until June 9 to File Applications for Permits.

United States Marshal James M. Power in Brooklyn announced late yesterday afternoon that he had received word from Attorney General Gregory in Washington that the time within which enemy aliens must file applications for permits to remain within the limits of war zones has been extended from June 1 to June 9. The change in date was made when it became evident that many aliens might find themselves in an embarrassing situation because of the inability of the Government departments to check up and pass upon all applicants within the time originally set.

At the Marshal's office and at the office of United States District Attorney Melville J. France it was said that it has been discovered that a number of persons have been acting as sponsors for aliens applying for permits without having an acquaintance with, of knowledge of, the applicants. One of these persons, it was said, is a former Brooklyn Alderman of German birth, who charged the applicants one dollar each for acting as sponsor. It was intimated that when the present rush subsided his activities would be made the subject of a Federal investigation. At 9 o'clock last night, when the Marshal's office closed, more than 3,000 applications had been filed.

HAS PLAN TO EMPLOY DISABLED SOLDIERS

Head of Retail Jewelers Offers Services to Found School to Teach Watchmaking.

PROJECT SUCCESS IN CANADA

Eugene Tanke Awaits Word from Government — Would Include Repairing and Engraving.

A tentative plan to provide employment for wounded and otherwise incapacitated American soldiers returning from the war with Germany was outlined yesterday at the closing session of the New York State Retail Jewelers' Association held at the Hotel Astor.

Eugene Tanke, President of the association, in giving his reasons why he could not stand for re-election, said he had offered his services to the Government to found a school of watch and clock making and repairing for the benefit of soldiers permanently crippled at the front, and who otherwise might not be able to support themselves after the return of peace.

"A school of this kind," Mr. Tanke said, "has been started in Canada and has proved most helpful in solving the problem of employment for returned soldiers losing an arm or a leg on the European battlefields, or incapacitated in other ways from doing heavy labor. Schools of this kind, representing various lines of industry, have already been founded in France and are doing a great work.

"In the school I have suggested to the Government, the instruction would not only cover watch and clock making and repairing, but include engraving, and, in fact, the general artisan features of the jewelry business. The Canadian school interested me immensely, and the thought came to me that it would be an excellent plan for such an institution to be started here promptly in order to make provision for the earlier contingents of men suffering casualties in the present conflict."

Mr. Tanke added that while he had not received word from the Government authorities as to their attitude in the matter, he was hopeful the plan proposed would receive full official approval and co-operation. The retiring President's statement was received with applause by the 300 jewelers present, and many offers of assistance were made in the event of the Government adopting Mr. Tanke's suggestion. As a token of their appreciation of his services as President the members gave Mr. Tanke a bronze piece of statuary.

The final session, which was held behind closed doors, considered the reports of standing committees and the annual reports of officers, among the committee reports being those covering trade interests, trademarks, and legislation. The report of the Committee on Resolutions read at the meeting was not made public.

These officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Edward H. Hafnagel, Mount Vernon; Vice President, Emil J. Scheer, Rochester; Treasurer, G. Arthur Wohle, Brooklyn, and Secretary, Alfred O. Bald, Buffalo. Members of the Executive Committee chosen included Stephen D. Burritt, Rochester, Chairman; R. E. Brigham, Oneonta; Harry N. Clark, Syracuse; W. A. O'Donnell, Utica; P. J. Donnelly, Amsterdam, and H. Walter Hamilton, Elmira.

The final act of the convention was the adoption of a resolution pledging full support to President Wilson and to Congress in the prosecution of the war. The visiting jewelers and their wives motored to Coney Island in the afternoon, and later had dinner there.

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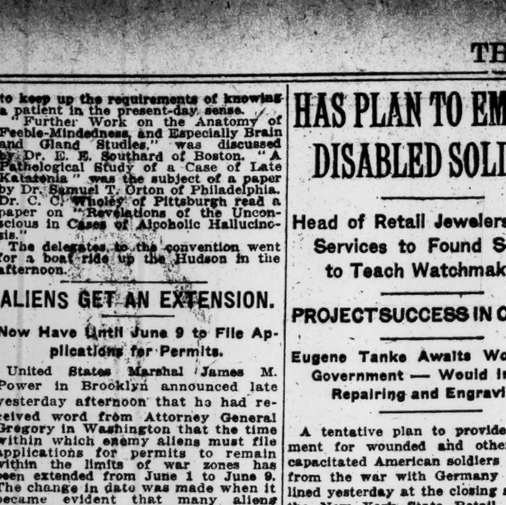

It's toasted
LUCKY STRIKE
cigarette

WHEN your breakfast toast is just right—buttered piping hot; brown, crisp, delicious—you'll admit that it's a little bit of Heaven on a dark morning.

Keep this agreeable thought in mind as you read about the new Lucky Strike cigarette. Because the tobacco—it's toasted: and *what that toasting does* to the delicious Burley flavor! My!

There's been a big demand for a cigarette *ready-made* from Burley tobacco. Last year you had to pour the Burley out of those green, red and blue tins—enough for 35 billion cigarettes.

But until we made this toasting discovery a ready-made Burley cigarette wasn't possible—we couldn't hold the flavor. But now! Well, just try it—Lucky Strike—the real Burley cigarette; the tobacco—it's toasted.

20 for 10c

If your dealer does not carry them, send $1 for a carton of 10 packages to The American Tobacco Co., N.Y. City

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Our men will demonstrate to you how the tobacco is toasted—at many stores

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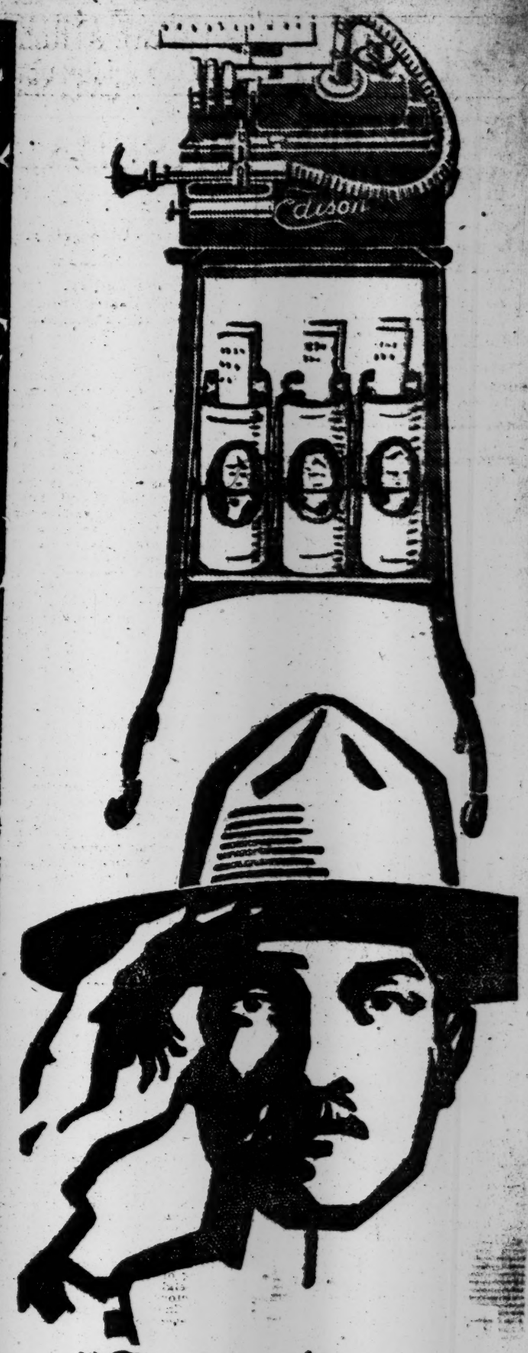

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TWO VICTORIES OVER PHILLIES ESTABLISH GIANTS AGAIN AT SUMMIT OF NATIONAL LEAGUE

GIANTS WIN TWICE AND REGAIN LEAD

McGraw's Men Pull Phillies from Top in Two Rousing Holiday Battles.

FANS ARE OUT IN FORCE

Record Throng of 38,000 Enjoys First Real Baseball Weather of Season at Afternoon Game.

The Giants asserted all their strength and power, in a spectacular way, at the two holiday games at the Polo Grounds yesterday, twice tumbling the galloping Phils and rudely yanking them out of first place and took that position themselves. It was the biggest day the Polo Grounds ever knew, 50,000 persons seeing the two games. More than 10,000 were out before breakfast to see McGraw's men squeeze a 3 to 2 victory out of Pat Moran's ambitious bunch, while a record crowd of more than 38,000 jammed the big stands in the afternoon and yelled themselves hoarse as the ferocious Giant attack crushed the mighty Alexander the Great, with a 5 to 1 defeat.

Even the bleachers were packed in the afternoon, and it was necessary to remove the green screens in centre field to accommodate the crowd. It was all the sort of baseball which exhilarates and being the first warm day that people have enjoyed since last Summer, there was no end of hilarous, spontaneous joy.

Ferdinand Schupp, the shining brilliant of the McGraw pitching works won his duel with Alexander in masterful style, hanging up his sixth straight victory of the season. There was lots of style and beauty at the game—stacks and stacks of it. This flash of Summer finery gave a touch of color to the thickly-peopled stands, which was enlivening as the long-delayed sunshine. There were thousands left outside who couldn't get in.

Patriotism broke loose in huge portions in the afternoon when Frederick Gunther sang "The Star-Spangled Banner," accompanied by a brass band. The 38,000 shouted out the chorus with a lusty enthusiasm as the martial strains rolled over Harlem like peals of thunder. Everybody in town that wasn't somewhere else was up at the ball game, which shows what a thickly populated hamlet this is. There was a tremendous big fuss made over Benny Leonard, the Harlem lad, who took the lightweight championship of the world from Freddy Welsh the other night. Benny sat in a box, as the mob surged around him, singing his praises, until the intense baseball battle stole away the crowd's attention.

Peanut Boys and All.

Taking the tip from the touch of Summer, the populace gorged itself with ice cream and peanuts. The peanut boys' raucous bleating was drowned under the yells of the fans, although it was easy to hear the shouts of one peanut boy, who loudly informed all the world that "You can't tell the players without a bag of peanuts." Up to yesterday he had been selling score cards and he was so excited that he forgot all about his change in profession.

There was one incident of the afternoon game which ordinarily would have smacked of tragedy, but which, in this case, developed into hearty chuckle. Heinie Zimmerman in running the bases was hit on the head with a swiftly thrown ball. On another head, this might have been a serious matter, but the joke yesterday was on the ball. Did the great Zim collapse into pleasant dreams when the hard ball cracked him on the cupola? Not Heinie, the ball flattened on one side and fell limply and ashamed to the ground.

Ferdie Schupp never spun his tantalizing left shoots with such satisfying effect as he did yesterday. Maybe you think those heroes in the movies are cool under fire. You ought to have seen Ferdie. The warmth of the Phils' smashing attack made no impression on Ferdie's coolness. The only bright spot in the Phillies' efforts was a home-run punch into the right field stand by Wooden Shoes Cravath in the seventh inning. A couple of innings before that Cravath fanned. Folks surmised that he must have had a cinder in his eye or something.

Behind Schupp the Giants fielded with rare and graceful skill. Three times the infield cut down the Quaker endeavors with double plays, which were tripped off so fast that the crowd jumped to its feet with surprise and admiration. McGraw's men were keyed up to a fighting pitch and with the lead in the mad romp for the pennant at stake, they played the kind of ball which has struck fear into the hearts of every club in former Governor Tener's circuit. The Giants left town last night for a swing around the West, feeling so ferocious that they could eat raw meat.

Giants Fall on Alex.

The Giants began to pry into Alexander's wares in the fourth inning of the afternoon fray. Herzog ballooned to centre field and the ball fell into Dode Paskert's hands with all the simplicity of an apple falling into a bushel basket. Then Robertson doubled to left. The great Zim promptly poled a single over Paskert's roof and Robbie raced home. Heinie wended his way homeward when Benny Kauff slashed a single through short. Alexander was staggering when that inning ended, but he revived between the rounds and got away in the fifth session without any trouble.

In the sixth the Giants' bats began to raise the dickens again with Alex. After Herzog died at first Robbie started the fireworks by smashing a double to left which shot through Stock without a nod or a howdy. Zim slapped a single to right and sent Robbie home. Heinie was caught off first by a city block, and as they were running him down between the bases Neihoff beaned Zim with the ball and Heinie was safe. Fletcher's crack through short sent Zim home. Fletcher tried to steal second. Nelhoff had him all right enough only he overlooked one little part of the play when he dropped the ball. Kauff skied to Nathoff and Holke rapped a single to right, sending Fletcher home. Holke raced down to second when Killifer let the ball slip through him on the throw in.

The Phils' only tally came in the seventh when Cravath, the first man up, whaled the ball among the high-toned folks in the boxes in the upper tier of the right field stand.

The Giants jumped in and took the morning game from the Phillies in the eighth inning, when Jimmy Lavender was suddenly seized with a violent attack of wildness. Up to that period the Montezuma flinger had been exercising his usual jinx over McGraw's men. The Phils were in the lead 2 to 1 when the Giants came to the bat in that session.

Lavender Becomes Liberal.

Lavender gave Bill Rariden a pass and Kilduff was sent to first to run for the catcher. Lew McCarty, hitting for Anderson, also walked. Lavender's eyesight was getting bad. Burns spilled a bunt to the infield and there was a crowd aboard the bases.

McGraw then voiced to Manager Moran one of the famous sayings of Theodore P. Shonts, to wit.: "We are running every rush hour train the tracks and station facilities permit." Herzog lofted a fly to Dode Paskert, scoring Kilduff with the tying run. Robertson shot a hot grounder to Niehoff, who nailed McCarty at the plate, Killifer blocking the runner so violently that McCarty didn't breathe for minutes.

Young Bancroft then executed an error which in turn executed the Phils' chances. Heinie Zim rolled a grasser to Banny, who handled it as if it was a rattlesnake, Burns romping home with the winning run in the interum.

This first game was a banner event in the history of the national game, inasmuch as it was the occasion of Umpire William Klem admitting that he was wrong. And then they say miracles can't happen. One happened in the second inning, when Klem called Holke out on a foul fly to Killifer. Klem got the ball off the net and McGraw and the Giants loudly protested at the decision. It was the third out and the Phillies came in to their bench.

Then Klem waged in, over, and about Klem's ears. Klem then appealed to his partner in crime, Kitty Bransfield, and Kitty told Bill that Killifer got the ball off the wire screen. So Klem gracefully ordered the Phils back to the field, reversing his decision. Klem never in his long, eventful life ever admitted he was wrong before. May blame it onto the hot sun.

The scores:

MORNING GAME.

NEW YORK, (N.)	AB	R	H	Po	A	PHILADELPHIA, (N.)	AB	R	H	Po	A
Burns,lf	4	1	1	2	0	Paskert,cf	4	0	1	2	0
Herzog,2b	2	0	0	1	2	Bancroft,ss	4	0	0	4	2
Robertson,rf	4	0	0	3	0	Stock,3b	4	0	0	0	2
Zim'man,3b	4	0	0	0	2	Cravath,rf	4	1	1	1	0
Fletcher,ss	4	0	0	1	3	Whitted,lf	3	1	1	2	0
Kauff,cf	3	1	1	2	0	Luderus,1b	3	0	1	12	1
Holke,1b	2	0	0	15	0	Niehoff,2b	4	0	0	1	3
Rariden,c	2	0	2	3	0	Killifer,c	3	0	0	2	1
McCarty,c	0	0	0	3	0	Lavender,p	3	0	0	0	5
Anderson,p	1	0	0	0	2						
Perritt,p	0	0	0	0	0						
aKilduff	0	1	0	0	0						
Total	26	3	4	27	14	Total	32	2	4	24	14

a Ran for Rariden in eighth.

Errors—Herzog, Holke, Rariden, Bancroft.

New York	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	—3
Philadelphia	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	—2

Three-base hit—Cravath. Stolen bases—Rariden, Whitted. Sacrifice hits—Luderus, Anderson. Sacrifice fly—Herzog. Left on bases—New York, 5; Philadelphia, 5. First base on errors—New York, 1; Philadelphia, 2. Bases on balls—Off Lavender, 4; Anderson, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Lavender, 4 hits, 2 runs in 8 innings; Perritt, 0 and 0 in 1; Lavender, 2 runs. Struck out—By Anderson, 3; Perritt, 1; Lavender, 1. Time—1 hour 53 minutes. Umpires—Klem and Bransfield.

AFTERNOON GAME.

NEW YORK, (N.)	AB	R	H	Po	A	PHILADELPHIA, (N.)	AB	R	H	Po	A
Burns,lf	4	0	0	2	0	Paskert,cf	3	0	0	1	0
Herzog,2b	4	0	1	3	5	Bancroft,ss	4	0	1	0	5
Rob'tson,rf	4	2	2	0	0	Stock,3b	4	0	1	0	1
Zim'man,3b	4	2	2	1	1	Cravath,rf	4	1	1	1	0
Fletcher,ss	4	1	2	1	4	Whitted,lf	4	0	0	7	0
Kauff,cf	4	0	1	8	0	Luderus,1b	3	0	0	9	1
Holke,1b	3	0	1	8	0	aDugey	1	0	0	0	0
McCarty,c	3	0	1	8	0	Cooper,lf	0	0	0	0	0
Schupp,p	3	0	0	0	1	Niehoff,2b	2	0	0	1	5
						Killifer,c	3	0	0	8	1
Total	33	5	9	27	11	Alexander,p	2	0	1	0	4
						bByrne	1	0	1	0	0
						Oeschger,p	0	0	0	0	1
						Total	30	1	5	24	18

a Batted for Luderus in seventh.
b Batted for Alexander in eighth.

Errors—Fletcher, Luderus, Niehoff, Killifer.

New York	0	0	0	2	0	5	0	0	0	—3	
Philadelphia	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	—1	

Two-base hits—Alexander, McCarty, Robertson, (2.) Zimmerman, Bancroft. Home run—Cravath. Stolen bases—Kauff, Bancroft. Double plays—Fletcher, Herzog and Holke, (2); Shaw, Fletcher and Holke. Left on bases—New York, 4; Philadelphia, 4. First base on error—Philadelphia. Bases on balls—Off Schupp, 2. Hits and earned runs—Off Alexander, 9; 7 in 7 innings; Oeschger, 1 and 0 in 1; Schupp, 1 run. Struck out—By Schupp, 7; Alexander, 5. Time—1 hour 30 minutes. Umpires—Klem and Bransfield.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

AT NEWARK.

First Game.

			R.H.E.
Newark	0	0 0 0 1 2 3	...6 7 4
Richmond	2	0 0 0 0 0 0	—2 8 2

Second Game.

			R.H.E.
Newark	1	0 6 3 0 0 0	...10 8 1
Richmond	1	0 0 0 1 0 0 0	—2 9 6

AT PROVIDENCE.

Morning Game.

			R.H.E.
Providence	0	1 1 3 0 0 1	...6 9 1
Baltimore	0	0 0 0 2 1 0 0 0	—3 5 1

Afternoon Game.

			R.H.E.
Providence	0	2 0 0 0 0 0 3	...5 5 1
Baltimore	0	0 0 0 1 0 0 0	—1 4 1

AT BUFFALO.

Morning Game.

			R.H.E.
Buffalo	2	0 0 1 0 0 0 0	1—4 13 1
Toronto	0	0 0 2 0 0 1 0	0—3 7 2

Afternoon Game.

			R.H.E.
Buffalo	0	0 3 0 0 0 0 0	—3 4 1
Toronto	0	0 0 0 0 0 1 0	—1 4 1

AT ROCHESTER.

Morning Game.

			R.H.E.
Rochester	0	0 3 0 1 1 0 2	...7 13 2
Montreal	0	0 0 0 0 0 1 0	—1 5 1

Afternoon Game.

			R.H.E.
Rochester	0	1 1 0 1 1 1 2	...7 12 0
Montreal	0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0	—0 7 0

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

	Won.	Lost.	Pc.
Newark	20	9	.714
Providence	20	11	.645
Baltimore	19	13	.594
Toronto	20	15	.571
Rochester	16	16	.500
Buffalo	14	20	.412
Montreal	13	21	.384
Richmond	9	28	.265

WHERE THEY PLAY TODAY.

Toronto at Buffalo.
Montreal at Rochester.
Newark at Baltimore.
Providence at Richmond.

Southern Association.

Atlanta, 7; Memphis, 4.
(First Game.)
Memphis, 18; Atlanta, 3.
(Second Game.)
New Orleans, 5; Nashville, 2.
(First Game.)
Nashville, 19; New Orleans, 5.
(Second Game.)
Chattanooga, 7; Birmingham, 6.
(First Game.)
Chattanooga, 2; Birmingham, 1.
(Second Game.)
Little Rock, 6; Mobile, 4.
(First Game.)
Little Rock, 2; Mobile, 1.
(Second Game.)

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York, 3; Philadelphia, 2.
(Morning game.)
New York, 5; Philadelphia, 1.
(Afternoon game.)
Boston, 4; Brooklyn, 0.
(Morning game.)
Boston, 2; Brooklyn, 0.
(Afternoon game.)
Chicago, 6; Pittsburgh, 5.
(Morning game.)
Pittsburgh, 2; Chicago, 1.
(Afternoon game.)
Cincinnati, 8; St. Louis, 1.
(First game.)
St. Louis, 4; Cincinnati, 2.
(Second game.)

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York, 6; Philadelphia, 0.
(Morning game.)
New York, 2; Philadelphia, 0.
(Afternoon game; 15 innings.)
Boston, 4; Washington, 3.
(Morning game.)
Boston, 3; Washington, 2.
(Afternoon game.)
Detroit, 4; Cleveland, 1.
(Morning game.)
Detroit, 5; Cleveland, 1.
(Afternoon game.)
St. Louis at Chicago.
(Both games postponed; rain.)

Standing of the Clubs.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
New York	20	11	.645
Philadelphia	21	12	.636
Chicago	25	16	.610
St. Louis	19	16	.543
Brooklyn	13	17	.433
Boston	12	17	.414
Cincinnati	16	24	.400
Pittsburgh	12	25	.324

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Boston	26	10	.722
Chicago	27	13	.675
New York	20	15	.571
Cleveland	22	20	.524
Detroit	14	21	.400
St. Louis	15	23	.395
Philadelphia	15	23	.161
Washington	13	25	.342

Where They Play Today.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Philadelphia at Pittsburgh.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Detroit at New York.
(Game begins at 3:30.)
Cleveland at Boston.

YANKS WHITEWASH MACKS TWO TIMES

Donovan's Men Need 15 Innings to Turn Trick in Afternoon Game—Baker Hurt Again.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, May 30.—Twenty-four innings of shut-out baseball marked the Decoration Day playing of the Yankees, Donovan's men taking both games of the twin bill with the Mackmen. In the morning Nick Cullop applied the whitewash to the home team and won in rather easy fashion by the score of 6 to 0. In the afternoon Slim Love gave one of the prettiest exhibitions of pitching that has been flashed in the major leagues this year, and the Yankees won after fifteen innings, 2 to 0.

Love's pitching was only a shade ahead of the box work of Rube Schauer, one-time Giant, who was started by Connie Mack. It was the first time this season that their pitcher started a game, and they battled through one of the best duels of the year. Schauer weakened in the fifteenth, and finally handed out a pass with the bases filled, forcing in the first run of the game. A single produced the second run. Love was taken out of the game for a pinch hitter in the Yankees' half of the fifteenth, and Shocker finished the game, retiring the side in order.

The second game was marred by an injury to Frank Baker which will keep him out of the game for some time. He ran in expecting a bunt while Johnson was batting in the eighth inning and the latter hit hard, the ball bounding against Baker's face just below the right eye. He fell to the ground, but was able to walk off the field after the game had been held up a short time. Aragon finished the contest at third base.

The Yanks had a good chance to score in the seventh and twelfth, but were turned back each time, a great throw by Bodie nipping Pipp at the plate in the seventh. The Mackmen had fine opportunities in the eighth and again in the thirteenth. A fine throw by Walters broke up the first rally when Lawry was caught off second, and a double play spoiled the chance in the thirteenth. The veteran Harry Davis hit into the double killing.

With two out in the fifteenth, Peck drew a pass and Walters singled. Caldwell, batting for Love, also walked, and when Magee worked Schauer for another pass Peck scored. Miller's single scored Walters. Love allowed only six hits in fourteen innings. A one-fisted catch by Magee was the fielding feature.

Nick Cullop gave the Mackmen few openings in the morning game, and the six runs which the Yankees got in the first three innings through timely hitting made victory easy. The Mackmen threatened to score in the opening inning, when an error by Baker on Strunk's grounder, a pass to Bodie, and a wild pitch put runners on second and third with only one out. Cullop threw Strunk out at the plate after fielding Bates's grounder, and from this time to the end of the game the home team was not dangerous.

In the last eight innings one home player got as far as third base, and only two reached second. The Yankees won the game in the first inning while Cy Falkenberg was pitching. Lee Magee, who returned to the lineup today, greeted long Cy with a double to right and Miller sacrificed. Maisel sacrificed, and Magee scored. After Maisel stole second and went to third on a wild pitch, Falkenberg walked both Pipp and Baker, filling the bases.

Maisel scored while Hendryx was forced out, Pipp to second. Bates to Grover. On an attempted double steal Pipp was caught off third, but Schang hit him with a thrown ball and Walter scored. Peck ended the busy inning by striking out.

Falkenberg was among those absent when the second inning opened, Myers replacing him. The second inning was quiet, but in the third the Yankees doubled their score. Miller opened with a single to right and reached third on a wild pitch. Maisel chased him home with another single, and advanced when Myers fumbled Pipp's roller.

Baker singled to right, scoring Maisel, putting Pipp on third, and taking second himself on the throwin. Hendryx was hit, filling the bases. When Myers fumbled Peck's slow roller Pipp counted and the others advanced. Myers retired the side without further scoring.

The scores:

MORNING GAME.

NEW YORK, (A.)	AB	R	H	Po	A	PHILADELPHIA, (A.)	AB	R	H	Po	A
Magee,cf	4	1	2	0	0	Witt,ss	3	0	1	0	1
Miller,lf	2	1	1	0	0	Strunk,cf	4	0	0	0	0
Caldwell,lf	1	0	0	1	0	Bodie,lf	4	0	1	2	0
Maisel,2b	2	2	2	3	1	Bates,3b	4	0	1	0	2
Pipp,1b	3	2	1	14	1	McInnis,1b	4	0	1	7	2
Baker,3b	3	0	1	0	4	Schang,c	2	0	0	6	2
Hendryx,rf	2	0	0	0	0	Haley,c	2	0	0	3	0
Pfaugh,ss	4	0	0	0	6	Johnson,rf	3	0	0	1	0
Alexander,c	3	0	1	4	0	Grover,2b	3	0	1	4	3
Walters,c	0	1	0	0	4	Falkenb'g,p	0	0	0	0	1
Cullop,p	4	0	0	1	2	Myers,p	1	0	0	0	0
						Selbold,p	2	0	0	2	0
						aLawry	1	0	0	0	0
						bMeyer	1	0	0	0	0
Total	34	6	8	24	14	Total	33	0	5	24	12

a Ran for Haley in ninth.
b Batted for Johnson in ninth.

Errors—Baker, Schang, Myers, (2.)

New York	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	—6		
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0		

Two-base hits—Magee, Witt. Three-base hit—Pipp. Stolen bases—Maisel, Pipp. Sacrifice hit—Miller. Left on bases—New York, 8; Philadelphia, 7. First base on errors—New York, 2; Philadelphia, 1. Bases on balls—Off Cullop, 1; Falkenburg, 2; Selbold, 4. Hits and earned runs—Off Falkenburg, 2 hits, 2 runs, in 1 inning; Myers, 4 and 2 in 2; Selbold, 2 and 0 in 6. Hit by pitcher—By Myers, (Hendryx.) Struck out—By Cullop, 5; Falkenburg, 1; Myers, 3; Selbold, 3. Wild pitches—Falkenburg, Myers, Cullop. Time—2 hours 10 minutes. Umpires—Hildebrand and O'Loughlin.

AFTERNOON GAME.

NEW YORK, (A.)	AB	R	H	Po	A	PHILADELPHIA, (A.)	AB	R	H	Po	A
Magee,cf	6	0	2	6	0	Witt,ss	5	0	0	2	6
Miller,lf	7	0	2	3	0	Strunk,cf	5	0	0	3	0
Maisel,2b	5	0	0	3	5	Bodie,lf,rf	5	0	1	4	1
Pipp,1b	5	0	1	14	1	Bates,3b	5	0	1	8	5
Baker,3b	3	0	1	1	1	McInnis,1b	5	0	1	25	0
Aragon,5b	2	0	0	2	3	Meyer,c	3	0	2	8	0
Hendryx,rf	6	0	0	2	0	Schang,c,lf	1	0	0	1	1
P'paugh,ss	5	1	0	6	3	Johnson,rf	2	0	1	3	2
Walters,c	6	1	3	8	4	Haley,c	0	0	0	1	0
Love,p	5	0	1	1	3	Grover,2b	5	0	0	0	8
Shocker,p	0	0	0	0	0	Schauer,p	5	0	0	0	4
aCaldwell	0	0	0	0	0	bLawry	0	0	0	0	0
						cDavis	1	0	0	0	0
Total	50	2	10	45	19	Total	42	0	6	45	25

a-Batted for Love in fifteenth.
b-Ran for Meyer in eighth.
c-Batted for Johnson in thirteenth.

Error—Meyer.

New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	—2
Philade'a	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Two-base hit—Miller. Sacrifice hits—Strunk, Johnson, Bates, Aragon. Double plays—Bodie and Meyer; Maisel, (unassisted;) Maisel, Peckinpaugh and Pipp. Left on bases—New York, 9; Philadelphia, 4. Hits and earned runs—Off Love, 6 hits and no runs in 14 innings; Shocker, 0 and 0 in 1; Schauer, 10 and 2 in 15. Bases on balls—Off Love, 4; Schauer, 5. Struck out—By Love, 6; Shocker, 1; Schauer, 2. Time—2 hours 45 minutes. Umpires—O'Loughlin and Hildebrand.

New York State League.

Syracuse, 4; Utica, 2.
(Morning game.)
Utica, 2; Syracuse, 1.
(Afternoon game.)
Reading, 8; Harrisburg, 2.
(Morning game.)
Reading, 4; Harrisburg, 1.
(Afternoon game.)
Binghamton, 5; Elmira, 2.
(Morning game.)
Elmira, 4; Binghamton, 0.
(Afternoon game.)
Wilkes-Barre, 1; Scranton, 0.
(Morning game.)
Scranton, 1; Wilkes-Barre, 0.
(Afternoon game.)

Eastern League.

Portland, 5; Lawrence, 1.
(Morning game.)
Portland, 6; Lawrence, 3.
(Afternoon game.)
Worcester, 2; Springfield, 1.
(Morning game.)
Worcester, 3; Springfield, 0.
(Afternoon game.)
New Haven, 10; Bridgeport, 4.
(Morning game.)
Bridgeport, 1; New Haven, 0.
(Afternoon game.)
Hartford, 4; New London, 3.
(Morning game.)
Hartford, 3; New London, 2.
(Afternoon game; called fourteenth inning.)

BASEBALL TO-DAY, 3:30 P. M.—N. Y. Americans vs. Detroit. Polo Grounds. Adm. 50c.—Advt.

DODGERS BLANKED TWICE.

Attack Lacks Punch and Braves Have an Easy Time.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., May 30.—After two days' rest Robinson's Dodgers were unable to make much of a holiday impression on the Braves. The champions not only dropped two games to the Bostonians, but each time were shut out, 4 to 0 in the morning and 2 to 0 in the afternoon.

There was no punch in Brooklyn's attack all day, and the club's thirteen hits came one at a time and in as many batting sessions. Dick Rudolph, Boston's usual series opener, performed in the morning game opposite Jack Coombs, and pitched his best ball of the season. The Brooklyns made only five hits against him, each coming in a different inning. Coombs pitched good enough ball to win any ordinary game, but had no luck. The Braves made eight hits, but it was poor defense that let the runs come so easy.

Bobbie's big standby, Cadore, was picked to work the afternoon game, and he did well, except in one inning. The Braves got both of their runs at the beginning of the contest, but, differing from the morning, the damage was really done to the pitching and was not due to any fielding miscues. Cadore held Boston to five hits and was invincible after a brace of binglies and a pass had put the home club in the running at an early moment, but George Tyler's left-hand flings were altogether too unhitable, and, once ahead, the Braves had little trouble in keeping the visitors trailing. Young Rawlings, the Braves' new second baseman, made a great holiday showing. He got four hits in seven times at bat for the day and drove home five of the six runs scored by the club in the double bill.

The scores:

MORNING GAME.

BOSTON, (N.)	AB	R	H	Po	A	BROOKLYN, (N.)	AB	R	H	Po	A
Twombly,cf	4	0	1	1	0	Johnston,cf	4	0	0	4	1
M'ville,ss	3	0	0	2	3	Daubert,1b	4	0	0	4	0
Wilhoit,rf	4	1	2	0	0	Hickman,lf	4	0	1	2	0
Magee,lf	4	0	1	4	0	Stengel,rf	4	0	2	2	0
Konetchy,1b	3	0	0	11	0	Cutshaw,2b	3	0	1	0	2
Smith,3b	3	0	0	2	2	Mowrey,3b	4	0	0	1	0
Gowdy,c	3	0	0	7	1	Olson,ss	4	0	0	1	6
Rawlings,2b	3	0	2	0	3	Miller,c	4	0	1	1	1
Tyler,p	2	0	0	0	2	Cadore,p	2	0	1	0	4
						aMeyers	1	0	0	0	0
Total	31	1	4	8	27	Total	34	0	6	15	14

a Batted for Cadore in ninth.

Errors—Smith, Rawlings.

Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Two-base hit—Hickman. Three-base hit—Konetchy. Sacrifice hit—Tyler. Double plays—Maranville, Rawlings, and Konetchy; Smith, Rawlings, and Konetchy. Left on bases—Boston, 10; Boston, 4. First base on errors—Brooklyn, 2. Bases on balls—Off Cadore, 1; Tyler, 3. Earned runs—Off Cadore, 2 in 8 innings; Tyler, 0 in 9. Struck out—By Cadore, 1; Tyler, 6. Time—1 hour 20 minutes. Umpires—Rigler and Orth.

CUBS AND PIRATES DIVIDE.

Pittsburgh Lands Afternoon Game After Morning Beating.

PITTSBURGH, May 30.—Pittsburgh split even with Chicago here today by taking the afternoon game, 2 to 1, after losing the morning game, 6 to 5. The scores:

MORNING GAME.

CHICAGO, (N.)	AB	R	H	Po	A	PITTSBURGH, (N.)	AB	R	H	Po	A
Zeider,ss,3b	4	0	1	2	2	Carey,cf	5	1	0	2	0
Wolter,rf	4	0	1	2	0	Pitler,2b	4	1	1	5	3
Doyle,2b	4	0	2	2	2	Bigbee,rf	3	1	2	2	0
Merkle,1b	3	1	0	7	0	Kinzer,lf	1	1	0	1	0
Williams,cf	4	1	2	4	0	Hinchman,1	3	1	1	2	1
Mann,lf	4	1	1	4	0	Brief,1b	3	0	1	7	0
Wilson,c	4	0	0	5	1	Baird,3b	3	0	1	1	2
Neal,3b	4	0	0	1	1	McCarthy,3b	3	0	0	1	2
Wortman,ss	0	1	0	0	0	Fischer,c	2	0	0	7	2
Hendrix,p	1	0	1	0	0	Ward,ss	4	0	0	2	4
Aldridge,p	2	1	1	0	1	Cooper,p	1	0	0	0	1
Fr'derg'st,p	0	0	0	0	0	Kingsley,p	1	0	0	0	0
Douglass,p	0	0	0	0	1	Grimes,p	1	0	0	0	0
aReuther	1	0	1	0	0	Jacobs,p	1	0	0	0	1
bFlack	0	1	0	0	0						
Demaree,p	0	0	0	0	0						
Total	35	6	9	27	8	Total	31	5	6	27	13

a Batted for Douglass in ninth.
b Ran for Reuther in ninth.
c Batted for Cooper in ninth.

Errors—Wolter, Doyle, Ward, Cooper.

Chicago	0	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	—6	
Pittsburgh	0	0	0	2	0	0	3	0	0	—5	

Two-base hit—Hinchman. Three-base hit—Reuther. Stolen bases—Bigbee, Pitler. Sacrifice hits—Reuther, Fischer, Brief. Fischer. Left on bases—Chicago, 6; Pittsburgh, 10. First base on errors—Chicago, 1; Pittsburgh, 1. First base on balls—Off Hendrix, 3; Aldridge, 3; Douglass, 1; Cooper, 1; Grimes, 2. Hits and earned runs—Off Hendrix, 4 hits, 2 runs in 3 1-3 innings; Aldridge, 2 and 2 in 3; Prendergast, 0 and 0 in 1-3; Douglass, 3 and 0 in 1-3; Demaree, 0 and 0 in 1; Cooper, 4 and 2 in 4; Grimes, 2 and 0 in 3 1-3; Jacobs, 3 and 2 in 1 2-3. Struck out—By Hendrix, 1; Aldridge, 3; Douglass, 1; Cooper, 2; Grimes, 2; Jacobs, 2. Hit by pitcher—By Douglass, (Baird.) Time—2 hours 33 minutes. Umpires—O'Day and Harrison.

AFTERNOON GAME.

PITTSBURGH, (N.)	AB	R	H	Po	A	CHICAGO, (N.)	AB	R	H	Po	A
Carey,cf	4	0	2	2	1	Zeider,ss,3b	4	0	0	0	2
Pitler,2b	3	0	1	8	1	Wolter,rf	3	0	2

WILSON'S OLAMBALA COLT, CAMPFIRE, WINS TOBOGGAN HANDICAP AT BELMONT

CAMPFIRE CAPTURES TOBOGGAN HANDICAP

R. T. Wilson, Jr.'s, Three-Year-Old Finishes First, a Neck In Front of Stromboli.

LUCULLITE PROVES A STAR

Carries Belmont Colors to Victory in Juvenile Stakes, While Drastic Lands Them In Second Place.

New York gave a bolsterous if belated welcome to the thoroughbreds yesterday when 25,000 persons overtaxed the present capacity of Belmont Park and shouted themselves hoarse in acclaiming the merits of the brilliant three-year-old Campfire and the equally brilliant two-year-old Lucullite. The hilarious greetings for the chief winners of the day were mingled with expressions of regret because August Belmont's old campaigner, Stromboli, made his rush a trifle too late in the Toboggan Handicap and failed by a neck to catch Campfire and carry the crushing impost of 133 pounds to victory. These regrets were intensified later when it was learned that Stromboli pulled up lame and in all probability will have to be withdrawn from many future important events.

It was, however, a distinctly Belmont day at the track named after the Chairman of the Jockey Club, for in capturing the Juvenile with his brown colt Lucullite, by Trap Rock-Lucky Lass, and running second with his second string Drastic, a son of Hastings, he scored the most decisive victory in a big two-year-old race since the day when Potomac and Masher ran first and second in the Futurity Stakes for Mr. Belmont's father. Stromboli gained more renown for the scarlet and maroon by running a bang-up second to Campfire in the Toboggan, while Woodtrap, the only other horse started by Mr. Belmont, won the last race on the card, a lucky finish with John E. Madden's Milkman.

Campfire Has Same Speed.

With such success following his own colors, Mr. Belmont could afford to congratulate Richard T. Wilson, Jr., for following up his victory in the Metropolitan on Tuesday by taking the Toboggan in impressive style with Campfire. The champion two-year-old of last year was making his first start of the season. He carried 115 pounds, which is more than any other three-year-old has successfully borne in the Toboggan. With the exception of the galla t Stromboli, the Wilson champion outclassed his field. He has shown that he retains all the speed that made him famous last year, and only needs to demonstrate that he can travel a route before being placed in the same lofty niche this season as he occupied among the two-year-olds a year ago.

It was the consensus of opinion among expert racing men that the best two-year-old and the best three-year-old had been uncovered in the two races that featured the Memorial Day card. The racing was keen throughout, with the exception of the runaway victory of the incomparable Lucullite, and the crowd was worthy of the occasion.

Perhaps the biggest crush in the paddock was when the candidates for the Juvenile were being groomed for the dash of five furlongs. The fame of Lucullite had traveled far and hundreds gathered round him and Drastic, while Mr. and Mrs. Belmont watched the crack youngster being duly caparisoned for battle. Mr. Belmont was not the only one to have two starters, as A. K. Macomber started War Machine and Hand Grenade, and James Butler depended on Bantry and Top Coat. Other owners represented were P. A. Clark, G. W. Loft, J. E. Madden and F. Schwarz. The Belmont entry always was an odds-on favorite, but many took a chance and supported the Macomber entry at 12 to 5.

Lucullite Leads at Start.

Lucullite, which is Mr. Belmont's ideally bred horse, looked more of a racer than any of the others and with the stable jockey, Butwell, up he took command soon after the flag fell. There was no unbecoming hurry on the part of Butwell to leave his field behind and when the racers came into full view of the spectators Lucullite was galloping along just far enough in front of War Machine to keep out of trouble. James Butler's Bantry, which had swerved across the track, also was up with the leaders, as was Drastic, the modest stable companion of the great horse in the van.

In the last eighth of a mile Lucullite, now fully in his stride, began to leave the others so that the issue was no longer in doubt. He looked like the advance guard of a cavalcade as he swept on with gigantic strides and crossed the line a winner by eight lengths. The place battle was fought out bitterly, but Drastic drew away from War Machine and took the place honors by half a length with War Machine, just beating Bantry for show money. The time, 0:59, has only been equaled once in the running of the Juvenile, but Lena Misha, which accomplished it in 1915, carried only 108 pounds, while Lucullite had 122 up yesterday.

Campfire's reputation, made as a two-year-old and the fact that he had worked for the event in fast time, established him an equal favorite at 3 to 1 for the Toboggan with Lucullite, the sprinter which broke records at New Orleans last Winter. H. P. Whitney's Rickety also was in demand at 16 to 5, while 5 to 1 was quoted against Stromboli. There were nine starters altogether with Gifford A. Cochran's Phillippic the outsider at 30 to 1.

Campfire Gains Adherents.

The Wilson candidate gained new friends as he paraded to the post, for during the Winter Campfire has grown into a magnificent specimen of the thoroughbred. Far up the stretch they paraded until only through strong glasses could the colors be discerned at the end of the six furlongs. A few minutes of twisting and turning and the field dashed away with Rickety and Campfire the first to come into view, followed by Phillippic and Stromboli.

Campfire outfooted the Whitney horse as soon as he got fairly in his stride, but Rickety hung on well until the last eighth of a mile, when Campfire began to draw away. All this time Stromboli had been in third place, but when Campfire slipped away from Rickety the old campaigner seemed to sense his duty and roused Butwell, he set sail for the leader. The scarlet and maroon flashed by the blue of the Whitney hope and the crowd yelled deliriously to Campfire as they saw the danger which threatened the leader.

With mighty bounds the game Stromboli closed the gap, and as Campfire dashed over the line Stromboli was at his throat latch. The final rush of Stromboli had placed him four lengths in front of Rickety, which beat Lecharee a length for the place. The time of 1:11 1-5 compares favorably with the previous times for the race.

The summaries:

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds which have not won $700, by subscription of $10, with $700 added; four and a half furlongs. Time—0:53.

*Rosie O'Grady, H. P. Whitney's br. f., 113 pounds, by Hamburg-Cherokee Rose II., 12 to 5, even, and 2 to 5, (F. Robinson) 1
Quietude, A. K. Morris's br. f., 114, by Dalhousie-Tabouret, 8 to 5 and 3 to 5, (J. P. Regan) 2½
Enfilade, Frederick Johnson's b. f., 114, by Ramrod-La Rille, 1 to 2 third, (C. Borel) 3
*Mrs. Trubbel, †Post Mark, Teresa J., †Quilting Bee, Treadlightly II., ‡Haggie, and ‡School Girl also ran. Jyntee scratched.
*Whitney entry. †Madden entry. ‡Butler entry.

SECOND RACE.—For four-year-olds and upward, claiming, purse $800; one mile. Time—1:41.

Tie Pin, J. S. Ownhey's b. g., 5 years, 110 pounds, by Armeath II.-Tol San, 10 to 6, even, and out, (J. Cruise) 1
Transit, Marrone Stable's ch. g., 4 years, by Transvaal-Resignation, out for place, (S. Kleeger) 2½
Plumose, E. C. Griffith's b. f., 4 108, by King James-Plumeria, 1 to 3, third, (R. Troise) 3
Star Gaze also ran. Beckra scratched.

THIRD RACE.—The Juvenile, for two-year-olds; by subscription of $50, starters $50 additional; guaranteed value, $5,000; five furlongs straight. Time—0:59.

*Lucullite, August Belmont's br. c., 122 pounds, by Trap Rock-Lucky Lass, 9 to 10, 1 to 5, and out, (J. Butwell) 1
*Drastic, August Belmont's b. c., 112, by Hastings-Dragnet, 1 to 3 and out, (F. Robinson) 2½
†War Machine, A. K. Macomber's b. c., 112, by Uncle-Princess Orna, 1 to 3, third, (J. Loftus) 3
‡Bantry, Midnight Sun, Panaman, ‡Top Coat, Drill Master, †Hand Grenade, Arrah Go On, and All Bright also ran. Man o' th' Hour scratched.
*Belmont entry. †Macomber entry. ‡Butler entry.

FOURTH RACE.—The Toboggan Handicap; for three-year-olds and upward; by subscription of $25, starters $50 additional; six furlongs, straight. Time—1:11 1-5.

Campfire, R. T. Wilson, Jr.'s, ch. c., 3 years, by Olambala-Nightfall, 3 to 1, even, and 1 to 2, (J. McTaggart) 1
Stromboli, August Belmont's ch. g., 6, 133, by Fair Play-St. Priscilla, 2 to 1 and even, (J. Butwell) 2
Rickety, H. P. Whitney's ch. c., 3, 111, by Broomstick-Queen of Hearts, 3 to 5 third, (F. Robinson) 3
Lecharee, Julilaeon, Kewessa, Phillippic, Crimper, and King's Joker also ran. High Noon, Corn Tassel, Flittergold, and Ima Frank scratched.

FIFTH RACE.—The Garden City Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward, by subscription of $10, with $700 added; six and a half furlongs, main course. Time—1:20.

Gillies, J. E. Madden's ch. c., 4 years, 110 pounds, by Ogden-Golden Drop, 7 to 2, 4 to 5, and out, (R. Troise) 1½
Hank O'Day, A. K. Macomber's br. g., 5, 126, by Peep o' Day-Eric Belle, even and 1 to 2, (J. Loftus) 2
Lucius, A. Johnson's ch. g., 3, 104, by Isidor-Roxane, out for third, (A. Shutting) 3
Trial By Jury and Wise Man also ran. J. J. Lillis, Straight Forward, Pickwick, and Bally scratched.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds, non-winners of $600, by subscription of $10, with $700 added; five and a half furlongs straight. Time—1:04 1-5.

Woodtrap, August Belmont's ch. c., 115 pounds, by Trap Rock-Woodvine, 8 to 5, to 2, and out, (J. Butwell) 1
Milkman, J. E. Madden's ch. c., 112, by Peep o' Day-Lucille B. L., 4 to 5, and 1 to 3, (R. Troise) 2
Harvest King, Oak Ridge Stable's ch. c., 117, by Sea King-Mum, out for third, (F. Keogh) 3½
Nashville, Spear Lance II., and Margaret L. also ran. Arnold, Square Set, Riverdale, Bladen, and Achilles scratched.

BELMONT PARK ENTRIES.

FIRST RACE.—For two-year old maidens, selling; four and a half furlongs, straight. Dirland, 112 pounds; High Olympus, 112; Billet Doux, 111; Old Metal, 110; Gyp (imp.,) 110; Ideal, 109; Dianthes, 109; Santiago (imp.,) 108; Tumble In, 107; Shasta (imp.,) 106; Woodthrush, 106; Amackassin, 106; George W. Avery, 106; Stella Ima, 105; Expression, 105; *Peace and Plenty, 102; *Paganini, 101; *Aileen O, 98.

SECOND RACE.—For four-year-olds and upward; steeplechase, selling; about two miles. Meshach, 149 pounds; Ballyboy, 149; Crest Hill, 148; Bridget O'Connor, 147; Zellwood, 145; Escanba, (imp.,) 142; Handrunning, 140; Abdon, 140; Bamboo, 140.

THIRD RACE.—For mares, three-year-olds and upward; conditions; five and a half furlongs, straight. Regret, 128 pounds; Scarlet Oaks, 119; Yankee Witch, 118; First Ballot, 109; Fairy Wand, 109; Wistful, 109; Silver Sandals, 106; Serenest, 106; Admiration, 106.

FOURTH RACE.—The Hollis; for three-year-olds and upward, selling; six furlongs, main course. Startling, 121 pounds; Blue Thistle, 119; Quartz, 116; Straight Forward, 108; *Traction, 108; Gloomy Gus, 106; Killdee, 105; *Felicidad, 102; Genesis, 98.

FIFTH RACE.—The Mineola Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile. All M. Dick, 120 pounds; Flittergold, 119; Skeptic, 118; Celandria, 116; Brooklyn, 115; Daddy's Choice, 114; Kentucky Boy, 111.

SIXTH RACE.—For maidens, three-year-olds and upward; six furlongs, straight. The Cock (imp.,) 115 pounds; Saadi (imp.,) 115; Manhasset, 115; Viewpoint (imp.,) 115; Riverside, 110; Blajden, 110; Simplest II. (imp.,) 110; Burlingame, 110; Cocktail (imp.,) 110; Wardog (imp.,) 110; Achilles, 110; Avis, 106; Cachet, 106.

*Apprentice allowance claimed.
Weather clear; track good.

MISS VAUCLAIN IS WINNER.

Captures Many Blues on Opening Day of Devon Horse Show.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, May 30.—Miss Constance Vauclain and Reed Knox, son of the United States Senator, captured the lion's share of blue ribbons at the opening of the Devon Horse Show today. Miss Vauclain and her stable had a field day as usual, while Mr. Knox surprised himself and every one else by evading his usual hoodoo and winning most of the big jumping events.

As was expected, Judge William H. Moore, New York, won the heavy harness pairs event. Francis P. Garvin of New York, a brother-in-law of James Cox Brady, was among the new exhibitors. Others are A. J. Lindsay of New York; Albert H. Wiggins of Staten Island and Dan R. Hanna of Bonny Briar Farm, Lenox, Mass. The show will continue tomorrow, Friday, and Saturday.

HALIFAX CUP TEAM WINS.

Defeats Picked New York Cricket Eleven in Benefit Game.

Justifying their selection to represent New York in the annual competition of the Associated Cricket Clubs of Philadelphia, the Halifax Cup eleven, under the captaincy of J. S. Bretz, yesterday defeated the Rest of New York, a side picked from the Metropolitan, New York and New Jersey, and Van Cortlandt Leagues, by 37 runs, on the totals of the first innings, in the big match for the benefit of the British Red Cross, played on the grounds of the Staten Island Cricket and Tennis Club at Livingston, S. I.

Nearly 2,000 people made the journey down the bay to watch the play, including Clive Bailey, the British Consul General, and C. La Poer Trench, Chairman of the British Red Cross Committee.

HIGGINS IS FIRST HOME.

Irish-American Runner Defeats Good Field in 1,000-Yard Run.

Starting from eighteen yards behind the scratch mark Joe Higgins of the Irish-American Athletic Club scored an impressive victory in the 1,000-yard handicap run at the track meet held yesterday at the old Federal League grounds in Brooklyn, in aid of the Athletes' Flying Reserve Corps.

By the time the last lap of the journey was entered upon Higgins was running in fourth position, his most worthy rivals at this stage being Al Dolder, the West Side Y. M. C. A. athlete and C. Cornetta, unattached. Higgins passed these two in the last 100 yards, and won by five yards from Dolder, while Cornetta occupied third position. Higgins traveled the distance in the good time of 2:22.

H. Holden, New York A. C., national two-mile indoor champion; Victor Voteretsas of the Morningside A. C., and Tom Barden, unattached, the back markers in the two-mile run, were unable to overcome the large handicaps. The winner turned up in Sid Jackson, St. Christopher Club, who had an allowance of 110 yards.

The team honors went to the representatives of the Mohawk A. C., who compiled a total of 18 points.

MAKE FIVE NEW RECORDS.

Athletes of Brooklyn Park Playgrounds A. A. Hold Meet.

The Brooklyn Park Playgrounds Athletic Association held its annual competition at McCarren Park, Brooklyn, yesterday, and during the day's competition five records were broken and two others equaled. The records came in the 50 yards dash, won by E. Reckin, McKibbon Park, in 0:06 2-5; the 60 yards dash, won by W. Ryckoff, Betsy Head Playground, in 0:07; the 100 yards dash, won by H. Schlidkret, Bushwick, in 0:10 1-5; the running high jump, won by J. Mackay, McCarren Park, with a jump of five feet, and the twelve-pound shotput, won by J. Simendinger of Bushwick, with a put of 39 feet 2 inches. The team honors were garnered by the Bushwick youngsters with a score of 26 points.

PIPING ROCK RACES DRAW GREAT CROWD

Mortimer L. Schiff's Stable Is Prominent, Northwood and Marchena Winning.

Long Island's hunting set was out in force yesterday to find the race course of the Piping Rock Club more beautiful than ever, if that is possible, the track a mass of green velvet, set in a framing of pure white dogwood blooms. Its cozy little grand stand was crowded with girls and women ablaze with the colors of Spring finery, their attendants mostly in riding clothes, though there was a sprinkling of the blue gray of the Aviation Corps, the khaki of the French Military Staff Corps, and the less gaudy olive-drab of the service of the United States Army, which told of the trend of the activities of many of the customary attendants at the races which kept them at more important work.

Many hands kept busy with the knitting needles, fashioning comforting coverings for the boys of the Naval Reserve, who were out on the waters just to the east of the track and who were brought to mind by the appearance of Commodore Howard C. Smith of the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club in his uniform, he having motored over from the opening at the Oyster Bay Clubhouse with Mrs. Smith and Mr. and Mrs. Clinton Mackenzie to enjoy the sport.

Every box in the stand and a couple of hundred chair seats scattered about the lawn were occupied, and it was noteworthy that the customary chatter of the race course was subordinated to that referring to the absence of this or that member of the several clubs in the vicinity, who was "on duty" or "doing his bit." The men were mostly well above military age and had double duty to do as entertainers of the younger set, as well as of the matrons.

Among those on the lawn were Paul D. Cravath and his daughter, Vera, the Goadby Lows, the Middleton S. Burnells, the W. R. Coes, the Payne Whitneys and their two children, the Herbert L. Pratts, the Thomas Hitchcocks, the John B. Dennises, a number of the Iselin family, the Mortimer L. Schiffs, the M. L. Schwartzs, Walter J. Salmons, the G. G. Billings, the Louis Haights, Leonard Jacob, Captain E. B. Cassatt and his daughter, Count Jean de La Greze, the J. E. Davises, E. D. Morgan, Stanley Mortimer, George T. Brokaw, Mrs. G. T. Maxwell, J. Parker Kirlin, Miss T. Frelinghuysen, W. S. Gurnee, Edward Shearson, Henry W. B. Bull, G. Bernard Fenwick, Bradley Martin, W. R. Grace and A. O. Schwartz.

Three races on the sticks and three on the flat made up the afternoon's card, with Mortimer L. Schiff's Northwood Stable carrying off the honors by reason of a victory on the flat with Marchena and across country with Northwood. The latter was winner of the Cooperstown Plate over the two-mile course, by far the best run of the timber-topping contests in that all five contestants went the whole route without accident, and that Dorbrach, in clearing the obstacles without a mistake stood a hard drive in the straight to beat off Al Reeves, which had been cleverly nursed along all through the run, but lacked his usual burst of stretch speed just when it was needed most at the finish.

The run for the Roslyn Plate, the last race of the afternoon, was one full of thrills, for of the seven starters but three finished the course. Jacobus came the first cropper after three-quarters of a mile had been run at the brush at the lower end of the stretch in an ill-timed attempt to get up to Maitre Corbeau, which, running in Joseph Widener's colors, led in procession until the last turn of the back stretch was being made. There, after a stumble at the hurdle, he threw his rider over his head and then went to his knees and out of the race. Then Superhuman and Slipshod went to the front and the struggle was between them, Florida being close with them until next to the last jump, when he came a cropper and went out of the race. In the run to the finish Superhuman proved the freshener and was first at the finish by three open lengths ahead of Slipshod, which beat Bryn Chant home by fifteen lengths. My King, beaten away off, pulled up and did not finish.

Tetan won the Bayville for Mrs. Payne Whitney after one of the closest chases run over the short two-mile track in many a day. At no time after the first mile had been run were Tetan, Archdale and Razzano separated by more than a length from the time they started over the crest of the hill by the clubhouse, through the back-field and over and down the hill in the far field, until they struck the next to the last hurdle. They leaped at this areast, but Rozzano struck himself on the timber and went down in a heap, with one ankle wholly out of commission. Tetan and Archdale then fought it out jump by jump to the finish, the former getting by the judges a scant half length to the fore. It will be some weeks before Rozzano gets to the races again, if he ever does, but none of the other horses were seriously injured in their tumbles, and all the jockeys escaped with little worse than bruises from a bad shaking up.

Marchena's race on the flat was an easy victory, as he was practically never headed in his run of a mile and an eighth. R. T. Wilson's good two-year-old Scabbard found the winning of the four and a half mile dash to be little more than an exercise canter, and Captain Cassatt's queerly named Garbage came back to his two-year-old form when he disposed of the largest field of the afternoon in a scamper over the three-quarter-mile course. Rhine Maiden, the favorite, being a poor third, with the imported Neville splitting the pair.

The summary:

FIRST RACE.—Broadhollow Plate; a high-weight handicap; for three-year-olds and upward; a subscription of $10 each with $10 additional for starters added to purse of $600; owner of winner to receive plate valued at $100, presented by Edward F. Whitney; one mile and a furlong. Time—2:05.

Marchena, Northwood Stable's ch. g., 4 years, 140 pounds, by Isidor-Amstel, 6 to 1, 2 to 1, and even, (Gordon) 1
Runaway, W. L. Crosby's b. g., 6, 150, by Yankee-By-Ways, 4 to 1 and 2 to 1, (Rowan) 2
Wonderful, W. R. Coe's ch. g., 5, 138, by Aquascutum-Ada Ria, 2 to 5 third, (Fairbrother) 3
Little Nearer, Melodrama, Cloud, George Eno, Howitzer, King Fortune, and Solar Star also ran. Neville scratched.

SECOND RACE.—Brookville Plate for two-year-olds; a sweepstakes of $10 each with $10 additional for starters added to purse of $500; about four and a half furlongs, straight. Time—0:55 4-5.

Scabbard, R. T. Wilson's br. c., 115 pounds, by Helmst-Roman Gold, 4 to 5, 1 to 5, and out, (Fairbrother) 1
Tea Party, J. F. Flanagan, Jr.'s, br. f., 112, by Watervale-Toggery, 8 to 5 and 1 to 3, (Metcalfe) 2½
Brocatelle, Gifford A. Cochran's b. f., 112, by Radium-Pietra, 1 to 3, third, (Obert) 3
Gamecock and Wetona also ran. Go To It, Clarissa, Contender, Winning Card, Royal Heart II., Nelsweep, Cave Man, Supermaid, and Amackassin scratched.

THIRD RACE.—The Bayville, a handicap steeplechase, for four-year-olds and upward, by subscription of $10 each. $10 additional for starters, added to purse of $750, owner of winner to receive plate of the value of $300, presented by A. Ludlow Kramer; about two miles. Time—6:39 2-5.

Tetan, Greentree Stable's b. g., 5 years, 142 pounds, by Dorante-Bettie Gray, 8 to 5, 1 to 5, and out, (V. Powers) 1½
Archdale, Morton L. Schwartz's b. g., aged, by Grazialla-Midget, even money and out, (W. Booth) 2
Brooks and Razzano fell. Jacobus, Al Reeves, Royal Amber, Garsmanet, Skibbereen, Escanba, Hugh Hunter, Rhomb, and Stucco scratched.

FOURTH RACE.—Fox Point; for three-year-olds and upward; by subscription of $10 each and $10 additional for starters, added to purse of $500; owner of winning horse to receive plate valued at $100; about six furlongs. Time—1:16 2-5.

Garbage, Captain E. B. Cassattis ch. g., 5 years, by Aeronaut-Trash, 123 pounds, 5 to 1, 2 to 1, and even money, (E. Campbell) 1
Nevills II., W. R. Coe's ch. c., 4, 115, by Joe Chamberlain-Katie Angelo, 6 to 5 and 2 to 5, (C. Fairbrother) 2
Rhine Maiden, E. F. Whitney's b. m., 5, 118, by Watercress-Gold, 6 to 5 third, (J. Metcalfe) 3
Mr. Specs, Cabaret, Sir Richard, Secesy, Gun Rock, The Decision, Tipperary, Privee, and Dead Eye ran. Jock Scott, Sentry Parade, First Ballot, Wonderful, Rather, Devotion, Lottery, The Banana II., Razzistaz, Trouble Fete, Baffoutlieur, and Onunda scratched.

FIFTH RACE.—Cooperstown Plate, a handicap sweepstake of $10 each, with $25 additional for starters added to purse of $1,000; owner of winner to receive a piece of plate valued at $250, presented by Paul D. Cravath; about two miles. Time—3:58 4-5.

Northwood, Northwood Stable's b. g., 6 years, 182 pounds, by Moharib-Tallow, 9 to 2, 6 to 5, and 1 to 2, (E. Wolke) 1
Al Reeves, Greentree Stable's b. h., 5, 148, by Peep o' Day-Lovelight, 1 to 2 and out, (V. Powers) 2
Bet, W. R. Coe's b. f., 4, 141, by King Janus-Nancy D., 7 to 10 third, (W. Blake) 3
Martian and Sarsanet also ran. Royal Amber, Esconaba, Skibbereen, Pebeto, Brooks, and Bryndor scratched.

SIXTH RACE.—Roslyn Steeplechase, for four-year-olds and upward, by subscription of $10 each, with $10 additional for starters, added to purse of $600; owner of winning horse to receive plate valued at $100; about two miles. Time—4:03 3-5.

Superhuman, H. L. Pratt's ch. g., 5 years, 187 pounds, by Superman-Deity; 11 to 5, 4 to 5, and 1 to 3, (A. Stretch) 1
Slipshod, Greentree Stable's b. g., 4, 142, by Burgomaster-Slippers; 4 to 5 and 1 to 3, (H. Williams) 2
Bryn Chant, J. E. Davis's ch. g., 4, 142, by Bryn Mawr-Chantilla, even money third, (A. Nichlaus) 3
My King pulled up and did not finish. Jacobus, Maitre Corbeau, and Florida fell. Alley, Hugh Hunter, and Tetan scratched.

GOLF ON NEARBY LINKS.

Metropolitan Players Raise $100,000 for Red Cross Fund.

Golfers who trudged over hill and dale yesterday in pursuit of the little white ball were doing their bit in aid of the Red Cross, and when the day closed hereabouts the benefit arranged by all of the clubs in the Metropolitan section had netted a large sum of money, how great none were prepared to predict, but at all events the aim of obtaining enough to send a big flotilla of ambulances to France bearing the gift mark of the Metropolitan Golf Association was realized. Some of the clubs fell short of the $1,600 which it was planned that each should raise for this cause, but there were some instances in which an amount in excess of this was garnered, and the final accounting, it is expected, will show an amount of money in excess of $100,000.

Those enthusiasts who prefer the links to the easy chair and the newspaper on Sundays and holidays flooded the courses and in some instances the total contestants reached far beyond the 100 mark.

As far as raising funds for the Red Cross was concerned the banner performance was at the Nassau Country Club at Glen Cove. At an early hour last evening the amount there had reached more than $4,300 and money was still coming in. The cost of an ambulance is about $1,600 and the club proposes to send three to France, which means that $4,800 will be raised. Two members of the club are already in France in the ambulance work, Lewis Murdock and Bucknell, and Bucknell, third, Harold Maxwell, Jr., leaves for France next week. Because of having three men at the front the club wants to send three ambulances. The eighteen-hole medal play competition yesterday was won by C. M. Fair with a score of 91, 15—76. Ira Richards, Jr., was second, with 97, 20—77.

At Baltusrol there was an eighteen-hole handicap, which was won by Sidney H. Brown with a score of 82—10—72. A tie developed between W. K. Walbridge and M. R. Reeves for second place. The former had a card of 85—12—73, while the latter had 93—20—73. Baltusrol had raised $1,700 for the ambulance fund at 6 o'clock and it was still growing at that time.

An amount of more than $1,600 was raised at the tournament at Fox Hills. In competition for the Arthur McAleeman trophy, E. T. Johnston was the victor. The P. B. Parker trophy was won by Lester Ketcham, and the G. W. Leembeck trophy went to Dr. T. D. Waterbury.

There was a tie for first place in the eighteen-hole tournament at Arcola between G. N. Dunlap with a card of 100—25—75, and E. Coughlin with a card of 97—22—75. Other scores were C. N. Jones, 88—11—7; E. W. Abbott, 88—9—79, and R. H. Cunningham, 88—10—78.

More than 100 players took part in the tournament at the Ardsley Club, which was won by N. J. Booker with a card of 75, 11—64, which indicated that the handicappers much underestimated the ability of this contestant.

A. B. Ashforth led the Apawamis golfers with a card of 81, 7—74 in an eighteen-hole medal play competition. Following him came S. A. Lawton with 83, 16—77, W. M. Stillman with 84, 13—81, and W. W. Ricker with 91, 9—82. W. N. Stillman won the Apawamis Cup with a card of 92, 13—79, and also the ball sweepstakes with the same card.

At the Haworth Country Club the leader was C. D. Newell with 90, 25—65, and second came R. C. Tilden with a card of 94, 25—69. This club turned in $130 to the Red Cross Fund.

Class A, B, and C competitions featured the day at Dunwoodie. The money collected there went to the Yonkers hospitals. In Class A the winner was W. S. Johnston with 73, 4—69.

At the Great Neck Golf Club the winner of the Class A medal play handicap was H. B. Martin, who turned in a card of 88, 12—76. Second place went to Walter Clifford with 95, 17—78. M. M. Rock won the Class B handicap with 92, 27—65. The next best card was that of V. N. Therington, 97, 30—67. In a special competition for a trophy put up by Gilbert Nichols, L. C. Sanger and H. B. Martin tied with 76.

Arthur Man won the eighteen-hole medal play match against par at the Richmond County Country Club. This event was played in the morning. In the afternoon A. L. Walker, Jr., captured first place in a flag competition.

The winner of the eighteen-hole medal play competition at Siwanoy was David Huyler, who had a card of 100, 36—73. E. M. Alexander was second with 87, 12—75. Other scores were H. L. Phillips, 80, 4—76; S. P. Dwyer, 80, 4—76, and M. C. Stevens, 106, 26—76.

A four-ball match was the feature at Wykagyl in the morning, and a medal play in the afternoon. Miss W. W. Daeire and W. J. Walworth were the winners of the morning event, by 1 and 2. C. E. Bryant won the medal play in the afternoon, with a score of 85, 9—72. More than 200 contestants played in the morning and afternoon matches.

Sixty-eight players competed at Wee Burn Golf Club in the eighteen-hole medal play handicap. The entry fees and donations from these players amounted to $700 which will be turned over at once to the fund. R. H. Biglow won the event with an 89—17—72.

Seventy-five members participated in the Red Cross event at the Plainfield Country Club yesterday, a total of $212 being given to the fund. The event was an eighteen-hole handicap, every player entering at least twice during the day contributing $1 for each round. The best scores were: A. W. Drake, 88, 20—68; Will T. Glenney, 79, 7—72; H. L. Deforest, 90, 18—72; H. R. Stockton, 85, 13—72; J. Cochran, 91, 18—73; Willard Wadsworth, 88 10—78; S. D. Lounsberry, 84, 11—73; J. R. Evans, 98, 20—73; F. W. Wallace, 98, 23—75.

At Scarsdale the ball sweepstakes, Class A, in the morning, was won by H. Chalmers, 89, 15—74. Class B went to J. W. Harris with 81, 13—68. In the medal play handicap J. W. Harris and H. D. Conrad tied with 72. The thirty-six-hole medal play handicap for the Scarsdale Golf and Country Club prize was won by J. W. Harris with 146. The afternoon ball sweepstakes, Class A, was won by R. Durstine with 87, 11—74. Class B was won by J. W. Harris with 92, 18—74.

In the first round match play for the Spring championship at the Hydewood Golf Club yesterday W. P. Taylor defeated A. A. Cannon 8 up, C. B. Morse defeated H. H. Woodland 5 up, R. G. Morse defeated Raymond Smith 6 up, and Walter Whitehead defeated Walter H. Nischwitz 4 up. Mrs. Raymond Smith and H. E. Blazier won the driving and approaching contest for one hole with a score of four. H. A. Weiller won the thirty-six-hole handicap event with a net score of 135. The club will observe Red Cross Day on June 3.

WIREBOY BEST AT LONG ISLAND SHOW

Mrs. Roy Rainey's Fox Terrier Awarded $25,000 Trophy—425 Dogs Benched.

With 425 dogs on exhibition and an entry list of over nine hundred, the Long Island Kennel Club held one of the most successful shows of the last ten years of its existence at the old Gravesend race track yesterday afternoon. There was a fair-sized crowd in attendance and the judging was uniformly smooth and satisfactory, the various classes being run off with little confusion.

The one-time betting ring, where the show was held, may not have been as crowded as it was in the old days of a big cup, when the horses were competing on the track, but the blue-blooded canines who were present made more noise than any big cup crowd ever could have. Special cups were awarded and entries were shown from kennel clubs, breeders, and exhibitors from all over the East.

The trophy offered by the Bench Show Committee of the club for the best dog or bitch was awarded to Wireboy of Paignton, owned by Mrs. Roy Rainey, wife of the explorer. The winning of this trophy, valued at $25,000, by Mrs. Rainey's dog was in the nature of a surprise, as he was neglected by the experts in the forecasting. Wireboy is a wire-haired fox terrier and his head was much admired by the sharps at the ringside. Linsmore Freedom, an Irish setter from the Linsmore Kennels, was adjudged reserve dog. Linsmore Kennels is deserving of especial notice as it is unusual to a high degree for a sporting dog to be placed so well in competition with dogs of other breeds.

Bagatelle Fifi took the blue ribbon in the Pekingese open for bitches of any weight from an entry of sixty-five dogs, the largest class in the show. Bagatelle Fifi is the property of Mrs. Thomas Hastings, daughter of Commodore E. C. Benedict of the New York Yacht Club.

The awards in the most important classes follow:

Bench Show Committee of the Long Island Kennel Club; $25,000 trophy for best dog or bitch.

Judges—Dr. DE MUND and C. G. HOPTON.

First, Mrs. Roy Rainey's Wireboy of Paignton: second, Linsmore Kennels' Linsmore Freedom.

Russian Wolfhounds.

Judge—R. W. K. ANDERSON.

Winners, Dogs.—First, H. W. Shoemaker's Ch. Ramsden Rex; reserve, Vincent T. Pisarra's Ch. Blistal F. R.

Collies.

JUDGE—MISS GENEVIEVE TORREY.

Winners, Dogs.—First, Fred Kreckman's Blue Marker; reserve, David Thompson's Ozier Hill Sample.

Winners, Bitches.—First, John D. Tietjen's Elmsford Emma; reserve, Mrs. Florence L. Byrne's Shenandoah Vanity Fair.

Bulldogs.

Judge—JOHN W. MINTURN.

Winners, Dogs.—First, Mrs. B. F. Parsons, Jr.'s, Live Wire; reserve, Mrs. C. N. Platt's Astoria Baron.

Winners, Bitches.—First, Mrs. John W. Tinney's Dolly Te Na; reserve, Mrs. C. N. Platt's Astoria Molly.

Winners, Dogs and Bitches.—First Mrs. B. F. Parsons, Jr.'s Live Wire; no reserve.

Airedale Terriers.

Judge—MRS. HENRY KNOTT.

Winners, Dogs.—First, R. Ranke's Bright Star; reserve, W. A. Burtenshaw's Skibo Boy.

Winners, Bitches.—M. S. Baldwin's Elm's Primus; reserve, Fred C. Havens's Kenwyn Virginia.

Bull Terriers.

Judge—WILLIAM FAVERSHAM.

Winners, Dogs.—First, F. J. Casey's Mazda Ampere; reserve, John W. Coggeshall's Billy Sunday.

Winners, Bitches.—First, Norosa Kennels' Norosa Vanitie; reserve, C. A. Helm's Dunblane Style.

French Bulldogs.

Judge—WILLIAM BRUEGGEMANN.

Winners, Dogs.—First, Fred Poffet's Gamin's Rival's Son; reserve, Mrs. Mabel J. Riddell's Haworth Kewpie.

Winners, Bitches.—First, Robert A. Scott's Valois Princess; reserve, Julius M. Fangmann's Monte Carlo Coquette.

Boston Terriers.

Judge—Dr. WALLACE SNOW.

Winners, Dogs.—First, Mrs. M. C. McGlone's Mosholu Brigand; reserve, Mrs. D. Haggerty's Haggerty King.

Winners, Bitches.—First, W. F. Kubach's Crystal Lady Sensation; reserve, Mrs. M. C. McGlone's champion Lady Belle 16th.

Fox Terriers, (Smooth.)

Judge—JAMES LYNN.

Winners, Dogs.—First, Thomas Rice Varick's Barnard Chief; no reserve award.

Winners, Bitches.—First, M. S. Baldwin's Wireless; reserve, Thomas Rice Varick's Sabine Fernlike.

Fox Terriers, (Wire Haired.)

Winners, Dogs.—First, Q. A. Shaw McKean's Pride's Hill Teak 'Em; reserve, Mrs. Roy A. Rainey's Conejo Postscript.

Winners, Bitches.—First, Mrs. Roy A. Rainey's Conejo Perfection; reserve, Harvey S. Ladew's Miss Collarnut of Paigton.

Irish Terriers.

Judge—JOHN G. BATES.

Winners, Dogs.—First, Marcus Bruckheimer's Brentmoor Bullet; reserve, John Keating's Crow Gill Teddy.

Winners, Bitches.—First, Fort Orange Kennels' Irish Rose.

Pomeranians.

JUDGE—MISS ELINOR GOODALL.

Winners, Dogs.—First, Mrs. E. A. Argus's Chocolate Onoto; reserve, Mrs. Henry Hill's Pall Mall Sunbright Dazzle.

Winners, Bitches.—Mrs. Henry Hill's Pall Mall White Blossom; reserve, Mrs. E. S. Allard's Ch. Ofley White Sunflower.

Pekingese.

JUDGE—C. J. HOPTON.

Winners, Dogs.—First, Yankibourne Kennels' Rex; reserve, Mrs. Clinton Irwin Martin's Chee Chou of Arcady.

Winners, Bitches.—First, Mrs. Thomas Hastings's Bagatelle Fi; reserve, Mrs. Farmer's Swanwick Wen.

SPEARS OUTRIDES KRAMER.

Australian Cyclist Takes Two Out of Three Heats in Mile Race.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., May 30.—Bob Spears, the young Australian cyclist, defeated Frank Kramer in two out of three heats of a one-mile match race at the Velodrome here this afternoon. Kramer

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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NEW YORK, THURSDAY, MAY 31, 1917.

THE SENATE'S TAX REVISION.

The tax proposals of the House were so unacceptable that the Senate earned easy praise by its prompt revision of some of the worst features. It continued this good work when it struck out the general tariff increase by the House, which not even protectionists could defend in principle. Within a few days, however, the Senate has entered upon disputable ground. Its latest selections for exemption fall largely within the five billions of needless, or worse than needless, expenditures catalogued a few weeks ago by Dr. ELIOT. The Senate does well in not using its tax proposals as a means toward other objects than raising revenue. The object in taxing unnecessaries should be first to get revenue, and only indirectly to check extravagance. Manifestly a tax which would best accomplish the moral result would be the worst tax to put funds in the Treasury, for the object of taxation would be destroyed.

But why should there not be a tax for revenue on indulgences which diminish the pocket money of all classes? One great blemish on the House bill was its avoidance of a consumption tax on sugar, an easy and sure source of revenue as attested by the experience of many nations. The Senate now imposes an excise or consumption tax on sugar, tea, coffee, and cocoa. Those breakfast table necessities fall into two classes. Tea, coffee, and cocoa are not produced in this country, and are not raw material for other industries. Sugar is produced in this country, and is the basis of great trades other than sugar refining. The consumption tax is commendable on all these goods, but it is clear that it is imposed many times in the case of sugar. It is the base of the confectionery trade, upon which a tax is specifically laid. Either tax is commendable, but it is not so clear that both are advisable. The same is true of chewing gum, many canned goods, soft drinks, and other industries. The basic tax is better because more universal, but it suggests caution about putting taxes on taxes.

Since the House discussed the matter, Cuba has put on a production tax which will have the same effect on the price as a consumption tax here. Cuba cannily taxes its sugar commodity separately from the producing companies, and doubles the 10 cents a bag whenever the price passes 3 cents a pound. The idea apparently is to prevent such an addition to the cost by the addition of the tax as to make the price repressive of consumption. If we had been prompter with a sugar consumption tax, Cuba would have felt less free to put on a production tax.

There are pros and cons regarding all taxes, and all selective taxes are open to the objection of being invidious. No list of special taxes can be complete, and all omissions are objectionable. That is why it is better to adopt some broad principle including objects of taxation nearly universal in use. A tax on sales and a tax on war profits are so near akin in these times that it is no wonder Mr. OTTO H. KAHN couples them in his recommendation. The House proposal of a tax on excess profits was punitive in intention and would be less productive than a tax on profits of exceptional size due to the war. No one who makes such profits could reasonably object to paying the tax, and everybody else would applaud it.

All sales do not represent profits, but most of them do. And whether they represent profit or loss they represent business by everybody and are as fair objects of taxation as could be chosen. The machinery for the war profit tax exists in the income and corporation tax records. The tax on sales would be useful in imposing accurate accounting among small traders, which already exists in much perfection among all large retail traders. It is to be remarked that the desire for moderation in taxation does not come from tax slackers. There is a general feeling among willing payers that it would be better to begin with more moderate taxes until the stimulating effect of the Liberty Loan can have its effect. A good driver does not lash his horse before he gets his stride, nor even then without necessity. The taxpayers were never in more willing temper. The object is highly approved. All that is asked is reasonably good methods, and moderation. The Senate is assuredly improving upon the House in its methods. It may be justified also in its moderation, although Secretary MCADOO now renews the large, perhaps excessive, demands which the House conceded, to the country's regret.

A PROHIBITION DISTRICT.

Ten times in the last twenty-two years the First New Hampshire District elected CYRUS ADAMS SULLOWAY its Representative in Congress. Bull-moosery beat him in 1912. His last election was by a plurality of some 2,000 in a vote of about 42,000. Mr. SULLOWAY was a character, an institution. No one of the Epigoni, Republican or Democratic, can fill those mighty shoes in which he stood some 76 inches. On Tuesday Mr. SHERMAN E. BURROUGHS, Republican, of Manchester was elected as Mr. SULLOWAY'S successor. He beat Mr. PATRICK H. SULLIVAN, Democrat, of Manchester by some 1,240 votes in a total of less than 34,000.

We remember a campaign picture, "Perfectly Balanced," wherein a four-story, two-chimney factory and a workingman, with the cap he always wears in the protection primitives, are in artless equilibrium with a roll called "Food Prices Regulation" and a thick book of "Protective Legislation." It is a textile-rural district to which "SHERMAN E. BURROUGHS offers protective tariff for "industries, insuring jobs for the "workers." He also "stands for "Government control of the necessities of life."

Apparently, this, which ought to have been enough, wasn't. The day before the election The Manchester Union explained to the independent voters that the best way "to put the "support of this district squarely behind the President for the war" was to vote for Mr. BURROUGHS. Mr. SULLIVAN is "a man of lovable personal qualities," but what could he do against "the downright opposition "of such men as STONE, CHAMP "CLARK, and KITCHIN"? All right; but on election day the same independent authority told us that this "support-the-President cry" was only a blind. The real campaign issue was "national prohibition as a war measure." To that Mr. BURROUGHS is "unequivocally committed."

Mr. SULLIVAN, a Concord correspondent said a month ago, "is a "brother-in-law of the HARRINGTON "Brothers, world-famous brewers, "wholesale liquor dealers and retail "liquor dealers." The First District contains Manchester, Portsmouth, Dover, Laconia, Somersworth; is "said to be the wettest district in New England," according to The Portland Press, no mean judge. Still, it has eighty-nine rural towns; and, doubtless, national prohibition, as Mr. BURROUGHS understands it, will be no more severe than the prohibition imposed upon New Hampshire by the recent Lewis law. Hard cider is a temperance drink in New Hampshire. You can import all the rum you want, and the drug stores are not without comforting flagons.

In recording the triumph of Mr. BURROUGHS and prohibition, we may record also that if the Hon. CYRUS ADAMS SULLOWAY offered water to his friends in Washington, that water was ancillary and sequent.

EXPANSION AND INFLATION.

Mr. VANDERLIP was reported yesterday as saying in regard to the effect of the Liberty Loan:

> There will be an expansion of business, and I do not mean an inflation. It will be the business of the Government. Prices will be higher, and I would not say we will have easy money, but we shall not have any scarcity of money.

That ought to reassure some who have not distinguished between expansion and inflation, and who, therefore, have put themselves into the illogical position of expecting larger business to be done by contraction. How is it possible that the total of business should shrink when the Government is putting its orders in units of millions ahead of all private orders? How can there be a shortage of funds when the Government is borrowing billions for the purpose of spending them? The bank deposits will increase as the spending of the loan makes business. That is expansion, not inflation. It is commerce, not finance. Inflation occurs and is dangerous when the same funds are spent twice, or thrice, or indefinitely on pledge of the same credit. The first spending of the loan funds by the Government produces expansion of business. But the loan will survive the business it creates, and whoever uses the bonds as the basis of credit will spend the proceeds a second time. By the processes of trade the bonds may pass into successive hands, and each new owner may trade upon them, until they find final lodgment in the hands of those who value them for other purposes than the creation of credits. That is why it is so desirable that first hands may be last hands. In proportion that the floating supply of the bonds is large there is invitation for dealings in them by others than investers for the sake of income or tax exemption. It is desirable that there should be dealings in the bonds sufficient to stabilize the price, but it is not desirable that weak holders should be in position to depress the market.

Mr. KIRBY, the President of the Columbia Trust Company, struck a new and needed note in his remarks upon deflation. That is a greater danger than inflation, and now is the time to prepare against it. It is remote, although sure. Economic cycles move in years, and few there are who, during a period of advancing prices, see the need of looking ahead to the declining period. But it is then that the test will come. A man in normal health can increase his exertions with ease and safety to a point which he cannot endure permanently. The country's health is exuberant. It is equal to any demands upon it. Yet there are those who are imagining heart failure without expert knowledge of its symptoms. An athlete's quickened pulse and respiration are normal, and proof of his soundness. To expect a man or horse to race without such symptoms would be as reasonable as those timid souls who would conduct increase of trade by restrictions upon circulation of credits.

The danger will come when business shrinks and it is sought to stimulate it by reduplication of credit raised by what bankers call "finance bills," meaning the raising of short credits by the use of long mortgages already the basis of one credit. There are two precautions. One is the resistance to the unreasonable rise of prices. The other is the prolongation of the period of deflation. Bankers have power to prolong the period of liquidation and prevent its running into a collapse. Those considerations are prudent and timely, but they have no immediate application. What lies ahead is expansion, not inflation, nor deflation. There are to be changes of trade, but not a decrease of trade. Prices will rise for what is most in demand, consumable goods for both soldiers and civilians. Luxury trades will feel the diversion, but there will still be those who have profits to spend. Pleasure automobiles will still be wanted, and any decrease of demand will be made good by demands for military motors and agricultural tractors in thousands surely, and perhaps to unprecedented totals. There are six or seven million farmers who are better able to buy tractors than pleasure wagons. The military demand is urgent beyond any considerations of expense. The danger of the moment is rather faintness of heart than heart failure.

THE ANTI-CONSCRIPTIONISTS.

The anarchists, the I. W. W. people, the always hustling, noisy advocates of disorder and opposition to the Government, the few professional disturbers of the public peace, are, of course, leagued against the Selective Draft act. Under the names of the No-Conscription League, the Anti-Militarist League, and what not, these and other persons, hiding their scanty numbers under sounding names of association, are doing their best to encourage and organize resistance to conscription. A few green youth of the colleges, fed on the half-baked veal of socialism, are prattling and threatening. The socialism that is at work all over the country to oppose conscription is not the American sort, represented by such men as CHARLES EDWARD RUSSELL and WILLIAM ENGLISH WALLING. It is German or pro-German. If the draft were for the purpose of raising an army to fight the Allies, most of these Socialist anti-conscriptionists would be silent.

In the West the old, futile societies of German propaganda are apparently at work under new names. Some of the Virginia mountaineers, practitioners of the vendetta, see a new chance to make trouble and seem to regard conscription as a device of their ancient enemies, the Internal Revenue men. In Texas a so-called Farmers and Laborers' Protective Association is under suspicion. And so on. How much of co-operation there is among the pretentious anti-conscriptionist leagues, how far pacifism is being used as a cloak of treason, how far a disorderly frame of mind has been revived among the mischievous, the ignorant, and the weak-minded by the prospect of a draft, connected vaguely with remembrances of the "draft riots" of '63, is matter of "sociological" speculation. What is clear is that there is a tremendous thundering in the index, that a campaign of "frightfulness" in the form of circular, letter, bluster, threat, is going on.

The Department of Justice, the United States Federal Attorneys, the police authorities, and various patriotic organizations are attending to the agitators, mainly anonymous. The full severity of the criminal law will strike those who resist, or encourage others to resist, registration. If there is anything more in this agitation than impotent alien malice, supported on general principles by the handful of partisans of disorder and encouraged by some highly "conscientious objectors," pacifists out of season, and miscellaneous cranks, it should, it will, be lugged into the light and sharply punished.

It is more than time for this great, good-natured, loose-jointed, easy-going country to understand what war is, what its duty is to itself and the Allies. The largest liberality of free speech has reigned here. As in Hyde Park, so in Tompkins Square, and at a thousand forums of heated language, even the most dangerous incitement to violence has usually been passed over. The "safety valve" theory has been followed. War ends that large tolerance. Persons whether of good or ill will who carry their charter of free speech to the point of attacking and seeking to annul by disobedience or resistance the Selective Draft act will have to cool their heads and heels in jail. They are trying to defeat the will of the nation. So far as they can, they seek to make the United States helpless and impotent, to deliver it to Germany. If not technically, in effect they are adhering to the enemies of the United States, giving them aid and comfort.

The United States has been singularly patient with plotters and workers of its injury. The hour of patience is past. The hour of punishment, swift, implacable, just, is come.

PRO-GERMAN, ANTI-ALLY.

The Bulletin of the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates in Petrograd uses language which is frankly anti-Ally and pro-German in tone. Nominally working for a general peace, it is obviously seeking a German peace of any kind it can get. The official organ of the Council holds toward the Allies a provocative tone, an inimical tone. Addressing the English, it says:

> What about the historic injustices committed by yourselves, and your violent oppression of Ireland, India, Egypt, and innumerable peoples inhabiting all the continents of the world? If you are so anxious for justice that you are prepared in its name to send millions of people to the grave, then, gentlemen, begin with yourselves.

Next the Bulletin proceeds to dismiss contemptuously Premier RIBOT'S answer to the Russian request to know the French attitude toward the "no annexations" program. Its language toward the official statement of the French Premier, the executive chief of a country which is still nominally Russia's ally, is haughty, threatening, and insulting. It tells him that the Russian Government will not accept his reply, will see to it that the question raised is not "to be sunk in the waters of diplomacy and evasion." It then hectors him and LLOYD GEORGE as follows:

> It is necessary to reply distinctly and clearly Yes or No. If yes, then there should immediately follow an offer to start peace negotiations. If no, then the allied Governments take equal responsibility on themselves with the Governments of Germany and Austria-Hungary for the continuance of the war. No evasive reply is acceptable.

This is not the language of a conscientious ally, honorably keeping its engagements but anxious that its allies should accept its own program. It is the language of men desirous to provoke a breach. It is hostile, menacing language. It is the language of men acting in the interests of Germany, and consciously so acting.

It is not, however, the language of Russia. We do not yet know what the language of Russia is to be. It is a great country, containing many men of many minds. The Council is temporarily in the saddle, and Premier LVOFF some time ago explained why. The Government, he said, had no power to enforce its policies except the power of moral suasion. Reasonable Russians yielded to that power, but if any group did not, the Government was helpless. The Council did not, and therefore was able to enforce its policies upon the Government. It was a clear statement of the case; it explains fully why the men who know what they want and are willing to go to the length of civil war to get it are in control of Russia—at the moment.

They have, however, no assurance of permanency. The powerlessness of the Government before them resulted from the fact that, while the only legal Government Russia can now have, it has no mandate, and consequently no sanction. But neither has the Council, which, however, has the strategic advantage of being perfectly reckless about the consequences to Russia and the world of insisting on its purposes. The situation may seem as hopeless as would be a collision between an armed outlaw and a peaceful spinster, but it is not hopeless at all, for the Council has already been obliged to yield to another force, and may be forced to do so again.

It refused to take part in the Government, so that it could sit on its neck like Sindbad's Old Man of the Sea and "drive it fast to its tomb." Soldiers, sailors, and others officially representing physically powerful organizations appeared before it and threatened it, and it was forced into giving up its position and entering the Government. There is no real power in Russia except the Council, which has the power of its perfect recklessness, and public opinion, to which the Council has once been forced to yield. Public opinion is divided, but there is not the slightest reason to suppose that the Council represents the majority of it; and this obvious uncovering of the German hand today may rouse and unify that part which is opposed to smothering the revolution in the pitch and mire of treachery and perfidy toward its friends. In the fact that what has been done once can be done again rests the hope of all who wish Russia well and wish to see her preserve her honor.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

An Essential Kind of Preparedness.

Military surgery can hardly be called a special branch of medicine, for practically every form of injury and all forms of illness that come for treatment to an army hospital can be duplicated among the patients in the hospitals of any large city. As The New York Medical Record points out, however, the army surgeon should be a specialist, and one of a peculiar kind, because of the fact that not only must he meet all the requirements made of the civilian practitioner in time of peace, but he must be competent to deal with the problems arising when great numbers of men live in the abnormal conditions created by war.

Readiness to meet the demand for such specialists is a most important part of military preparedness, and The Record voices an urgent warning as to the deplorable consequences to be suffered by our forces if they engage in active service without a medical corps adequately large and properly trained. What these consequences may be is illustrated in a comparison made by Lieut. Col. PAGE of statistics gathered in the early part of the war from the military hospitals of Germany and France. In this, as in so many other respects, Germany was the best prepared of all the belligerents, and she had her reward. Here are the figures: Returned, fit for service: German, 85 per cent.; French, 22 per cent. Died: German, 3 per cent.; French, 6 per cent. Discharged unfit: German, 12 per cent.; French, 62 per cent.

And even Germany, as the war went on, was able to improve her medical record, and did, increasing by 4 per cent. the number of men returned fit for service, and decreasing deaths by 1 per cent. and discharges as unfit by 3 per cent. Our own Medical Reserve is still far from full, and there has not been by any means enough of such wise and timely action as that which is hurrying to completion and equipment the Columbia Base Hospital in this city. Our surgeons and nurses are volunteering for work abroad, and are receiving there the warm welcomes they deserve, but our own armies, in being and to be, should be better protected from needless and avoidable wastage than is indicated by the report of conditions on the Solace.

Everybody Knows Who Did It.

About equal amusement and irritation will be created by the proclamation of the new Russian Government in relation to the revival of the trade in vodka and the dangerous increase of drunkenness that has followed it. That this sinister relapse into the national vice has been permitted, or rather that it has not been prevented, by the revolutionary leaders they evidently appreciate at its real seriousness, and as evidently they dread the responsibility for it that will be placed on themselves. They do not evade that responsibility, however, by calling upon democratic Russia to prove its superiority to autocratic Russia by abolishing an evil which grew up and flourished under the old, bad régime.

That appeal is made simply absurd by the world's knowledge that, while it is true that the former Government long exploited the traffic in intoxicants as a source of revenue, that Government did have the wisdom and the courage to give up the enormous income so obtained, and of its own initiative put something like an end to a trade that had worked enormous injury to the character and the efficiency of the Russian people. The achievement of this momentous reform must be credited to the Czar and his Ministers, and any attempt to deprive them of that credit will be worse than useless.

The making of the effort is not the least discouraging of the many indications that the new Russia is still to find the really great man or men it needs to guide its course through the troubles of these days. It goes only too well with their waste of time over such questions as to whether or not soldiers should salute their officers, and with their chatter about annexations and indemnities—words which, as one of our correspondents has pointed out, have no equivalents in the Russian language, and could not, without a long lecture, be made comprehensible to one Russian in a hundred.

Yet we are asked to believe that the Russian soldiers and workingmen are bitterly opposed to seeking the military aims thus expressed! That unless their allies abandon those aims there will be no more fighting on the eastern front!

Birth Day Isn't a Birthday.

Letters which have been received in this office reveal that a considerable number of people not yet incarcerated in hospitals for the insane are still in uncertainty as to the meaning of the simple statement, "who shall have attained their twenty-first birthday and who shall not have attained their thirty-first birthday on or before the day set for registration." The trouble arises, apparently, from a strangely prevalent inclination to call the day of a man's birth his first birthday. To do that, of course, makes what is really his first birthday his second, with the result both of bringing him under, and exempting him from, the registration and conscription law one year too soon.

Yet everybody must know that, by invariable usage, a "birthday" is an anniversary, and that if "birth day" and "birthday" were the same thing none of us could have more than one of either. That might have certain advantages, but it is not true.

There was a similar muddle in many minds when we passed from the nineteenth to the twentieth century, and laborious arguments were presented—by certain learned German professors, among others—in support of the foolish contention that the year 1900 was the beginning of the new century, not the ending of the old one. The victims of this pathetic delusion never admitted that they were wrong, but after a while they quieted down, and, as all historians calmly ignored them, no harm was done.

A man's—or woman's—twenty-first birthday comes when twenty-one years of life have been completed, just as the first birthday comes when one full year has elapsed since the day of birth.

Labor Laws in Wartime.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am very glad to note the report that Governor Whitman is likely to veto the Brown bills. It would, in my opinion, be a serious mistake to take a backward step in our labor laws, particularly as in this case they affect the protection of women and children. There is one exception, namely, that as a war emergency children between 14 and 16 years of age might be permitted to work in agricultural pursuits under proper restrictions and supervision; otherwise child labor in any form should remain prohibited.

ADOLPH LEWISOHN.
New York, May 29, 1917.

The Italian Colors.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As the Italian commission now at Washington will soon be here, would it not be well to request a more general display of the Italian flag? To my thinking, it is the symbol of the most beautiful, picturesque, and historic country in existence. It represents a people that have given and are still giving the best in the fine arts. Its story is classic and its people kind, generous, affable, courteous, and responsive to strangers. I have lived among them many years and speak their language, and cannot forget their hospitality. CHARLES O. BASSETT.
New York, May 28, 1917.

THE MIDDLE WEST.

Enlistments in Army and Navy Its Proof of Patriotism.

Des Moines, Iowa, May 25, 1917.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The people of the Middle West are decidedly weary of such unfounded attacks upon their moral nature, their patriotism, and their intelligence as is contained in the letter published in your columns on May 22, from the pen of the Rev. Joseph H. Crooker of Amherst, Mass.

It is natural, perhaps, that the Rev. Mr. Crooker should look upon the Middle West as an annex to Germany, because he lived for ten years in Madison, Wis., in the strongest Germanic State of the Union, and in consequence is able to quote a Germanophile letter, even though from a descendant of the Mayflower pilgrims, which tends to show an apathetic state of feeling toward the war. But hadn't he better devote some of his solicitude toward his own State of Massachusetts, which hasn't kept up even with Wisconsin in recruiting men to fight the war in which we are engaged? What has he to say to the fact that Iowa, a supposed centre of pacifism and mental incompetence, has recruited nearly five times as many men to fight the war, in proportion to population, as his own State of Massachusetts? What has he to say to the fact that the States of the Middle West were the first to fill their quota in the navy?

It is not even true, as some of the benevolent well-wishers from your own city so condescendingly admit after a trip to the Middle West, that this section has had its eyes opened, sees things in a different light, &c., ad infinitum, ad nauseam.

The Middle West has never been pro-German. Four-fifths of the people of Iowa, Illinois, Nebraska, Kansas, Minnesota, and the Dakotas have been opposed to Germany and the Prussian program from the day Belgium was invaded. The only change has been in one race element.

Wisconsin and Missouri, on account of their large German population, were pro-German at the inception of the European war because of blood relationship, but I want to call your attention to the fact that their pro-Germanism began to weaken immediately after the sinking of the Lusitania, and that it was silenced, even though it still existed, long before the United States entered the war.

For the last year, outside of the professional pro-Germans, who consist mainly of German-language editors, there has not been a voice raised in behalf of the Central Empires in the Middle West. The first thing a man does when his convictions are shifting is to keep still. The Germanic element was changing its views before patriotic duty to the United States demanded it.

Perhaps it cannot be proved that this was the fact, but there is at least circumstantial evidence to support the claim, to wit: Missouri, populated principally by Germans and misrepresented in Congress by Senator Stone, has recruited more men since war broke out than the combined States of Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Vermont, New Hampshire, Maine, Delaware, and Maryland. While you are calling that to the attention of the reverend bemoaner at Amherst you might take notice of it yourself.

Isn't it about time to drop the notion, so enjoyed along the Atlantic Coast, that patriotism is a sectional emotion, and that the least patriotic section is the one which shows the largest enlistments for national service? It really has been overworked during the last couple of years.

The Middle West has not been anxious for war, perhaps because the people of this section have thought of it in terms of the first person singular, rather than the second person plural. But their attitude toward the war is the only one upon which our entrance can be justified, namely, that we were faced by the alternatives of performing an unwelcome task or of living in an unendurable world.

IRVING N. BRANT,
Associate Editor Register and Tribune.

The Times Liberty Loan Blanks.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I felicitate you on the very attractive page in THE NEW YORK TIMES giving the blanks for subscriptions to the Liberty Loan. The pictures and the sentiments which constitute the framework of the applications are very inspiring and I hope will promote the cause in which we are all so deeply interested.

WM. H. TAFT.
New Haven, May 30, 1917.

Sources of Potash.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

To come back for a few minutes to Councilor Wilhelm Ostwald and the potash question as told in THE TIMES of the 13th inst. Before the development of the mines at Stassfurt, the source of potash for the world was the Black Forest of Germany, the ash of the oak wood being chiefly used. In the Winter of 1871-2 at the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy a young man of New York named Hajard, now dead, worked out a thesis on "A New Source of Potash," in which he showed that corn cobs contained more potash than oak wood. Being in the same class, I knew something of his work. His plan was to establish plants at a few shipping points in the corn belt where the corn is shelled for shipping, and cobs furnish the fuel, so that the ashes would be there at practically no cost.

THOMAS D. MCELHENIE.
Brooklyn, May 28, 1917.

GOING WEST.

(The British soldiers frequently refer to death as "Going West.")

Going West, O my comrade,
To a far home—a long home—oh, not the home we know—
Not to the land of hawthorn or of heather—
Yet, as we fare the long, long road together,
Are soft winds and sweet winds that out of the Westland blow.

Going West, O my comrade,
On a long road—a strange road—oh, not a road we know—
Not to the moors—O lad, I wonder whether
The gorse is all abloom while we together
Feel on our faces, now, the winds from the Westland blow.

Going West, O my comrade,
On a still road—a dark road—oh, not a road we know;
I with khaki torn—you with draggled feather—
The last old tramp we'll ever take together—
While taps sound and pipes wail—as winds from the Westland blow.

Going West, O my comrade,
In a long peace—a brave peace—the end we may not know.
Brothers, we've been through all the stormy weather—
Brothers we'll be, as we lie down together—
And strong winds from the Westland, over the trenches blow!

CHARLOTTE ELIZABETH WELLS.

THE HOUSE REVENUE BILL.

A Constructive Criticism.

FIRST ARTICLE: How Much Should Be Raised by Taxation?

By EDWIN R. A. SELIGMAN,
McVickar Professor of Political Economy, Columbia University.

On May 23, 1917, the House of Representatives passed an act "to provide revenue to defray war expenses and for other purposes." In the original bill as presented by the Committee of Ways and Means, the additional revenue to be derived was estimated at $1,610,420,000. The amendment to the income tax, which was tacked on to the bill during the discussion in the House, was expected to yield another $40,000,000 or $50,000,000.

In discussing the House bill, two problems arise:

I. How much should be raised by taxation?

II. In what manner should this sum be raised?

I. How Much Should be Raised by Taxation?

The question at once presents itself: How was the figure of $1,800,000,000 arrived at? The answer is simple. When the Secretary of the Treasury came to estimate the additional war expenses for the year 1917-18, he calculated that they would amount to some $6,400,000,000, of which $3,000,000,000 was to be allotted to the Allies, and $3,400,000,000 was to be utilized for the domestic purposes. Thinking that it would be a fair proposition to divide this latter sum between loans and taxes, he concluded that the amount to be raised by taxes was $1,800,000,000.

In this calculation there are two interesting assumptions: First, that the total expenditures would amount to $6,400,000,000, and, second, that a proportion of half and half is desirable.

Both of these assumptions may be challenged. In the first place, it is clear that the advances to the Allies will greatly exceed the sums originally estimated. In an article which was published almost a month ago, I estimated that the total war expenditures for the year would amount to some $10,000,000,000. The accuracy of this estimate now seems to be confirmed. For it has become very probable that the $3,000,000,000 allotted to the Allies will not suffice, and that we must advance additional sums before the year is over. In considering this fact, however, it must be remembered that money advanced to the Allies constitutes only an advance and that the principal of the debt, together with possible arrears of interest, will ultimately be repaid. The real problem, therefore, still remains: What proportion of the internal or domestic debt is to be defrayed by taxes?

There are two extreme theories, each of which may be dismissed with scant courtesy. The one is that all war expenditures should be defrayed by loans, and the other is that all war expenditures should be defrayed by taxes. Each theory is untenable.

The loan-only policy is impracticable for two reasons. If Government loans are not supported by an amount of taxation at least adequate to pay the interest on the new loans, the credit of the Government will suffer. It will have to borrow at progressively higher rates of interest until finally it will not be able to borrow at all. The only guarantee of being able to continue to borrow during a protracted war is to maintain the credit of the country by liberal taxation.

The second argument against complete reliance upon loans is that you are only putting off the evil day. For the Government, like a private individual, must ultimately pay its debts, and can do so only through taxation. The danger, however, of contracting debt entirely, or inadequately supported by taxes is that the debt will remain as an incubus on the community. A nation which must be prepared for the recurrence of wars would be foolhardy to attempt to raise all of its war expenditures by loans.

But if the loan-only policy is erroneous, the tax-only policy is equally extreme. The "pay-as-you-go" policy, even in peace time—the policy, namely, of defraying capital expenditures out of current social income through taxation—is legitimate only to the extent that the capital expenditures are of a recurring nature like new schools and new pavements. But where the capital expenditures are extraordinary and not expected to recur, as, for instance, in the case of the new Court House, or the subways, in New York, the "pay-as-you-go" policy is open to criticism. For it puts a crushing burden upon the taxpayers in the particular year when the improvement is made, although the benefits of the expenditure accrue largely to future taxpayers. And in the second place, the fear of this burden upon the present taxpayers will induce them to employ every device to prevent the outlays that are really needed. Even in peace times, therefore, loans are legitimate for extraordinary capital expenditures.

In war time, however, the argument is still stronger. It is indeed true that the burdens of the war should be borne by the present rather than the future generation; but this does not mean that they should be borne by this year's taxation. Meeting all war expenses by taxation makes the taxpayers in one or two years bear the burden of benefits that ought to be distributed at least over a decade within the same generation. In the second place, when expenditures approach the gigantic sums of present-day warfare, the tax-only policy would require more than the total surplus of social income. Were this absolutely necessary, the ensuing havoc in the economic life of the community would have to be endured. But where the disasters are so great and at the same time so unnecessary, the tax-only policy may be declared impracticable.

If, then, war expenditures cannot be defrayed entirely from loans or entirely from taxes, the problem remains, what should be the proportion between loans and taxes?

It is easily to be seen why Secretary McAdoo shrank from placing an undue reliance upon loans. He had before him the warning example of Secretary Chase during the civil war, whose undue reliance on loans soon compelled the Government to resort to the fatal expedient of greenbacks, from which it took us fifteen years to extricate ourselves. Secretary McAdoo had the right instinct and highly commendable courage in deciding that a substantial portion, at least, of the revenues should be derived from taxation. But where can the exact

	1913-1914.	1914-1915.	1915-1916.	1916-1917.
Customs	£35,549,000	£38,662,000	£59,606,000	£70,561,000
Excise	39,658,000	42,313,000	61,210,000	56,880,000
Estate duties	27,165,000	28,382,000	31,035,000	31,232,000
Stamps	9,988,000	7,577,000	6,704,000	7,978,000
Income tax	47,241,000	60,399,000	128,320,000	206,088,000
Excess profits	.....	.....	188,000	189,920,000
Land, house and land value	3,418,000	2,972,000	2,983,000	3,100,000
All taxes	£163,035,000	£189,305,000	£290,106,000	£514,077,000
Non-tax revenue	35,288,000	37,389,000	46,660,000	50,848,000
Total	£198,323,000	£226,694,000	£336,766,000	£573,426,000
Total expenditure	197,493,000	557,000,000	1,659,000,000	2,198,000,000
War expenditure		358,000,000	1,860,000,000	2,000,000,000
Increased taxes		25,000,000	127,000,000 (or 9.3%)	250,000,000 (or 17%)
Increased taxes and non-tax rev		27,000,000	138,000,000 (or 10%)	275,000,000 (or 18½%)

Is there not a wide discrepancy between the 17 per cent. imposed by Great Britain in the third year of war and the 50 per cent. sought to be imposed in the first year of our war?

Even if we assume that our total war expenses the first year will be $10,000,000,000, and if we disregard entirely the fact that the major part of this is nothing but advances to the Allies, it still remains true that the $1,800,000,000 sought to be imposed by taxation is 18 per cent. of the whole, and that we start out with a figure that has been reached by Great Britain only after three years of war. The comparison may be put in another way. The revenue from existing tax laws in the United States will this year be $1,800,000,000. This added to the $1,800,000,000 of the House bill makes a tax revenue of $3,100,000,000 to cover an expenditure for all purposes of some eleven and a half billion dollars. In Great Britain, on the other hand, during the last year the total expenditure was about eleven billions, and the total raised by all taxes, new and old, amounted to only $2,570,000,000 (£514,000,000.) That is to say, in order to cover about the same governmental outlays as Great Britain we propose to raise by taxation over $500,000,000 more than she does, and we attempt to do this in the first year of the war, whereas she did it only in the third year.

Is it not clear from the above recital that the House bill endeavors to secure an undue proportion of the total expenditure from taxation? And when the endeavor to secure this excessive sum carries with it the need of imposing so many petty and restrictive taxes, the conclusion becomes irresistible.

If we should attempt to do as much in the first year of the war as Great Britain did in the third year it would suffice to raise by taxation, $1,250,000,000. If, in order to be absolutely on the safe side, it seemed advisable to increase the sum to $1,500,000,000, this should, in our opinion, be the maximum. To insist upon the $1,800,000,000 of the House bill would be as unwise as it is unnecessary. It is sincerely to be hoped that the Senate Finance Committee will hold out firmly against the proposition which has been accepted, with so little critical analysis, by the House.

Professor Seligman's second and concluding article on "How Shall the Taxes be Apportioned?" will be published on this page tomorrow.

SUNDAY SHOWS SIGN OF WANING POWERS

Work, Combined with Heat of Tabernacle, Brings Evangelist Near Collapse.

CURBS PLATFORM ANTICS

Borrows "Rodey's" Handkerchief to Mop His Brow, and Expects Better Care When His Wife Gets Home.

Billy Sunday has several times of late shown the effects upon his strength of the strain of his evangelistic campaign and yesterday's work, combined with the heat in the big Tabernacle, brought him near to the breaking point. To save himself he had to curb some of his platform activities at both the afternoon and evening sermons, at each of which he added a long prayer, touching largely upon war matters. With the perspiration streaming down his face last night, Sunday caused a smile among some in the audience of 16,000 when he paused and went through his pockets in search of a handkerchief. He had none, and then turned to Homer Rodeheaver, his musical director, remarking:

"Loan me a handkerchief, Rodey. When my good wife gets back home from the hospital, which I hope will be in a few days, I'll be better taken care of."

At the hospital it was said that Mrs. Sunday would probably be able to return to her home on Saturday.

At his evening sermon the evangelist advised his hearers not to let their business interfere with their religion.

"If you are in such a business that religion cuts your revenue you're in a dirty, bad business," said he. "If religion kills your business, you're a moral pauper to begin with." His remarks on "business" were prefaced by his word pictures of the Apostle Paul as a "perpetual revivalist," who was disliked by some men because he had "put them out of profitable trade."

"Old Demetrius didn't like Paul's teachings, either. Demetrius was a silversmith at Ephesus, and he made little silver shrines for Diana and sold them. It brought him no small gain. When Paul preached the people turned away from Diana and worshipped Jesus.

"There are no hypocrites in heaven. Oh, don't be an idiot! You say, Mr. Sunday, I can be a Christian and go to heaven without joining a church. Yes; you can go to Europe, too, but look out for the mines and submarines. If a man is truly saved he will hunt for a church right away.

"My position as an evangelist is like that of a recruiting officer in the army. His one duty is to get 'em in. After that another officer drills them. I only get them started. That's all I'm here for.. It's up to the preachers to drill them. And I want to advise you right now, you elders and preachers, that it is up to you to see that the work done here lasts and spreads."

In his invitation to "trail hitters" he said: "You cannot be converted by thinking so and saying so. God despises a coward and—a mutt." In his prayer Sunday said:

"God bless our whole country and bring us a magnificent and glorious victory, that peace may reign from sea to sea. Our colors have never trailed in the dirt—and it never will. O Lord, let there not be a shirker or a slacker, and let all help and do something for the country. Bless the President and the army and the navy. Bless our fleet across the sea in foreign waters, and bless the army that is to go to France with General Pershing."

At the afternoon service he referred to Memorial Day and said in his prayer: "We have drawn the line on the booze, I don't want anybody's land. We don't want anybody's gold. All we want is that we may be free from thraldom and brutality. Hasten the day, Lord, when the forces which have plunged millions into war may be overthrown."

The afternoon sermon was based on the subject, "Who Is Jesus?" in the course of which he pictured the impressions of those who had seen Christ. It was announced that 1,480 trail hitters were counted at the two meetings.

Sunday visited the Tombs Prison yesterday morning and preached and prayed in the chapel, where most of the inmates had assembled. Several of the prisoners, including David Lamar, who was convicted of the charge of conspiracy to interfere with the shipments of munitions, insisted on shaking hands with the evangelist. Lamar said he thought Sunday had a great personality. In speaking of his visit to the Tombs the evangelist said:

"There was one prisoner there who did not seem glad to see me. That man was Captain von Rintelen, that German agent who spent fifteen millions of dollars over here. He went to his door as he did not attend the meeting in the chapel, and when I offered to shake hands with him, he said to me:

"No; I hex you are against the Emperor.' Then I replied: 'You bet your life I'm against him; I'm against the whole bunch. You've got it doped right. If you think you can come over here and bribe our officers you have got it wrong. I consider myself honored that you wouldn't touch my hand."

TO OPERATE ON RODMAN LAW

Aviator Taken to Bellevue Hospital in Weakened Condition.

Rodman Law, the aviator and inventor of numerous daring feats in the air, was taken to Bellevue Hospital yesterday afternoon to submit to a minor operation. He arrived in a taxicab in such a weakened condition that he had to be carried into the hospital, but it was said that his condition was not extremely serious.

Law began taking risks as a steeplejack, and performed many thrilling acts in that capacity before he took to aeronautics. One of his first aerial acts was to jump with a parachute in 1912 from the thirty-first floor of the Bankers' Trust Building. He landed 500 feet below on the Sub-Treasury Building. Later he did the same thing from the Statue of Liberty. In the same year he threw himself from the airplane of Harry Bingham at a height of 5,500 feet, landing in shallow water just off South Beach, L. I.

Law's next performance was an attempt to fly in a gigantic skyrocket containing several hundred pounds of powder, which had been poised on a scaffolding near Jersey City for a flight over the marshes. Instead of shooting into the air the skyrocket exploded, tossing Law a considerable distance, but injuring him only slightly. He has been hurt several times in fancy airplane flights and in parachute jumps. He is a brother of Ruth Law, who flew from Chicago to this city.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Food not the only cause of indigestion

It is not only the food you eat that causes indigestion and stomach distress. It is your lack of saliva, gastric and digestive juices. Your circulation is poor. You do not excrete the waste from your body. That's where the trouble comes.

Man-a-cea, that clear, non-laxative table water, helps to stimulate and promote the secretion of these digestive juices, increases the circulation and the action of the excretory organs, and by re-establishing normal digestion enables you properly to assimilate all the good, nourishing food you eat. Try Man-a-cea with your next meal and see if it does not make a difference. Sold by druggists, by Park & Tilford, Acker, Merrall & Condit Co., Charles & Co., and other leading grocers.

MAN-A-CEA

ENGINEERS ARRIVE IN PARIS.

American Commission Eager to Get to the Battle Front.

PARIS, May 30.—The United States Commission of Engineers has arrived in Paris. The party consists of Major William Barclay Parsons, Major W. J. Wilgus, W. A. Garrett, and Captain A. B. Barber. Immediately on its arrival the commission called on United States Ambassador Sharp, who made arrangements for its reception by the Ministry of War today.

The engineers were escorted through the British lines by Colonel Henry W. Thornton, the American manager of the British Great Eastern Railroad. They traveled from Boulogne to Paris by automobile. On their arrival here Major Parsons said that he and his colleagues were keenly desirous of getting out where the big guns were roaring, and that they would do everything in their power to expedite their business in Paris in order to hasten their departure for the field of action.

ELKUS LEAVING TURKEY.

Will Reach Berne Tomorrow with Party from Constantinople.

STOCKHOLM, Thursday, May 31, (via London.) — The American Minister to Sweden, Ira Nelson Morris, has been advised through the Foreign Office that Abram I. Elkus, the American Ambassador, left Constantinople Tuesday on his way to Berne, where he will arrive on Friday.

The Ambassador was accompanied by his wife and three children and a party, including G. C. Tarler, Secretary of the embassy; O. L. Milmore, Second Secretary; the Rev. G. R. Montgomery, special assistant, and A. H. Leavitt, Assistant Turkish Secretary.

Representatives of the Grand Vizier and the Foreign and Finance Ministers said farewell to the party at the station.

HOSTS TO PRINCE OF UDINE.

Mr. and Mrs. Larz Anderson Entertain at Dinner and Reception.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 30.—Larz Anderson, one-time Secretary of the American Embassy in Rome, and Mrs. Anderson entertained a dinner company of thirty covers this evening in compliment to Prince Ferdinand of Savoy, Prince of Udine. Italian Ambassador and Countess di Cellere and members of the Prince's suite were also guests.

A reception followed the dinner. Two hundred guests invited for 10 o'clock included the younger diplomats and contemporaries of the host and hostess from resident circles.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Leiter entertained a large dinner party this evening at their Summer home in Virginia in compliment to the Secretary of War and Mrs. Baker. Mr. and Mrs. Leiter and their guests later attended the dance at the Anderson Home.

William Phelps Eno entertained at dinner this evening for Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Noyes, who are passing several days in Washington.

JUDGE N. S. DIKE TO MARRY.

Brooklyn Jurist Engaged to Miss Evelyn N. Biddle of New York.

Mr. and Mrs. Horace Moore Biddle of 39 East Thirty-fifth Street announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Evelyn Moore Biddle, to Judge Norman S. Dike of 194 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn.

Judge Dike is the son of the late Camden S. Dike. He is a little more than 50 years old, and has been on the bench for twelve or more years. He is a member of the University Club of New York, Hamilton Riding and Driving, Dyker Meadow, and other clubs. He received his education in the Brooklyn Polytechnic and Brown University. He was appointed by Governor Higgins County Judge of Kings County and in 1907 was elected for a full term, being re-elected in 1913 for another term of six years.

No date has been mentioned for the wedding.

TELL OF WEDDING MAY 11.

Miss Ryce and E. G. Palmer, Jr., Were Married in Municipal Building.

Unbeknown to their relatives and friends, Miss Helen Karr Ryce and Edward Grieve Palmer, Jr., both of this city, were married on May 11 at the Municipal Building. Today they are making a formal announcement of the event in the marriage notices of THE TIMES.

Mrs. Palmer is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Lucien Chester Ryce of 123 East Fifty-third Street, formerly of Hartford, Conn. She is a sister of Mrs. Clement M. Gfle of Cambridge, Mass., who was married in the Cathedral of St. John the Divine last June.

The young couple have taken an apartment in West 156th Street.

Irwin Wheeler Weds Miss Castle.

The marriage of Irwin Wheeler and Miss Beatrice Castle, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Edwards Castle of New York City, was celebrated yesterday afternoon in the Church of the Transfiguration, East Twenty-ninth Street, by the rector, the Rev. Dr. George C. Houghton. Mr. Wheeler, who was graduated from Columbia University, is a member of the law firm of Wheeler & Ramsdell, at 2 Rector Street.

Meyer-Fisher Wedding.

The marriage of Z. Edwin Meyer, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Jonas Meyer of 222 Riverside Drive, and Miss Melanie B. Fisher, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alfred J. Fisher of 255 West Ninetieth Street, was solemnized at 6:30 o'clock last evening in the Crystal Room of the Ritz-Carlton. Rabbi Solomon Foster of Newark officiated. A dinner for the bridal party and the relatives followed the ceremony.

Washburn-Schofield Wedding Date.

The marriage of Miss Georgia Schofield, daughter of Mrs. John H. Hewson of Washington, D. C., and Lieutenant Donald Fairchild Washburn, U. S. N., is to take place on June 9, in St. John's Church, in Washington. Lieutenant Washburn is a son of Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Washburn of 99 East Eighty-first Street, this city.

Arrivals from a Dutch Port.

Some of the passengers who arrived recently from a Dutch port were:

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Bernhard, George G. Block, Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Bond, Commander J. E. Boyd, Mr. and Mrs. R. von Bulow, W. Darling, Mr. and Mrs. Van Deventer, J. N. Doiman, H. C. G. Harmsen, Rev. John B. De Ville, A. M. van Doorn, W. Kamp, J. G. Knol, Miss C. C. M. de Jong, Mrs. Rose Lauer, Miss Dorothy Lauer, Mrs. M. Martin, Baron and Baroness van Reede van Oudtshoorn, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Lohr, Miss W. J. Phillips, G. Rowlands, Mr. and Mrs. H. Sluyter, Charles Spitz, G. M. Wyers, J. C. van Wyk, Mrs. B. Wyman, Miss J. Terwindt, Miss P. Terwindt, and H. G. Visser.

ADVERTISEMENT.

An Order for 4,000 Copies more of Ernest Thompson Seton's first novel, "The Preacher of Cedar Mountain," from a dealer indicates a healthy and growing sale. An out-of-door book.

Published by Doubleday, Page & Co.

SLEEPY HOLLOW HAS OUTDOOR THEATRE

Club Sees Performance of Russian Ballet and Little Symphony Under Starry Sky.

NATURE'S SETTING IDEAL

Japanese Lanterns Add to Beauty of Scene—Members Subscribe $5,000 for Ambulances for France.

Special to The New York Times.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., May 30.—With the air perfumed with lilacs and apple blossoms and under a starry sky, the outdoor theatre of the Sleepy Hollow Country Club was opened tonight before a brilliant audience, which was seated on the rows of terraces in front of the stage. Nature left little for the architect to do. The setting was ideal. The slope of the land provides for excellent seating arrangements, and natural shrubbery and cedar trees hide the exits. Huge Japanese lanterns added to the beauty of the scene, and a pretty conception was the row of colored lights along the pathways to the theatre. The decorative scheme and all the settings were the work of Thomas Cleland.

The Pavley-Oukrainsky Russian ballet provided a delightful program and the dances were interspersed by numbers of the Little Symphony under the direction of George Barrere.

More than 700 members and friends were at the club tonight for dinner, including Mr. and Mrs. Frank E. Rollins, Mr. and Mrs. Percival J. McIntosh, Mrs. E. Comillet, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Dimond, Mr. and Mrs. R. Scoville, Jr., and Mrs. R. Levering, Mr. and Mrs. B. A. Hegeman, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Farceon, Samuel G. Ress, Mr. and Mrs. Frank A. Vanderlip, Mr. and Mrs. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Edward W. Harden, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred McEwen, Mr. and Mrs. E. Medley Scovil, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Sterrett, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph K. Choate, Mr. and Mrs. Walter McDougal, and Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Southhack, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Strobel, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Danforth.

Also Mr. and Mrs. Frank C. Munson, Dr. and Mrs. Jerome M. Lynch, Dr. and Mrs. C. C. Brace, Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Rogers, Mr. and Mrs. G. Hupfel, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. George Whelan, Mr. and Mrs. John G. Luke, Mr. and Mrs. Carl Tucker, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Fairfield Osborne, Mr. and Mrs. Irving T. Bush, Mr. and Mrs. George T. Ordway, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Cleland, Mr. and Mrs. N. S. Meldrum, Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Hilton, Mr. and Mrs. Burt L. Fenner, Mr. and Mrs. T. B. Yuille, Mrs. E. H. Weatherbee, Mr. and Mrs. Fritz Achilla, Mr. and Mrs. D. B. Lawrence, Mr. and Mrs. John B. Goldsborough, Mr. and Mrs. Timothy B. Allen, Hamilton Fish, and W. S. Kies.

The club was crowded all day and there were special attractions in tennis and golf. Another feature was the raising of funds to equip American ambulances in France. The cost of a single equipment is $1,600, and more than $5,000 was subscribed. Three of the members subscribed $1,600 each. The cars will be known as the Sleepy Hollow Country Club Ambulances.

NEW POST FOR CHURCHILL?

London Paper Reports a Position Has Been Offered to Him.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Thursday, May 31.—The Chronicle's Parliamentary correspondent says this morning:

"Winston Churchill has been offered an important position in the Government. There is a general feeling that his exceptional gifts and great energy should be at the service of the Government.

"Colonel Churchill has been visiting the British army in France as the guest of the Commander-in-Chief. He is now in Paris being entertained by the French military authorities."

The same correspondent confirms the report that Lord Devonport has resigned the Food Controllership on the grounds of ill health and says that the position has been offered to a prominent member of the labor party, who is not in the House of Commons, but he has declined it.

HOUSE FOR OUR OFFICERS.

Americans to Use Baron Leconfield's Home as a Club.

LONDON, Thursday, May 31.—The Times says it understands that Baron Leconfield's house in Chesterfield Gardens has been set aside for use as a club for American naval and military officers passing through London.

Baron Leconfield offered the house to the Government some months ago, and it was to have been taken over for offices. Meantime representations made to the Government as to the need for a central place for the reunion for American officers became urgent, says The Times, with the result that the house has been given over to their use.

DROP BOMBS ON GHENT.

Allied Airmen Wreck Railroad Station—Many Persons Killed.

AMSTERDAM, (via London,) Thursday, May 31.—The Telegraf says Entente allied airplanes dropped bombs on Ghent, Belgium, Monday evening, partially demolishing the St. Peter station, one of the most important railroad centres in Belgium.

The newspaper adds that many persons were killed or wounded and that surrounding buildings were damaged.

AT WAR WITH A WOLF TRIBE.

Not Battling with Our Own Kind, Declares Wood.

Henry A. Wise Wood addressed members of the National Arts Club at 15 Gramercy Park last night. He said in part:

"We must realize that this is a war not with our own kind, but with a wolf tribe, the robber nation of Europe, the nation that speaks with a crooked tongue and plays the game of war with filthy hands.

"Are we to send an army to save France or a burial squad to fire a salute over her grave? This war is to determine whether, in the future life among nations, fair play or foul shall prevail. For two and a half years we stood by, a neutral, while the other half of the Anglo-Saxon race and France lay bleeding. If in the old Biblical tale there had been three murders instead of two and the third had stood by, a neutral, while Cain slew Abel, what a stigma would he not have carried away on his brow.

"If we shall have come too late to the rescue of democracy to save France, our benefactor, what will be the measure of our accountability to history?"

The occasion of the meeting was to award prizes in art, poetry, and song. So close in excellence were the first two competing for the award in art that the first and second prizes are to be determined later. The two who took precedence were Emil Siebern and Allan George Newman. The prizewinner among the poets was Daniel M. Henderson, who wrote "The Road to France." No award was made in the music competition.

EDOUARD DE RESZKE, OPERA STAR, DEAD

Famous Basso of the Metropolitan Was Living in Poverty in Poland.

COPENHAGEN, May 31.—A dispatch to the Berlin Lokal-Anzeiger from Posen says that Edouard de Reszke, famous as a grand opera singer and well known in the United States, is dead at his estate in Erietrikov, Poland.

Edouard de Reszke for many years was a member of the Metropolitan Opera Company in this city. He was born in Warsaw in 1856 and made his operatic debut in Paris in 1876. He achieved fame in singing such parts as Mephistopheles in "Faust" and Hans Sachs in "Die Meistersinger." He was a brother of the famous tenor, Jean de Reszke.

Since the outbreak of war there have been unverified reports that Edouard de Reszke was living in a state of destitution in Poland, although it was known here that his fortune was large. It was said that he was forced to live in a cellar without fuel as a result of the advance into Poland. This information was communicated to the Polish Relief Committee early in the war and was said to have become known through a letter which Eduoard sent to his brother Jean, who lives in Paris.

Before the war which has made that section of Poland one of the chief grounds of conflict the de Reszke brothers' estate consisted of 10,000 acres. Four hundred peasants were employed there, each living happily in the possession of a small hut, a pig, and a cow, with an individual allowance of so much land and added to this a comfortable wage per annum.

THREE PASTOR MASONS HELD IN ELEVATOR

Mishap at the Funeral Service for Col. E. M. L. Ehlers, Attended by 1,600 Masons.

More than 1,600 Masons of this State attended the ancient Masonic funeral rites over the body of Colonel Edward M. L. Ehlers, Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of New York State, held last night in the Grand Lodge Room of Masonic Temple, at Sixth Avenue and Twenty-fourth Street. The services were conducted by the Rev. Dr. George R. Van De Water, pastor of St. Andrew's Protestant Episcopal Church and Grand Chaplain of the Grand Lodge, who acted instead of the Master of the Continental Lodge, with which Colonel Ehlers was affiliated. Dr. Van De Water said that Mr. Ehlers introduced him to Masonry thirty-nine years ago.

While the Rev. Dr. Van De Water, the Rev. Robert G. Moore, and the Rev. Dr. John F. Steen of the Memorial Church of the Ascension, constituting the guard for the bier, were in the elevator which was carrying them from the first floor to the Temple on the third floor, where the services were to be held, the car became stalled as it had been too heavily weighted. It refused to obey the clutch and slipped down until it reached the basement. The mechanism was finally adjusted and the elevator door opened.

The Grand Lodge Room and gallery were crowded. The bier was covered with the Stars and Stripes, and on it lay the sword of Colonel Ehlers, presented to him while he acted as Governor General of Georgia during the reconstruction period. Masonic songs were rendered by the Scottish Rite Choir. Three Grand Masters—George Freifeld, Supreme Court Justice Townsend Scudder of Brooklyn, and S. Nelson Sawyer of Binghamton—were among those present. Colonel Ehlers's body will be buried at Nyack today.

POLISH PRINCE DIES; LIVED IN PENURY HERE

Zsasskovsky, of Royal Line, Owed $98 Board—Offered Title as Gift.

A Prince of an ancient Polish royal family died yesterday owing a board bill of $98. In a letter to the executor of his estate he directed that a letter be written to the "Countess Fahy of Budapest," who, he said, would send money to pay the bill. His passports, dated in Hungary in 1908, were made out to Prince Joseph Zsasskovsky, son of the Archduke Andrew Zsasskovsky, and it was said that he was related to the Festetics of Tolna. Representatives of this family have come to the United States, and one person of the name is living in New York now.

A few years after the Prince came to the United States, penniless and disowned by his family because he had married against their wishes when he was a student in the University of Budapest, he offered to give away his title to any bright boy who thought he would like to be a Prince. With the title, it was said, would go the right to a share in the estate of his father, the Archduke. But when the Prince died his title was still with him.

Failure in business brought the Prince to work in a cement mill and a coal mine in Pennsylvania. When he returned to New York he lived in a shed behind an apartment house at 337 West Fifty-fourth Street. Finally he was taken to St. Mary's Home, in Seventy-second Street, dying from tuberculosis.

REAR ADMIRAL UPSHUR.

WASHINGTON, May 30.—Rear Admiral John Henry Upshur, U. S. N., retired, died at his home here tonight of heart disease at the age of 94. He was a native of Virginia, a veteran of the Mexican and civil wars, and was the oldest living graduate of the Naval Academy at Annapolis.

During the Mexican war Admiral Upshur participated in the siege and capture of Vera Cruz. He served in the Perry expedition, which opened Japan to commerce in 1854, and shortly before his rettirement, in 1885, was placed in command of all American naval forces in the Pacific.

On eintering the navy Rear Admiral Upshur changed his name from Nottingham to that of his mother to gratify her wishes, the Upshur family name being conspicuous in naval annals. He first commanded the sloop St. Mary's in 1843 and during the civil war was an officer of the brig Wabash at the capture of Port Royal. Rear Admiral Upshur was the oldest living Rear Admiral on the retired list of the navy. He was made a Rear Admiral on Oct. 1, 1884, and was retired on his own application on June 1, 1884.

John Augustus Fischer.

John Augustus Fischer, a Freemason for more than fifty years and long with the shipping firm of W. R. Grace & Co., died on Tuesday at his home, 58 Ocean Avenue, Flatbush. Mr. Fischer was born in Hamburg, Germany, seventy-nine years ago, and had lived most of his lifetime in Brooklyn. He was one of the organizers of Company D, Twenty-third Regiment, N. G. N. Y., and was in service during the draft riots of the civil war in New York City and later was an officer in the Eighty-sixth and Fifty-seventh Regiments of New York Volunteers. He is survived by his wife, a daughter, Mrs. Emil Jaursch, and two sons, Frederick G. Fischer, Vice President of W. R. Grace & Co., and William A. Fischer, Secretary of the People's Trust Company.

Austin Dickinson Middleton.

Austin Dickinson Middleton, a retired shipping merchant, died Tuesday at his home, 127 West Ninety-second Street, in his seventy-third year. Mr. Middleton was a former member of Middleton & Co., the firm founded by his father, J. N. B. Middleton, and T. D. Middleton of Bermuda. Mr. Middleton had traveled extensively since his retirement and was a student of art and literature. He was born in Brooklyn and in 1884 married the daughter of the late Colonel D. D. Tompkins, U. S. A. His widow and daughter, the wife of Captain L. D. Booth, U. S. A., survive him. Mr. Middleton was a member of the St. George Society of New York, the Washington Continental Guards, and the Army and Navy Club.

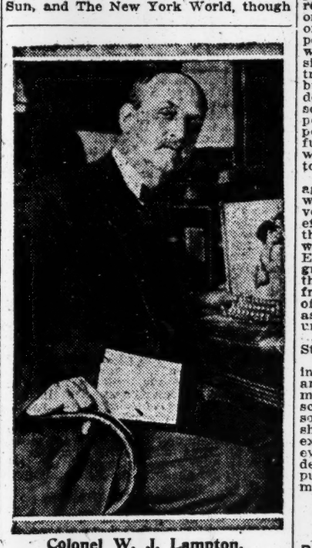
W. J. LAMPTON DIES; 'POET OF THE PEOPLE'

Satirical and Humorous Writer on Topics of the Day Expires Suddenly at 58.

WAS A KENTUCKY COLONEL

Father of "Yawp" School of Verse of Which "The American Eagle Speaks" is an Early Example.

Colonel William James Lampton, journalist, who once described himself as "the plain poet of the people," died yesterday at the French Y. M. C. A., 109 West Fifty-fourth Street, where he made his home while in this city. Colonel Lampton had apparently been in good health on Tuesday night though he had complained of feeling ill before he retired. He was best known in this city as a contributor of satirical verse on current topics to the daily newspapers, including THE NEW YORK TIMES, The New York Tribune, The New York Sun, and The New York World, though



Colonel W. J. Lampton.

many of his articles and verse appeared in the monthly magazines.

Colonel Lampton made hundreds of friends in this city, as it was his custom to make the acquaintance of lonely persons, shopkeepers in the neighborhood of his bachelor quarters who were not fortunate in their business dealings as well as those who were, for the purpose of brightening their spirits with his pleasantries, a self-imposed task, it is related, which rarely met with ill-success. His poetry as well bore the imprint of his disposition, his satire being written in humorous vein on topics of the day.

Colonel Lampton was born in Lawrence County, Ohio, fifty-eight years ago, the son of William H. and Elinor Fairfax Miller Lampton, both of whom were natives of Kentucky. He was educated at academies in Kentucky and later attended Ohio Wesleyan University and Marietta College in Ohio. From the latter institution he received an honorary degree of A. M. in 1891.

His Newspaper Career.

His newspaper career commenced when he edited his own newspaper, a small Republican daily in Ashland, Ky., from 1877 to 1878. Later he became a reporter on The Cincinnati Times and a paragrapher for the Steubenville (Ohio) Herald. He was a staff writer on The Critic and Evening Star of Washington and The Louisville Courier-Journal and editor of The Cincinnati Merchant Traveler. It was while he was with The Washington Evening Star that he originated the "Shooting Stars" department of that publication. He afterward joined the staff of The Detroit Free Press.

In 1915 Colonel Lampton put forward his claim as the father of the "yawp," or vers libre, as eighteen years before this peculiar form of verse acquired such vogue The New York Sun editorially had announced that Colonel Lampton was the father of the new school of poetry. He asserted that he commenced writing verse in the style of the "yawp" in 1890, while a member of the staff of The Washington Star. The "American Eagle Speaks" notably, was written when the United States conducted diplomatic correspondence with Italy as the result of the killing of Chief of Police Hennessey of New Orleans by the Mafia.

"I wrote what I thought the American Eagle would say on such an occasion, and particularly how it would scream," said Colonel Lampton. "No ordinary conventional form of verse had brought forth any yawps, and is survived by three daughters.

Mrs. ANNIE McKILLOP DARRAUGH, wife of Denis F. Darraugh, who is employed in the Tax Department in Manhattan, died yesterday at her home, 180 Nassau Avenue, Greenpoint, aged 39 years.

JAMES B. BEATTY, a retired business man and a resident of Brooklyn for more than forty years, died on Monday at his home, 736 Franklin Avenue, Brooklyn.

Mrs. CLARA LOUISE SMITH, widow of Joseph A. Smith, who was a prominent merchant of Rochester, N. Y., died on Tuesday at the home of her sister, 2,322 Beverly Road, Flatbush. She was 59 years old, and is survived by a daughter, Miss Della E. Smith, a teacher in the Southampton (L. I.) High School.

Mrs. ANNIE R. P. EICHERT, wife of William Eichert, Superintendent of Construction of the Brooklyn Edison Company, died at her home, 2,298 Cropsey Avenue, Brooklyn, on Tuesday, in her thirty-fourth year.

JOHN BUCHAN, for twenty-two years an engineer in the Department of Water Supply, died on Tuesday at his home, 121 Downing Street, Union Course, aged 52 years. He was born in Scotland and formerly for many years lived in Brooklyn.

Mrs. EVELINE P. SMITH, widow of George Howell Smith, a produce merchant of Manhattan, died on Monday, her sixty-fourth birthday, at the home of her daughter, 389 McDonough Street, Brooklyn. She was one of the oldest members of the Tompkins Avenue Congregational Church.

Miss ALICE M. TUFTS, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John K. Tufts and for many years teacher in the Sunday school of the Marcy Avenue Baptist Church, died on Monday at her home, 420 Monroe Street, Brooklyn.

Mrs. MARGARET ESK. WHEELER, wife of Edward Wheeler, the first President of the old Brooklyn Athletic Club, died from apoplexy on Monday at her home, 67 South Third Street, Brooklyn.

Mrs. FRANK R. AUSTIN, who had been active in Red Cross work in Montclair, N. J., died there yesterday at her home, 210 Montclair Avenue.

Mrs. ROSA KLEIN died suddenly yesterday afternoon at her home, 817 West End Avenue, in her eighty-first year. She was the mother of William Klein, attorney for the Shubert theatrical firm.

MARTIN VOGEL, who fought with the Thirty-second Indiana Infantry during the civil war, died yesterday at the home of his son, Earl Vogel, 27 West Eleventh Street, in his seventy-fifth year. Mr. Vogel was taken prisoner at Murfreesboro, lodged in Libbey prison, and later, when released, wounded at the battle of Missionary Ridge.

L. D. McINTOSH, 55 years old, a theatrical agent, who registered at the Hotel Jefferson, 69 West Thirty-eighth Street, a few days ago, from Chicago, was found dead in his room yesterday afternoon. Dr. Land of the New York Hospital said death was probably due to heart disease. Mr. McIntosh had been employed by William S. Cleveland.

JOHANN SAUERQUELL, for more than thirty years librarian for the Boston Symphony Orchestra, died at his home at Jamaica Plain, Mass., on Monday. He was born at Czernowitz, Austria, and as an officer in the Austrian Army fought against Prussia in 1866.

THOMAS W. CLAFTON, 73 years old, father-in-law of John D. Peace, Chief Clerk of the Queens County Supreme Court, died yesterday at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Robert Armstrong of Whitestone, L. I. He was born in England.

C. ALEXANDER FAIRBANK, 78 years old, Principal of one of the Baltimore public schools, died there yesterday from spinal meningitis.

Affectation was a stranger to him, and utter, almost childlike, naturalness was his unconscious creed. He knew practically all of the great people of his day in this country, but he was quite as informal and engaging with a Cabinet officer as with a waiter. He simply did not know how to kow-tow. A Kentuckian of Kentuckians, Lampton was at once a citizen of the world and a bohemian in the sense not of cheapness, but of complete freedom of spirit.

"He was a free lance of the heart as well as of the pen. Holding no definite religious belief, character, sincerity, and one of the raciest veins of humor that American journalism has known formed his personality. And he was always kind. In the thousands of columns which made up his life's work one cannot find a rancorous note. He got something vital from somebody and everything interested him, especially the shop windows. For ten blocks in all directions from his bachelor quarters in New York the small shopkeepers were his friends. His wit and genius for the human touch caused them to look forward to his visits as to a play. Lampton made humanity almost a profession, though he would have been the last to suspect it.

"As to his work, its expression was American to the bone. Charles A Dana of The Sun brought him to New York because of it. Henry Watterson, in the preface to one of Lampton's volumes of verse, said that Lampton always hit the mark. Not long ago, Dr. John H. Finley of New York produced from his pocketbook a yellowed clipping of Lampton's famous poem, 'The American Eagle Speaks,' which Mr. Finley had carried around for ten years. It was the peculiar quality of Lampton's verse to get over and stick. Seeking always to write immediately to the point, his humor was sometimes of the roughest and always that of the man on the street, yet he has written some of the tenderest lines in American poetry, particularly when he wrote on Lincoln. He always insisted, however, that he was not a poetry poet, as he put it, but that his chief business was to have his message understood by all classes of people. For some forty years he almost daily poured forth comment, now gay, now poignant, now piercing, but ever cheerful, on every subject from baseball to war, from the virtues of home-made pie to the dignity of labor.

"An eminent English critic not long ago said that in his judgment Lampton was the most characteristic American verse writer of his day and the most effective in his handling of the topics of the times, and that he would easily rank with Bill Nye and Artemus Ward and Eugene Field. Those familiar with the great stream of his labors know that this is so. But in the memory of his friends, and they are in every corner of the United States, Lampton will live as a companion and a personality wholly unique."

Justice McReynolds of the United States Supreme Court said:

"I have known Colonel Lampton intimately for more than thirty years, and his death deeply shocks and grieves me. Not only was he the dean of his school, but his was a nature so mellow, so picturesque and so varied that friendship with him was nothing less than an experience. He was unlike any one I ever knew, and his passing is very definite loss to his friends and to the public which followed his work for so many years."

HERBERT DANSEY DEAD.

Prominent Actor Who Was Count Berto Tassinari of Italy.

Count Berto Danyell Tassinari of Florence, Italy, known on the stage as Herbert Dansey, died suddenly yesterday at Polyclinic Hospital. Mr. Dansey had appeared in this city at the Comedy Theatre in the Spring and Fall of 1913-14 as M. Duvalet in George Bernard Shaw's comedy "Fanny's First Play" and had toured the country with the same production. Mr. Dansey was known as well on the motion picture screen, having played for the Frohman Amusement Company and other motion picture concerns this year.

Mr. Dansey was born at Rome on March 6, 1870, and was a pupil at the Scuola di Recitazione in Florence under Ernesto Rossi, Tommaso Salvini, and Luigi Rasi. He made his first appearance on the stage in London as Lane in the revival of "The Importance of Being Earnest." He also appeared as Valentino in "Paolo and Francesca," and as Rene de Montigny in "If I Were King," as the Comte de Villars in Sir Charles Wyndham's production of "The End of the Story," and as Leone Casasvetti in Sir Johnston Forbes Robertson's "The Light That Failed." Mr. Dansey also appeared in "Oedipus Rex" and "Arsene Lupin" at Covent Garden. He was the Secretary of the Argonauts Society of London.

James B. Pearson.

James B. Pearson, former Vice President of the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company of Newark, died yesterday at his home, 1 West Eighty-first Street, in his eighty-ninth year. Mr. Pearson was the son of the Rev. Thomas Pearson who in 1829 was rector of the St. John's Park Methodist Episcopal Church in this city. Mr. Pearson was graduated from Wesleyan College, Middletown, Conn., and had been connected with the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company for more than twenty-six year.

He is survived by his wife and two sons, Charles J. Pearson, a lawyer, and Frederick W. Pearson, a real estate dealer of Los Angeles, Cal.

Obituary Notes.

ELLERY T. MARSTON, formerly for many years a resident of Brooklyn, where he was an active member of the De Kalb Avenue M. E. Church, died on Monday at his home in Potter Hollow, N. Y., aged 83 years. He was also one of the oldest members of Long Island Council 173, Royal Arcanum.

JOHN McDONALD, 74 years old, a retired shipbuilder, died at his home, 141 Nelson Street, Brooklyn, on Monday from Bright's disease. He had been a resident of that borough forty years, and is survived by three daughters.

"Will Lampton was more himself than any human being I have ever known. Affectation was a stranger to him, and utter, almost childlike, naturalness was his unconscious creed. He knew practically all of the great people of his day in this country, but he was quite as informal and engaging with a Cabinet officer as with a waiter. He simply did not know how to kow-tow. A Kentuckian of Kentuckians, Lampton was at once a citizen of the world and a bohemian in the sense not of cheapness, but of complete freedom of spirit.

"He was a free lance of the heart as well as of the pen. Holding no definite religious belief, character, sincerity, and one of the raciest veins of humor that American journalism has known formed his personality. And he was always kind. In the thousands of columns which made up his life's work one cannot find a rancorous note. He got something vital from somebody and everything interested him, especially the shop windows. For ten blocks in all directions from his bachelor quarters in New York the small shopkeepers were his friends. His wit and genius for the human touch caused them to look forward to his visits as to a play. Lampton made humanity almost a profession, though he would have been the last to suspect it.

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WOULD PUT EUROPE OUT OF CARIBBEAN

Possession of Lesser Antilles by America Suggested at Relations Conference.

NAMED AS PRICE OF WAR

Want Japan to Put Men and Ships Into Struggle — Latin-Americans Defend United States.

Special to The New York Times.

LONG BEACH, May 30.—A proposal for peaceful imperialistic expansion by the United States by the acquisition of the possessions of England, France, and Holland in the Carribean, and plans for organizing all the countries of North and South America to unite them for action in world politics, were the topics which caused greatest interest and approval today among the members of the Conference on the Foreign Relations of the United States, which is being held at the Hotel Nassau by the Academy of Political Science of New York.

After Professor William R. Shepherd of Columbia had argued elaborately for the absorption by this country of island possessions of European nations in this hemisphere, some dissent was expressed by anti-imperialists, nevertheless applause greeted the suggestion. Dr. Shepherd urged that the United States should obtain the islands of England and France in the Caribbean as compensation for the participation of this country in the war, and that it should obtain the Dutch possessions by purchase.

Seven Latin-American diplomats who spoke hinted very strongly that South American countries would be greatly aroused if the United States extended its possessions further south at the expense of South and Central American nations, but the acquisition by the United States of European island territories was evidently not considered in that light. Ignacio Calderon, the Minister from Bolivia to this country, said very solemnly that, while the Latin-American countries acknowledged the forbearance of the United States in its dealing with Mexico and Cuba, they would not endure quietly any territorial advance toward the south. He said that much of the ill-will harbored by many Latin Americans against the United States was not justly due this country, and had been stirred up by German-American intriguers before and during the war.

Confederation of the Hemisphere.

The most ambitious project which was put forward was that of Dr. Albert Shaw, who presided at the night session. He urged a confederation of the United States with Central American and South American States, leaving each entire freedom, but affording mutual protection. Alejandro Alvarez, a Chilean and the Secretary-General of the American Institute of International Law, deplored the fact that the Latin-American countries had been divided in their attitude toward the war. He urged the creation of a continental league, which would result in joint action by all North America and all South America in any great crisis. He argued that it was one of the requirements of the situation that Japan should go into the war with troops and ships as fully as the United States does, so that the end of the war would not find the United States exhausted and Japan at the height of her power.

"Japan has already reaped important advantages," he said, "and is gaining a complete supremacy over the Asiatic continent as a result of the war."

Federico Pezet, ex-Minister from Chile, said that the verdict of South America and of all people who studied the case must be that there is no country on earth, except the United States, which would have displayed the generosity of this country in its conduct toward Mexico and Cuba. He said that, while some blame attached to the United States for the seizure of the Panama Canal Zone, it was beginning to be seen that Colombia was not wholly guiltless in the matter and the feeling against the United States based on this incident was lessening.

"Where is the territory which the so-called Yankee Imperialists have wrenched from Latin-America?" he asked. "The answer must be, 'There is none.'"

Meyer London Attacks Lansing.

Meyer London, the only Socialist Congressman, attacked Secretary of State Lansing for denying passports to the American Socialist delegates to the Stockholm Conference and made some ironical comment on statements of President Wilson. Dr. Paul Ritter, the retiring Swiss Minister, denied vehemently that Switzerland had been used as a conduit for the passage of American goods into Germany, and said that an embargo on shipments to Switzerland would be disastrous to that country.

Plea for Better Understanding.

The afternoon session was devoted to the question of drawing the Americas together, and various speakers urged the need for better understanding of national character and of more widespread education of the nations of Latin and Anglo-Saxon America in each other's characteristics. Leo S. Rowe spoke on "Intellectual and Social Cooperation"; Roger W. Babson on "Financial Facilities," and Peter H. Goldsmith and Isaiah Bowman led in the discussion. There was frequent reminder of the early aggressions of North Americans on their Central and Southern neighbors, and it was urged that a propaganda should be instituted to remind the Latin American republics that the days of William Walker and general annexations were past.

James Carson, a newspaper man, experienced in Latin America, gave instances of the extent to which Latin American distrust of the United States was due to German propaganda and praised the pioneer work of the National City Bank in advertising the better side of North Americans. He pointed out, however, that there had been only the merest beginning in the work required. "Before we export goods," he said, "it is necessary to export properly trained men."

Strong imperialistic sentiment was manifested in the morning session of the conference, and speakers who demanded practical annexation of all countries bordering on the Caribbean were much applauded. The most radical of the speakers, perhaps, was Professor William R. Shepherd of Columbia, who advocated that America take over the Caribbean colonies of Great Britain, France, and the Netherlands, and that in effect we exact cession by the two former powers as a reward for our assistance in the war.

Applause at least as vigorous as that aroused by any other utterance of the entire conference was called forth by Professor Shepherd's declaration that "if Great Britain and France are waging the present war wholly for altruistic purposes, we can and should imitate their example. On the other hand, if they are to derive material compensation from a victory rendered certain by the opportune aid of the United States, it would be only fair and just that they should turn over their Caribbean possessions to this country as a token of their gratitude for our support."

Says We Need Them.

Professor Shepherd said that the circumstances affecting the disposition of European colonies in the Caribbean were the following: We need them; the present owners do not; and the owners should turn them over to us for the good of all concerned.

"Because of the nearness of the United States," he said, "and the remoteness of the countries which possess them, the United States has and should have a paramount interest. Our present relations with England and France are of course excellent, but international relations are too easily changed. The motives that led us to purchase the Virgin Islands from Denmark apply to the purchase of the Dutch West Indies; in the hands of Holland they are not dangerous to us, but what if they came into the control of some more ambitious power?

"We need the islands for self-protection. The Panama Canal was built for the general good of mankind in time of peace and the specific good of the United States in time of war. Only when the neutralized Suez Canal stays neutral in war time will it be possible to talk of neutralizing the Panama Canal.

"The value of Caribbean possessions to European powers is not what it was in the eighteenth century before the rise to power of the United States. Most of these colonies are liabilities to their present owners. It is said some of their harbors may be useful to European powers as naval bases. If so, against whom?

"If Europe and Japan gain material advantages from the war the United States must do likewise."

Defends Dollar Diplomacy.

Edwin Borchard reviewed American activity in the Caribbean, and defended dollar diplomacy, which he said meant substituting dollars for bullets.

"The policy on which we have so successfully embarked," he said, "is economic imperialism, and we should not be unduly shocked if the other powers resort to the same plan in other parts of the world."

A paper by Oswald Garrison Villard objecting to various phases of American activity in Haiti and the Dominican Republic was read in his absence by Professor Stephen P. Duggan. He complained against the absence of a definite policy, and the same complaint was made by a speaker of entirely different views, Professor Phillip Marshall Brown of Princeton, formerly Minister to Honduras. Professor Brown, who was the author of the resolution supporting President Wilson's German war policies, was a bitter critic of his actions in Mexico.

"Mexico is a neighbor's problem," he said, "and I am convinced that our policy there has resulted in making confusion worse confounded. It was a most dangerous doctrine, and we would not recognize a Government founded on violence [applause], for as a corollary we must guarantee a fair election and we must know that this is impossible. We might look a little nearer home in some of our own States.

"We were wrong, too, because our course was based on an avowed policy of not protecting Americans."

In discussion, Cyrus F. Wicker, former Chargé d'Affaires in Nicaragua advocated neutralization of Central America, declaring that the rush of England to Belgium's support showed that neutralization would henceforth be an effective expedient.

Albert Bushnell Hart, in a vigorous speech, admitted the need for a strong policy in the Caribbean, but admitted also that it was hard to reconcile this with championship of the rights of small nationalities. His plea for a frank facing of the situation and the abandonment of hypocrisy was supported by several other speakers, while Moorefield Storey of Boston, in a speech of anti-imperialistic trend, reminded the audience that a young married woman prefers her own perhaps badly managed household to the perfect establishment of her mother-in-law. "The German claim to Holland or Denmark, the Austrian claim to the coasts of the Adriatic," he said, "is as worthy of recognition as our claim to these islands."

There was much applause at this, but the general sentiment of the audience seemed to be in support of the strong policies advocated by Professors Shepherd and Hart.

Dr. Paul Ritter, the Swiss Minister, who has been recalled, ended the morning session with a defense of his country against the charge of selling American food to Germany, which he attributed to "some theorists in Washington."

Support for the Government.

The threat of war in the conference which was felt last night by some persons of imagination did not materialize today. Resolutions pledging persons in attendance at the conference, though not the conference as a body, to support the Government's program were adopted, and any prospective strife between pacifists and militarists vanished in the eagerness of everybody to get to the dining room before it was filled with holiday motorists.

There was no row in the conference. A few men became excited, but the majority did not even know there was a threat of trouble until they read about it in this morning's papers. Professor Philip Marshall Brown of Princeton introduced his resolution yesterday in support of the President because he had become perturbed by the presence of half a dozen or so pacifists associated in one way and another with German interests—persons invited when the conference was organized last December, before anybody thought America would go into the war. Professor Brown was only an invited guest and not a member of the Academy of Political Science, which got up the meeting. Consequently, he did not know that that body never adopted resolutions. His sentiments were declared out of order because of this rule and of the fact that the conference is not an organized body at all, and some of the members said they thought the presentation of resolutions was a work of somewhat supererogatory patriotism.

But before final action was taken on them yesterday Professor Brown had threatened to withdraw from the conference and refuse to deliver his speech scheduled for this morning if they were not adopted. When they were finally tabled last night he was left in midair, but finally announced after consultation with Professor Albert Bushnell Hart of Harvard that unless the resolutions were adopted today he and Professor Hart and a number of others of like mind would leave the meeting. So this morning there was much talk of a row and a rump convention.

However, after a brief discussion and a better understanding, these resolutions were adopted without opposition:

"Believing that the present crisis demands the utmost loyalty of all Americans, we, in attendance on the National Conference on Foreign Relations of the United States, hereby express our unqualified support of President Wilson and Congress in their efforts to prosecute the war for democracy to a successful conclusion.

"We heartily approve the decisions and action of the President and Congress in foreign policy and agreements in financial legislation, in organization for defense, and in the initiation of universal military service and the creation of a national army, and in executing the laws of the Union for such military service."

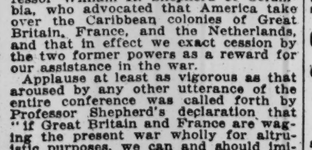
GREET FRENCH SCIENTISTS.

Gen. Crozier, Dr. Hale, Prof. Milliken Meet Them In Washington.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 30.—The French scientific mission which came here to work with American scientists and officials on problems connected with the war, arrived in Washington tonight from New York City. They were met by a reception committee designated by Secretary Baker consisting of Brig. Gen. William Crozier, Chief of Ordnance; Dr. George Hale, Chairman of the National Research Council, and Professor R. Milliken, Vice Chairman of that council. Dr. Hale is also Foreign Secretary of the National Academy of Science and Professor Milliken is identified with the University of Chicago.

The Chairman of the French Scientific Mission is Professor Fabry of the University of Marseilles. Associated with him are Professor Henry Abraham of the University of Paris, an expert in wireless telegraphy; Professor Grignard of the University of Nancy, a distinguished chemist, and the Duc de Guyche, an authority of aeronautics. The military officers accompanying the mission are M. Paterniat, M. du Pouey, and M. Engel. The official interpreter is M. Carnec. Accompanying the French party are Sir Ernest Rutherford, Professor of Physics in the University of Manchester, and Commander Briggs of the British Royal Navy.



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UNITE IN DEFENSE OF THE CLASSICS

Objectors to Rockefeller Board's Plans to Abolish Them Will Confer at Princeton.

OPPOSED TO EXPERIMENT

Business Men Will Testify How "Obsolete and Uncongenial" Study Aided Them.

Prominent scientists, business men, and leaders in education not in sympathy with the "modern school" plans of the Rockefeller General Education Board, will hold a conference at Princeton University on next Saturday for the purpose of voicing their opposition to the system of teaching to be adopted by the school which will be opened at Teachers College of Columbia University in the Fall. The school, which is opposed to the teaching of "useless historic facts" and "obsolete and uncongenial classics," has announced that the experimeht in education to be adopted by it will, if successful, "mean practically the complete modernization of elementary and secondary schools." The Teachers College of Columbia University is to co-operate with the board in the experiment.

The announcement of the aims of the school has developed a great deal of opposition, and several thousand delegates are expected to attend the conference. A special train carrying educators will leave New York City on the morning of the conference, and hundreds of delegates are expected from Philadelphia and other cities. Dr. Andrew S. West, dean of the Graduate College of the university, will preside.

Among the speakers will be several prominent financiers and business men who believe that the elimination of the classics would be a mistake and who will testify that they were benefited by studying them while at college. Fairfax Harrison, President of the Southern Railroad; Alba Johnson, President of the Baldwin Locomotive Works, and Senator Henry Cabot Lodge will be among the speakers.

"The conference is not intended as an attack on the General Education Board," said Pendleton Dudley, one of those opposed to the modern school, last night, "but merely to voice opposition to the system of teaching suggested by it. The conference will start at 10 o'clock in the morning and will last all day."

The plans for the "modern school" were first announced by the General Education Board on April 2, 1916. It contemplates the establishment of a school at Teachers College, to be known as the "Lincoln School of Teachers College," and will be situated at 646 Park Avenue. It will be opened on Sept. 24. The tuition fees will be $200 a year for the first two grades, $225 for the next two, and $250 for the fifth and sixth. One of its Directors will be Abraham Flexner, who recently announced that the modern school would drop the study of grammar and all other courses which did not meet with what it considers to be modern needs.

COMES FOR AMBULANCE AID.

Lieut. Harrison Wants Machines to Extend Work in France.

Lieutenant H. A. Harrison, formerly a member of the New York Stock Exchange and now second in command of the Paris Unit of the American ambulance service in France, arrived in this city on Tuesday. He will return to France in a few weeks after seeking to increase the size of the Paris Unit from thirty to fifty ambulances.

Lieutenant Harrison said at the Hotel Vanderbilt yesterday that the Paris Unit had been requested to increase its service and to send one section to work in the firing zone. Americans are volunteering in sufficient numbers to make it easy to increase the service, as far as the men are concerned, but the main problem, Lieutenant Harrison said, was to get the additional ambulances.

"American troops cannot be sent over to France too rapidly," said Lieutenant Harrison. "The French people are crazy for their arrival, and any one in an American uniform is now a conquering hero in Paris. The day before I left I saw two sailors from an American warship in Paris being cheered everywhere they went and entertained by crowds. I counted eight handsome young women around one of them. The French will go wild with delight when Americans begin to arrive in large bodies. There is no doubt that they are needed in France and needed badly."

Lieutenant Harrison brought back a great collection of pictures, including photographs of French cemeteries in the reconquered territory, where the Germans had opened every grave and rifled it of jewels and metal.

DENIES SLUR ON ITALIANS.

Cowley Explains That He Intended to Warn All Slackers.

Following a request from the Department of Labor for a report upon an interview with him regarding attempts of alien residents to evade service in the armies of their home countries by declaring their intention of becoming citizens of the United States, C. O'C. Cowley, Chief Examiner in the New York Naturalization Bureau, has explained that he did not intend to criticise the patriotism of the Italians in the United States, but that he did mean to express an adverse opinion of all slackers. Mr. Cowley was questioned upon his interview, published in THE NEW YORK TIMES April 22 at the request of Fiorello H. La Guardia, Member of Congress from the Fourteenth District.

In his letter Mr. Cowley says: "An expression of dislike of the genus 'slacker' cannot be considered an indiscretion. I did not lend myself nor mine name to an attack upon Italians, but on the contrary, my part did not extend beyond advising the 'slacker,' regardless of nationality, that there were laws both made and in the making which would reach him."

REGIMENT FOR COLUMBIA.

Governor Gives State Recognition to Training Corps.

Governor Whitman, at a reception which he gave at the St. Regis Hotel yesterday to President Nicholas Murray Butler and several members of the Board of Trustees of Columbia University, authorized the formation of a Columbia University Regiment with State recognition as a training corps for officers. Plans are now in progress for the entire regiment of 1,400 men to go into camp soon for a period of intensive training.

Among those at the reception yesterday were James Duane Livingstone, member of the Board of Trustees and Chief of the Eighth Corps, Columbia unit; Herbert Slattery, Major George G. Cochrane, commanding officers of the Columbia University Alumni Battalion and member of the Executive Committee of the battalion.

RACE RIOTS CONTINUE.

Another Negro Shot by a Mob in East St. Louis.

EAST ST. LOUIS, Ill., May 30.—One negro was shot and slightly wounded and two were beaten tonight by a mob of fifty men who, officials say, gathered in the outskirts of the city after the saloons closed at 6 o'clock. The mob was dispersed by militiamen and local police.

A heavy rain and the presence of 250 soldiers of the Illinois National Guard which patroled the city kept down the spirit of the persons inclined to riot. Fewer persons were on the streets than on Monday and Tuesday nights. All of the men injured thus far are believed to be recovering.

Negroes continued to leave the city in considerable numbers.

TOWN IN MISSOURI WIPED OUT BY STORM

Only School House Left Standing in Mineral Point—Iron Mountain Train Blown from Track.

ST. LOUIS, May 30.—A tornado struck Mineral Point, Mo., a village of about 300 inhabitants, this afternoon, killed five persons and injured thirty, and demolished the town with the exception of the school house. An Iron Mountain passenger train bore the most seriously injured to De Soto, about fifteen miles north of Mineral Point.

Two coaches of an Iron Mountain local running between Mineral Point and Potosi were blown from the track, killing Conductor Lemsters and Flagman Boone.

The injured were cared for at De Soto in an emergency hospital fitted up in the Railroad Y. M. C. A. Building. Doctors have been sent from St. Louis to aid in the work there. Relief to the homeless in Mineral Point was given by surrounding towns.

MANY WOULD AID HOOVER.

Offers from Large Numbers of Persons Anxious to Help in Food Crisis.

WASHINGTON, May 30.—Offers from volunteers in great numbers are pouring in on Herbert C. Hoover, who has been selected by President Wilson as food administrator. Mr. Hoover's small organization has been fairly swamped by the mass of correspondence, and he accepts this universal offer of co-operation as one of the most healthy signs in the movement to feed America and still supply her allies.

Among the enthusiasts who saw Mr. Hoover today was David Coker, Chairman of the State Council of Defense of Hartsville, S. C. His State, he said, was already organized. Mr. Coker had one statement to make about the women of South Carolina which Mr. Hoover felt might be absorbed by women of all parts of the country with profit to the general cause.

"They were willing," Mr. Coker said, "to make any sacrifice to aid America. They have an organization that calls for every woman to wear a badge which pledged her to make every saving possible in the household. The negro population is with the State organization and has organized so that they can render effective service to the producer, distributor, and the consumer."

While the selection of executive heads has not been made, it was indicated today that Mr. Hoover will try as far as practicable, in connection with the best interests of the country, to skip the "big little man" and the "great big man" in choosing the men who are to be his lieutenants. That does not mean, however, that either the producer or the man who actually handles the food before it reaches the household will be omitted.

Mr. Hoover found time today to go to the baseball game.

LOTOS CLUB BARS POTATOES

None Will Be Served in Its Restaurant in the Month of June.

One item of the English program in the control of food supplies was put into effect yesterday by the Lotos Club of 110 West Fifty-seventh Street. Under the line "potatoes" on the menu cards was the announcement that during the potato planting season in June no potatoes would be served in the club's dining rooms.

It is the belief of the members that with the high price of potatoes and the threatened shortage something should be done to impress just as many persons as possible with the seriousness of the situation and with the necessity of finding a way to relieve it by planting more potatoes. It was thought introduction of the "English potatoless day," or a series of days, would make this impression, at least upon a few persons.

New Plays for Margaret Anglin.

Margaret Anglin has acquired three new plays for production early next season. They are a dramatization of Emerson Hough's new novel, "The Broken Gate," "Go Getters and Givers," by Hulbert Footner, a comedy, entitled "The Pot o' Shamrock," by a well-known author. The plays will be produced out of town in September, and late the following month Miss Anglin will begin her New York engagement. Her presentations of the Greek classics, in conjunction with Walter Damrosch and the New York Symphony Orchestra, will take place in January.

Professor Frankfurter to Aid Baker.

WASHINGTON, May 30.—Appointment of Professor Felix Frankfurter, law lecturer at Harvard and a former Assistant Attorney General, as a confidential assistant to Secretary Baker at a nominal salary was announced today. Professor Frankfurter, among the first to offer his services to the Government for the war, has for several weeks been aiding the War Department in adjusting labor disputes.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Myriam Deroxe, American graduate of the Conservatoire de Paris, arrived here recently on one of the French steamers. Mme. Deroxe has been commissioned by Eugene Brieux to produce one of his plays for the first time in English. She has appeared with success both in London and Paris.

The date for the first local performance of "The Beautiful Unknown" has been set for Monday night, June 18, at the Forty-fourth Street Theatre. The cast will include Charles Purcell, Frances Demarest, Vivienne Segal, Maude Odell, Charles Judels, Charles McVaughton, Ned Monroe, Horace Sinclair, and Arthur Geary.

In each of the Shubert theatres in which there is an attraction next week the explanation of the Liberty Loan, written by Brooks Leavitt of the Loan Committee, will be read at every performance by one of the stars of the company.

Cohan & Harris have acquired the dramatic rights to Gelett Burgess's story, "Mrs. Hope's Husband," originally published in The Saturday Evening Post, and George M. Cohan will convert it into a play for production in the early Fall.

Major Louis Livingston Seaman will relate some of his experiences during the Boxer uprising tomorrow night at the Eltinge in connection with the exhibition of motion pictures of China for the benefit of the Militia of Mercy.

The Century has been chosen as the theatre in which the performance of Louis N. Parker's "The Masque of Peace and War" will be given next month for charity.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 30.—Forecast: N. Car.—Fair Thurs. in e., showers in w. Fri., showers; moderate to fresh s. winds.

S. Car.—Fair Thurs. and Fri., except probably showers in w.; moderate s. e. to s. winds.

Ga.—Fair Thurs.; showers at night or Fri. in n.; fair in s.; cooler in n. w. Fri.; moderate s. winds.

Fla.—Fair Thurs. and probably Fri.; gentle to moderate s. and s. e. winds, except moderate s. over n. w.

Ala.—Fair Thurs.; showers at night or Fri. in n.; fair in s.; cooler Fri. in n.; moderate s. to se. winds, variable in s.

Miss.—Fair Thurs.; showers at night or Fri.; cooler Fri.; moderate s. winds, becoming variable.

Tenn. and Ky.—Showers Thurs.; cooler in w., and at night in e. Fri., probably showers.

Ind.—Showers Thurs.; cooler in e. and s. Fri., unsettled; probably showers; fresh to strong shifting winds, becoming n. w.

Lower Mich.—Showers Thurs.; cooler at night. Fri., cloudy and cooler; fresh to strong s. e. winds, shifting to n. w.

Upper Mich.—Showers Thurs.; cooler in n. Fri., cloudy; fresh e. to n. winds.

Ohio—Showers Thurs.; cooler in w. Fri., cloudy and cooler; fresh to strong s. winds, shifting to w. and n. w. Thurs. night.

La.—Unsettled Thurs.; cooler in n.; fair in s. Fri., probably fair.

Ark.—Unsettled Thurs.; cooler in e. and w. Fri., probably fair.

Okla. and W. Tex.—Fair Thurs.; cooler. Fri., fair.

E. Tex.—Unsettled Thurs.; cooler, except on e. coast. Fri., fair.

Ill.—Unsettled and cooler Thurs., with showers in n. and cent. Fri. cloudy in n. and unsettled, probably showers in s.

Mo.—Fair and cooler Thurs. Fri. unsettled, probably showers.

Wis.—Rain and cooler Thurs. Fri. fair, warmer in w. and cent.

Minn.—Fair and continued cool Thurs., preceded by rain in extreme e. Fri. fair, warmer in w. and s.

Iowa—Unsettled Thurs., probably showers in n.; cooler in e. and s. Fri. fair and warmer.

N. Dak.—Fair and warmer Thurs. and Fri.

S. Dak.—Fair Thurs. and Fri., warmer Fri. and in w. Thurs.

Neb.—Cloudy in e.; probably unsettled in w. Thurs., continued cool. Fri. fair and warmer.

Kan.—Fair in e.; probably showers and cooler in w. Thurs. Fri. probably showers, continued cool.

FORBIDS LIQUOR SALE AT CENTURY THEATRE

Court Holds Building Is Within 200 Feet of the Ethical Culture School.

LESSEES ANNOUNCE APPEAL

Contend That Doors In the Prohibitive Distance Are Used Only as Exits.

Supreme Court Justice Giegerich has handed down a decision prohibiting the sale of liquor in the Century Theatre on the ground that the theatre building is not the required distance from the Ethical Culture School, at the northwest corner of Sixty-third Street and Central Park West. The court acted in an injunction proceeding brought by Robert D. Kohn, an architect, in behalf of the Ethical Culture School, of which he is an officer. The petitioner also applied for the revocation of the license to sell liquor in the Century Theatre building on the ground that the holder of the license was selling in more places than the certificate permits.

The owner of the liquor license contended that all the doors of the theatre building within the prohibited 200 feet were used only as exits, but the court said he was satisfied that some of the doors were also used as entrances. The contention was also made that the Ethical Culture building was not used exclusively as a school, but the court accepted the petitioner's statement to the contrary.

Florenz Ziegfeld, Jr., who, with Charles Dillingham, leases the building from the founders of The New Theatre, said yesterday that an appeal would be taken. He said his contention that the only doors within the distance prohibited by the statute were used only for exit purposes was proved by the fact that they did not even have outside knobs. If this were not considered sufficient evidence by the court, he said, he would willingly seal the doors with stone and mortar.

A separate license for Cocounut Grove, the roof garden of the theatre, will be applied for, and Mr. Ziegfeld believes this will be issued without any trouble because the doors used for entrance to and egress from the roof are in Sixty-first Street, more than 300 feet from the Ethical Culture School. While lack of a liquor license would not have any serious effect on the theatre proper it would probably necessitate the abandonment of the roof show. Last Winter an after-theatre revue with dancing between the acts was given, and for the Summer a nightly dinner, to be followed by a revue and dancing, had been announced. Such places of entertainment derive much of their revenue from the sale of liquor, and it is not thought they could be made to pay without the privilege of selling it.

The Century under the management of Messrs. Dillingham and Ziegfeld is said to have returned a profit for the first time in its history.

TWICE AVERT EVICTION OF JERUSALEM JEWS

Germans Force Turks to Suspend Orders, Fearing Effect Upon the World's Opinion.

COPENHAGEN, May 30, (via London.) — According to information received in Zionist circles from Palestine, the Turks have twice given orders for the eviction of the Jews from Jerusalem, but the orders were suspended each time owing to representations from the German Government, which feared for the safety of the shrines and other holy places, and still more the effect upon the world's public opinion.

The order of expulsion, however, is still hanging over the heads of the residents of Jerusalem, and the consulates and public institutions have their belongings packed and their affairs in order so as to leave should the Turkish commander, Djemal Pasha, enforce it as a general measure.

The expulsion of the Jews from Jaffa, according to the same source of information, was due to the chicaneries of the Turkish officials, who, when the Jews in Galilee sent horses and carts to aid their coreligionists in their exodus, requisitioned all the horses and then provided for the transportation of the expelled people in vermin-infested railroad coaches, which caused an immediate outbreak of spotted typhus among the wanderers.

The Jewish colonists were permitted to remain owing to urgent representations of German officers, who pointed out that the provisioning of the Syrian army would be affected if the Jewish farmers were expelled.

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Pure blood is rich, red blood with power to rid itself of waste matter, with capacity to carry and distribute life-giving oxygen to every cell and tissue. It makes even people advanced in years sprightly, energetic and keenly interested in life and living. Such is the kind of blood you need every day of your existence—the rich, red blood created by good food, fresh air, exercise, sleep and *Pepto-Mangan*.

Pepto-Mangan
"The Red Blood Builder"

Pepto-Mangan enriches and reddens your blood by putting the red blood cells in proper shape for work. It increases their number and capacity to carry and distribute oxygen. It improves your color, increases your appetite, recreates your strength, vigor, and power to enjoy your daily tasks and pleasures. Pepto-Mangan is universally prescribed by the medical profession for invalids, convalescents and weak, run-down people of all ages and conditions. It is exceedingly pleasant to taste, easy to digest and promptly assimilated by the blood.

Friendly Warning: Substitutes or counterfeits cannot be foisted upon you if you will make sure to buy *Pepto-Mangan* in the *original* bottle and *sealed* package shown above, bearing the name Gude. Genuine *Pepto-Mangan* comes only in that form. Made by M. J. Breitenbach Co., Manufacturing Chemists, New York, and for sale at all drug stores.

FIRE PANIC IN MOVIE HOUSE.

Women and Children Trampled in Rush to Get Out.

MOUNT KISCO, May 30.—There was much excitement tonight among an assemblage of 500 in the Mount Kisco Opera House when fire, caused by the explosion of a film, filled the place with smoke. In their haste to leave the building many of the women and children were caught in the narrow hallway and trampled on. Fortunately no one was killed, but several women fainted, and Mrs. Moody, daughter of George Russell, was brought out unconscious and was attended by doctors.

Philip Bernstein and his wife, proprietors of the house, had their hands badly burned putting out the flames.

CAPTURE ESCAPED CONVICT.

Man Arrested by Hoboken Police Life Prisoner at Sing Sing.

A man giving the name of John Adams, who was arrested early yesterday morning after a running fight with the police of Hoboken on the charge of holding up a billiard room at 430 Sixth Street, was identified later as John Ryan, an escaped convict under a life sentence to Sing Sing for murder.

Ryan, who had been sentenced a year ago, was brought to this city about a month ago to be a witness in Jefferson Market Court, and there he escaped from his guard.

You Are Invited to a Free Concert and Community Sing on Friday Evening, June 1st, at 8:10 o'clock in the HIPPODROME
1,800 SINGERS
Under the Direction of Harry Barnhart
Will Sing Haydn's "Creation"
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WILLIAMSON BROTHERS' amazing masterpiece of love and adventure taken in the ocean's depths.
"A spectacle and romance in motion picture form."—*Herald.*
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Reserve Seats Now. Phone Bryant 27.

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TWO HOURS YOU WILL NEVER FORGET
500 Good Seats, MATINEES, 25c & 50c.
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Luna PAWNEE BILL & Other Big Features. Free Attractions, Dancing, Band Concerts.
New Mat. Today BRIGHTON Brighton Beach Van & Schenck, Daisy Jean, John B. Hymer & Co., Nina Payne, Will Oakland & Co., Joe Fanton & Co., and others.

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BEYOND COMPARE
Meets Popular Approval of Critics & Public Alike
FRANK HALL'S Presentation OF EDGAR LEWIS' —THE—
Bar Sinister
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"ADD TO FILMDOM'S SUCCESSES."—*Sun.*
"INTEREST AT HIGH TENSION THROUGHOUT."—*Telegraph.*
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Now Playing Twice Daily 2:30, 8:30
AT THE BROADWAY THEATRE 41 St., B'way
MGT. STANLEY V. MASTBAUM.
MATS. 25c-50c. NIGHTS 25c to $1.00.
(Seats on Sale 2 Weeks Ahead.)

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FIRST TIME SHOWN NEVER BETTER.
Wm. S. Hart
In a Powerful Drama of the Desert Country.
"WOLF" LOWRY"
Also Splendid VAUDEVILLE.
Mat. Today 10c & 15c. Eves. 15c, 25c, 50c.

STRAND B'WAY AT 47TH ST.
MATS. 10, 15, 25c. EVES. 25, 35, 50c.
Continuous 12 Noon to 11:30 P. M.
CHAPIN IN "THE LINCOLN CYCLE"
'MY MOTHER' | 'MY FATHER' | 'MY SELF' | 'The Call TO ARMS'
THE FILM CREATION BEYOND COMPARE
Soloists — Strand Orchestra — Review
Next Week—Jack Pickford and Louise Huff in "Freckles."

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Wonderful Art Motion Picture.
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PROCEEDS TO THE MILITIA OF MERCY.

RIALTO B'way at 42d St.
ETHEL BARRYMORE in "The Call of Her People."
"The Land of the Rising Sun." and Rialto Orchestra.

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GREATER THAN EVER! NEW SENSATIONS SURF BATHING 7 A.M. TO 10:30 P.M.

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We cling to the old fashioned idea that good food, good cooking and good service carry the greatest appeal with the discriminating New Yorker.
As a result, we invite your patronage, —first, on the excellence of our table; secondly, on the gayety and amusement provided by the *Vogue Society Circus*, which swings into action twice nightly—7:15 and 11:30.
Table d'hote Luncheon, 12 to 2:30 P. M.
Afternoon Tea—Dancing—3 to 6 P. M.
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Janssen wants to see you
QUAINTEST PLACE IN AMERICA
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THE FAMOUS HOFBRAU A WONDERFUL RESTAURANT

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HIGH CLASS MUSICAL COMEDY WHILE YOU DINE.—DANCING.

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RATES
Room with use of Bath.....$1.00
Room with Private Bath..... 1.50
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NEW ADDITION NOW OPEN.
Beautiful, newly furnished rooms, with private bath.
$12.00 to $17.50 per week, single.
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Apartments, singly or en suite, for any desired period.
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One Block from "L" and Subway.
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A NEW APARTMENT HOTEL
Newly furnished and decorated; complete hotel service; two and three rooms and bath; 9 to 14 windows, with unobstructed views and three exposures to each suite. Rates, $70 monthly and up; also weekly rates. Breakfast and dinner, $8 weekly (optional).
Hotel Nobleton, 126 W. 73d St.
One block from subway express and elevated station. All cars and bus lines. Reference

FOR WOMEN ONLY.
An outside sunny Room, with running water, $1 per day; with meals, $2 per day. Single person, $10 weekly & up.
Sunny front Room, with bath, $1.50 per day, with meals, $2.50 per day. Suites, $3.50 per day. Full efficient hotel service.
HOTEL RUTLEDGE,
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Modern, accessible, fireproof, excellent service.

DANCING LOUIS CHALIF
For Teachers,

PENROSE TO AID IRELAND.

Will Move in the Senate That Wilson Urge Granting Home Rule.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, May 30.—United States Senator Boies Penrose said in an address today that he would move in the Senate that the good offices of the United States Government be employed to aid Ireland in obtaining self-government.

Speaking to 10,000 persons at the annual carnival of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, the senior Senator from Pennsylvania said he would introduce a resolution calling upon President Wilson and the officers of his Administration to use their good offices, in so far as they diplomatically could, to press upon Great Britain the desirability of quickly granting to Ireland some form of self-government, preferably like that now existing in Canada, Australia, and New Zealand.

This announcement followed the enthusiastic adoption by the meeting of a resolution introduced by John O'Dea, State Secretary and National Historian of the order.

The resolution cited the recent action of the National Board of the Hibernians in calling upon England to give Ireland self-government and in starting a fund of $1,000,000 for the relief of families of Hibernians who should enlist in the service of the United States, and pledged the support of the local lodges to both projects. The resolution expressed the hope that the proposed Irish convention might be truly representative of the Irish people and said that Ireland must not be divided along religious lines, but must remain one nation entire, with its own form of government.

Representative Joseph S. McLaughlin, President of the order, pledged the Hibernians to wholehearted support of the Government in the war with Germany.

INSTRUCTION.

Is Your Son Successful at School?

In January, 1917, a boy of 16 (a Clark School student) earned 11 of the 15 points required to enter college by passing the following subjects:
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U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT. Southern District of New York.—At the suit of the United States demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of the Pure Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, Sec. 10, I have seized and hold two cans each containing approximately 50 lbs. of a product purporting to be oil of birch.

Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on June 4th, 1917, at the opening of court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interest, if any, in said goods. All not appearing will be defaulted.

Dated May 16, 1917.

H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT. Southern District of New York.—At the suit of the United States demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of the Pure Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, Sec. 10, I have seized and hold one can containing approximately 50 lbs. of a product purporting to be oil of birch.

Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on June 4th, 1917, at the opening of court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interest, if any, in said goods. All not appearing will be defaulted.

Dated May 16, 1917.

H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(*) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Augustus N. Hand, J.—Room 227, second floor, P. O. Bldg., at 2 P. M. Admiralty.
Kellogg<Tug Hiawatha.
Grace<Panama RR.
Owner's Launch Oneida, limitation.
US<Tug Anna W and Scow S 34.
Same<Tug O L Hallenbeck & Scow S 9.
Same<Tug Bismark & Scow S 20.
Same<Tug O L Hallenbeck & Scow S 34.
Miller<SS New York.
Erie<SS Tuscan Prince
Dwyer<Tug Transfer No. 2.
Davis<Gulf Ref Co.
Moore<Tug Owen J. McWilliams.
Same<Ferryboat Musconetcong.
Ballow<New England SS Co.
Ackerman Lighterage Co<Tug Britannia.
O'Boyle<Hutton Co.
Acti, &c<Prince Line.
Czarnikow<SS Soudan Hall.
Masson<Barge W G Howard.
Gerskis<Stamadopulo.
N Y & Cuba Mail SS Co<Tug J S Packard
Packard Dredging Co<SS Antillia.
Eustathiades<Psaki & Co.
Hudson Nav Co<SS Lenape.

DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J.—Room 401, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Jury calendar.
Hughes<N Y, O & W Ry.
Coleman<Fish. (2.)
Medlar<Standard Gas Power Co.

DISTRICT COURT — Hough, J. — Room 3, 12th floor, Woolworth Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Equity.
Mot Sales.
Case on—H Ward Baking Co.

No day calendar.
Leonard, Inc<Maxwell

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—At 9:30 A. M.—In Room 328, P. O. Building.
United States<Murphy.
Common Law Calendar.—At 10:30 A. M.: Weisberg<Noble.
O'Connor<Coastwise Dredging Co.

DISTRICT COURT.—Veeder, J.—At 9:30 A. M.—In Room 312, P. O. Building. Naturalizations.
General Motions.—At 2 P. M.:
Arnell<Yacht Dolphine.
Milkman, as trustee<Selig et al.
Kupresavage<Milliken Brothers.
Pudolf<Crew Levick Co.
Rideout<Cent R R Co et al.
& Dock Co.
Coan<Ludlam.
Re Weinberg.
McElroy<Harrington, (2.)
Allen<F B Q Clothing Co, (2.)
Harris<Sheridan.
Gillette<Gillette, (2.)
Olchin<Olchin.
Faldman<Mehn.
Re McKinley (Wilson)
Hebrew Orphan Asylum<Hill.
Wilson<C Dorflinger & Sons.
Luckenbach S S Co<CNY.
Woolf<Bloch.
Reilly<Int-Met Co.
Relvitz<Balshofer.
Rosenblum<Sloane.
Dr Richard's Dyspep Tablet As<Rodriguez
James<James.
Leonlie<Leonlie, (2.)
Dorfman<Dorfman.
Potter Print Press Co<Kellogg T C F Co.
Hordinetz<Stuhrmann.
Title Guar & Tr Co<Witthaus.
Saperstein<Saperstein.
Kratch<Kratch.
Kindler & Collins, Inc<Flore.
Hurley<Union Ry.
Goldman<Brotmann.
Inglio<Peterson, (2.)
Re Westphal, (Geles)
Mildenberg<Pfd & Dep
Finver<Garone.
Greenwich Sav Bank<Eckerson.
Jeyek<Firuski.
Betz<Berkowitz.
Re Hajarian.
Re Rachman.
Skinner<Ames Shipbuild & D D Co.
Re Pemberton.
Stone<Town & County Estates, Inc.
Re T G Brown & Sons
Rosental<Autowear Mfg Co.
Holland Sec<Greshut.
Replansky<Shapiro.
Blackwell<Blackwell.
Star Trust<2d Av (Palumba & B.)
Same<same (Raimondi & Beaver.), (2.)
Same<same, (Bradley & Beaver.)
City R E Co<Krugman
CNY<Un Centdk Mfg.
Johnston<Johnston.
Johnson<Wm Fox Vaudeville Co.
Marks<NY Con RR.
Kantrowitz<Kantrowitz.
Phillips<Soun Bros.
Re Rogers.
Levin<Levin.
German Sav Bk<Man Onx Estate Co.
Chanin<Chanin.
Star Hat<Co<Edward M Poons Co.
Re Werner, (Bron.)
Lawrence<Lawrence.
Le Roy<Pentington.
Smith<Lucas.

Staab<I R T.
Van Den Bergh<Sperling.
Bila<Thompson Bros.
Baer<L I Louis Auto Trucking Co, Inc.
P Grealis<Griffin.
J Grealis<same.
Kerns<Davis & Co.
Weiner<Man Sav Inst
Weiss<Meyers Con Co
Waalach<Elssing Chemical Co.
Cohen<Michelson.
Green<Retzky.

PART IV.—Weeks, J.—At 10 A. M.
Mascali<Bradley.
PART V.—Gavegan, J.—At 10 A. M.
Miller<C I & B RR.
PART VI.—Dugro, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART VII.—Philbin, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART VIII.—Ford, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART IX.—Mitchell, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART X.—Mullan, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART XI.—Recess.
PART XII.—Pendleton, J.—At 10 A. M.—Clear.
PART XIII.—Not in session.
PART XIV.—Cohalan, J.—At 10 A. M.—Causes on this calendar will be deemed ready and sent to the various trial parts for trial in their order as reached.
Inq—Fish, Jr<Cahill.
People, &c<Columbus & Grill, Inc.
Ladner<Am Surety Co.
Dodson<Stillman, Snare & Triest, Inc.
O'Gorman<Erie RR.
Schatz<Borden's Condensed Milk Co.
Gotthelf<Cohen.
Nelson<NYC Inter Ry
Blackman<Caparan.
Schlossberg<Schwartz.
Peschman<Underpinning Foundation.
Monroe<Rieser.
McTiernan<Cohen.
Schuierer<Friedman.
Rosenberg<Etlinger.
Smalre<Central Brew.
Margensky<Waxberg.
Newman<Bruner.
Cecola<Rappaport.
Barzilofsky<Bruner.
Perlongo<Rappaport.
Gospodnich<N Y Rys.
Rand<Morrison.
Gallo<Day's Exp Co.
Levison<Farr.
Parkowitz<Arrow Const Co.

SHORT CAUSE CALENDAR—Cases will be sent to Trial Term, Part II., for trial.
Wilson Weiss.
PART II.—La Fetra, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.
PART III.—O'Dwyer, J.—Commercial calendar at 10 A. M.
Greenberg<Wolf.
Horowitz<Wadler.
Sloan<Mass B & I Co.
Nat Surety Co<Cline.
Jones<Rattenberg.
Kuhn<Nydegger.
Weisman<Morgen.
Reiff<Barnett.
Charvet<Hecht.
PART IV.—Finelite, J.—At 10 A. M.—Clear.
PART V.—Allen, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.
PART VI.—Strasburger, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.
PART VII.—Zeller, J.—At 10 A. M.—Clear.
PART VIII.—Smith, C. J.—At 10 A. M.—Clear.

Strachstein<Mass B & I Co.
Vogel Co<McHarg Barton Co.
Dinnstein<Ringer.
Weisser<Kinstler.
Normandie Shirt Co<Eminent Waist Co.
Clear.

EQUITY CAUSES.—Humphrey, J.—Court opens and calendar called at 10 A. M.
Borgia Building and Const Co<O'Hanlon et al.
Donellan<Battiany.
Chambers<Froenhoefer.
Motions:
People<Sicalliano.

Referee Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Ordway, J.—Rosen Cont. Co.< Com. Re. Co.—Louis J. Schwartz.

Receiver Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Bijou, J.—Brooklyn Sav. Bank< McMorrow Eng. & Const. Co.—Harold H. Herts.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Recess.
APPELLATE TERM—Second Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
The calendar of Special Term, Part I., will hereafter be called by the Clerk at 10:15 A. M. for the purpose of noting defaults, adjournments, and motions ready for argument and to allow submission of motions where papers are incomplete. All motions not thus disposed of will be heard in their regular order by the Justice presiding.
Elec Launch Co<Bidwell.
Jenick<Gross.
Bergere<Private Auto Rental Co.
Oberly<Amor Sales Book, Ltd.
Sherwood<Un Cig St.
Met Sav Bank<Mulrany.
Schwab<Schwab.
Met Sav Bk<Huebener
Stage<Stage Con Co.
Tapperino<Tapperino.
Re Woolverton.
Valentine<Immermann
Gillis<Prensky.
Re Shakt (Silverstein)
Kline Bros Co<Hanover Ins Co.
Rudat<Rudat.
Comm'th of Penn<Birdseye.
Gibberman<Gibberman
Koniger<Zucca.
Carey Print<Willis Co
Kernell<Van Cleve.
Miller<Prince, (2.)
Re Taber.
Tobe-Gill Ltd<Nicole.
Heath Abbott Lab Co.
Same<Abbott.
Re Linch, (2d Av RR)
Lehmann<Gluck.
Cullom<Booker.
Schweizer-Imp, Inc<Mail O H of S, Inc.
Russell<Russell.
Di Puma<Behrens, (2)
Nicholas Power Co<Electrograph Co.
Goldstein<Saltzman.
Clark<Clarks Tr Co.
Re Robinson.
Frazer<Frazer.
N E Equit Ins<Pathfinder Co.
Re H C Clausen I W.
Kramer<Abrams.
Mostyn<Goldfisher.
Byrne<Man Bridge, Three-Cent Line.
Caffrey<O'Brien.
Flickner<Featherston.
Un Dist Co<Johnson.
Eisenberg<Eisenberg.
Re Huntington, (4.)
Lanza<Sisti.
Re Englieh.
Mortimer<Bristol, (2.
Glassman<Matthew Wilson & Co, Inc.
Meyenberg<Detroit Princess Mfg Co.
Tompers<Tompers.
Townsend<Dage, (2.)
Newsome<Newsome.
Triest<So Pac Co.
Leonard<Nevins P Co.
Ferguson<May.
Re Amer Ostrich Feather Co. (Blau.)
Re B Schapiro & Co, (Blau.)
Re Superior Flower & Feather. (Blau)
Re Schapiro, (Blau.)
Re Gastman Ostrich Feather Co, (Blau.)
O'Brien<Cosgrove.
Richardson<Weingarten.
Same<Lunitz.
Carpenter<Hydro Carbon Products Co.
CNY<Hanover Land
Richardson<Weingarten.
Same<Lunitz.
Carpenter<Hydro Carbon Products Co.
CNY<Hanover Land
Griffin<Brody, A & S.
Same<Wielandt.
Sheingold<Haber.
Schmutz<Schmuts.
Feldstein<Columbia Ice Box Co.
Herreshoff<Co-operative Syndicate.

PART IV.—Newburger, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.
PART V.—Not in session.
PART VI.—Giegerich, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on.

PARTS VII. and VIII.—Not in session.
TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Donnelly, J.—At 10 A. M. No day calendar.
PART III—Delehanty, J.—All causes on this calendar are deemed ready and will be assigned to the various trial parts for trial as reached. Calendar will be called at 10 A. M.
Murphy<Press Pub Co
Grossman<Glenmore Milford Co.
Cypher<CNY Cons RR.
Bentz<Horn & H Co.
McGinn<same.
Kaplan<Beck.
Grossi<Tilton.
Schwerts<Goldwasser.
Schmidt<NY C RR.
Tudor<Voigt.
Wolf<Fowler.
Wohlberg<Wilson.
Gifford<E F Boehmann Co.
Hilson<Asphalt Const.
Meltz<Prager.
Rothschild<Haviland.
Zummer<B, Q Co & Sub RR.
Maurer<Hindmarsh.
D Mandel<Henschel.
I Mandel<same.
Liebowitz<Elco Exp & Hudson Nav.
Anello<Coester.
Rosenberg<NY Rys.
Zeldrun<Konick Ice Co
Glucksman<Union Ry.
Semler<Hotel Oper Assoc.
Hallet<R T.
Goldstein<CNY.
Warren<Werther.
Boston Ins<B H RR.
Calvano<I R T.
Carell<same.
De Carli<same.
Leahy<Pewtress Ldry
Cused<Beaver.
Matzkiewicz<Vogelsohn.
Mahoney<Shatz.
Sain<Int Motor Co.
Bretherton<Equit Life As Soc of US and Kelly.
Ferrari<Newkirk.
Fischer<Lombardy Ry Co.
Mantel<Moller.
Segreto<N Y Rys.
Shattuck<Perkins.
Weeman<Board of Education, (2.)
Mayer<Un Ry of NYC
Nye<N J & S I Ferry Co.
J. Collara<Garford Motor Truck Co.
F. Collara<same.
Green<NY Rys.
Halliday<Leh Val RR.
Herrmann<Internat Ry
Kitsos<N Y Rys.
Lefkowitz<same.
Walsh<Beaver.
Cook<Smith.
Doble<Penn Coal Co.
Hensman<Oppenheimer.

Ullman<45 Av Coach.
Farber Coist Co<Essie Const Co.
Elsen<Baudouine.
Budsinski<NY Rys.
Murtha<NY Horse-pashic<Med Col (2.)
Quirk<Schellner.
H Siegel<Con Gas Co of NY.
B Siegel<same.
Scanlon<Myers.
Satz<Burger.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Kelly, J.—At 10 A. M.—Motions.
Van Haaren<Henderson.
Selner<Selner.
Re Scheidt.
Fiske<Fox.
Shreve<Wentworth.
Crooks<Underpinning & Foundation Co.
Gutiner<Wendel.
Milkman<O'Hara.
Land & Lien Co<Investors' Imp Co.
Same<Linck.
Ashner<Barber, (2.)
Blackwell<Gensler.
Cent Consumers Wine & Liquor Co<Meuling.
Hut<Hut.
Conrad<Conrad & Co.
Secler<Greenfield.
Schlossberg<Schlossberg.
Giambetta<Catalano.
Potter<Tourtellot.
Rohde<Housman, (2.)
Nat Bridge Works<Smyth-Donegan Co.
B'klyn Trust Co<Oldham & Sons.
Re Portal St. (Union St.)
Re East 91st St.
Re Gravesend Neck Road.
N Y Munic Ry Co<Somerville.

PART II.—Manning, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Callaghan, J.—At 10 A. M.
Olsen<Olsen.
Willen<Willen.
Lenne<Petrozza.
Highest number reached on the regular call, 4282.
TRIAL TERM—No day calendar.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—Day calendar at 10 A. M.
Wills of:
Margaret Lewis.
Sophie Buehl.
Henry H. Hopkins.
Elihu K. Baynon.
Administration of:
John Beattie.
Accounting of:
Jane B. Pittman.
Carl F. Ackerman.
Mary Dearman.
Mary B. Couch.
A. J. Peterson.
Robert S Henne.
George Gerold.
Elizabeth Edwards.
A. E. A. Munsell.
John Clade.
Joseph Eppig.
Otto Huber.
John Giles.
John F. Dingel.
Elizabeth H. Bassett.
Thomas Keenan.
James Brush.
Joel Aaronson.
J. P. Dunham.
Frank McGinness.
Wilhelmina Willig.
Estates of:
William Huff.
Sarah Christenson.
H. Clair McKelway.
Ferdinand Wessel.
Ellen McGauley.
Margaret McCullough.
Contested calendar:
Jacob Lang.

County Court.

CIVIL CALENDAR—Part V., Roy, J.
Kaskowitz<Vernewl Rt & Const Co.
Lennen<Burns.
Minutol<Stattman.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Tompkins J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Solway<Minkowsky.
Winkler<Gainsborg.
O'Brien<O'Brien.
Highest number reached on call, 423.
Harris<Downs.
Abrahams<Abrahams.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Ordway, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.
SPECIAL TERM—Ordway, J.—Motion calendar.
Hoyd<Garnlein.
Narcizo<Lebanon Hos.
Diener<Cerf.
Morgenstern<Briggs Bldg Co.
Vanderpool<Jacobs.
Excelsior Sav Bank<same.
German Sav Bk<Gotz
Same<Meixel.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Ordway, J.—No day calendar.
TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Tierney, J.
Inq—Rosowsky<Roth, (2.)
Broman<Tenen.
Posnick<H S & S Crystal.
Stark<Carvel Co.
Kirwin<First City Gar
Popkin<Gimbel Bros. (2.)
Perliach<Wolpin.
Ketz<Carvel Co.
Tesvion<Carvel Co(2)
Wolfson<Rybachoff.
Col Wax Pro Co<Salvation Match Co.
Cronsky<C I & B RR
Herbst<Heitman.
Fainbridge Const Co<Lutheran Hospital.
Monroe<Mountain.
Rehfeld<Wheeler.
No Side Roof & Cor<CNY.
Krallenstein<Westchester Elec Ry.
Bogen<N Y Cath Pro.
Paff<Gorges.
Wood<CNY, (2.)
Highest number reached in regular order 974.
Piland<Schmuck.
Col Wax Pro Co<Indian Ref Co.
Gross<Rodgers & H.
McCabe<Cherey, (2.)
Moore<Bennett.
Sheraman<Alt Rty.
Donnelly<Union Ry. Inq—Rosowsky<Roth, (2.)

PART II.—Ordway, J.—Cases to be sent from Trial Term, Part I.
PART III.—Hotchkiss, J.—Cases to be sent from Trial Term, Part I.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.
Motion: Est. of Lillian Schramek.
TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.
SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J.
Kadinsky<Kadinsky.
TRIAL TERM—Nye, J.
Egan<I R T.
McCarthy<Krostz.
Mascia<Lembeck.
Miller<Rogers & H.
Gorand<Carvel.
Horn<Rodgers & H.
Shapiro<I R T.
Berman<same.
McKenzie<I R T.
Wender<Fletcher.
Goldberg<Union Ry.
Brodesk<Con Tel & El Sub Co.
Skinner<I R T.
Di Pinto<Semmel.
Feuerstein<Union Ry.
Golden<same.
Joseph<Merlino.
Bieth<I R T. (2.)

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Ordway, J.—Hoffman<Henry—William Bondy. North Side Mortgage Corporation<The 182d and Garden Sts. Co., Inc.—Charles E. Buchner.

Receiver Appointed.

COUNTY COURT—Gibbs, J.—Joseph T. Hanlon<Herman Reiner—John A. Steinmetz.

QUEENS COUNTY.

County Court.

EQUITY CAUSES.—Humphrey, J.—Court opens and calendar called at 10 A. M.
Borgia Building and Const Co<O'Hanlon et al.
Donellan<Battiany.
Chambers<Froenhoefer.
Motions:
People<Sicalliano.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALES.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.—By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas issued out of the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York, to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction on Tuesday, June 5, 1917, at 12 o'clock noon the launch "IOLA," her engines, &c.

Sale to take place on board said launch at Travers Island, (New Rochelle,) Westchester County, New York, where she can be now seen and inspected.

Dated New York, May 29, 1917.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
U. S. Marshal, S. D., N. Y.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Excerpt from the four pages of the Open Market List of The Annalist May 28th.

RAILROADS

		Bid		Asked
Can. & N. Phila. 1st 5s, 1928	98	Coffin & Co.		
Cent. R. R. & Bank Co., Ga. col. tr. 5s, 1937	99	"	98½	Coffin & Co.
Cent. of Ga. consol. 5s, 1945	98¾	S. P. Larkin & Co.	98¼	S. P. Larkin & Co.
Cent. of Ga. (Chattanooga Div.) 4s, 1951			86	Coffin & Co.
C. & O. Grain Elev. 4s, 1938	74	Plympton, Gard. & Co.		
Chi. & E. Ill. Coal 5s, 1942	51	Coffin & Co.		
C., M. & St. P. new 4½s, temp. certs.			91	Coffin & Co.
Chi., Bur. & Qy. gen. 4s			90½	S. Goldschmidt
Chi., P. & St. L. 4½s, 1930			75	F. J. Lisman & Co.
Chi. & West. Ind. 6s, 1932	104	Blodget & Co.	106	Blodget & Co.
Do 4s, 1952	70	"	72½	"
Cin., H. & Day. gen. 4½s, '39	65	F. J. Lisman & Co.		
Do gtd. 4s, undep. 4s, 1939	90	Coffin & Co.		
C., C., C. & St. L. 4s, 1936	84	Baker, Carruthers & Pell		
C., C., C. & St. L. Spring & Col. 1st 4s, 1940	74	Coffin & Co.	87	Baker, Carruthers & Pell

This list, brought up to date, appears in every issue.

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FOR BUYERS.

Country buyers should consider the advisability of replenishing stores by a small advertisement on the Business Page of The New York Times. The contents of a prepaid day lettergram detailing buyers' needs will be adjusted to form an advertisement appearing the next morning and read by thousands of wholesalers. Cost for this service is 60 cents for each line of six words.—Advt.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

COATS.—Jobber looking ladies' and misses' coats; better grade; 9 to 12 Thursday-Friday mornings. Room 613, 1,270 Broadway.

COATS and SUITS.—Looking at junior coats and suits on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, 7th floor, 99-106 Madison Av.

COATS. —Jobber open for Fall coats and suits; better grade preferred. 12-16 West 27th St., 7th floor.

COATS.—Jobbers looking at better grade cloth coats. 43 West 27th St., 4th floor.

COATS AND SUITS.—Looking at Fall line. 15 East 20th St., Room 1811.

COATS, SUITS.—Jobber looking, better grade, all week. 22 West 27th, 5th floor.

COTTON GOODS.—Superfluous stocks cotton piece goods, case lots; bought for cash at fair prices. Inquire J 5 Times.

CREPE DE CHINE.—500 pieces, flesh and white, at a price; spot cash. Dauber & Gottfried, 524-26-28 Broadway.

DRESSES.—Jobber placing orders on serge, satin, and taffeta dresses for Fall. 134 West 26th, twelfth floor.

DRESSES.—Jobber placing order of children's Fall dresses, 6-14; bring samples. 147 West 25th, 9th floor.

DRESSES.—Jobber placing orders for Fall styles, silks and serges; bring samples. 147 West 25th, 9th floor.

DRESSES.—Contractors wanted on taffeta dresses; bring samples. Apply 18 West 27th, 10th floor.

DRESSES.—Jobber looking at silk and serge dresses. Call with samples, 55 West 34th St., Room 610.

DRESSES.—Jobber looking at Fall samples, silks and serges. 150 Madison Av., 12th floor. Call all week.

DRESSES. — Will buy for cash jobs, any quantity, silk or wash dresses. Wiener, 53 West 36th.

DRESSES.—Tailored serge dresses, better grade. Call after 1 P. M., 6th floor, 14 East 32d.

DRESSES.—Jobber looking at silk and serge Fall dresses. 116 West 29th, tenth floor.

ESQUIMETTE PLUSH.—Will buy for cash. Telephone 8058 Farragut.

GEORGETTE.—Wanted to buy few hundred pieces Georgette, white, flesh, navy, black; good quality; spot cash. General Waist, 151 West 30th.

PIECE GOODS.—Want any quantities lightweight wool goods, and silk and wool; also silk crepes and gros de londres. Franklin 1775.

PLUSHES.—Will buy all makes, cash. Telephone Gramercy 0847.

SUITS and SKIRTS.—Will look at Fall and Winter lines any morning after 8:15. Standard Mail Order Co., 425 West 56th.

SUITS.—Jobber placing orders on snappy styles. 1st floor, 23 West 26th St., The Modern Cloak and Suit House.

SUITS.—Jobber looking at ladies' and misses' snappy Fall suits all week. 40 West 27th, 11th floor.

SUITS.—Jobber looking, medium and high priced suits. 9th floor, 29 West 30th.

TRUNKS.—To buy wardrobe trunk, 50 to 54 inch. H. Steen, 15 East 26th St.

VELOURS.—Open to buy velours for cash. Farragut 2347.

Offerings to Buyers

ASTRACHANS, babylamb, broadtails, and other pile fabrics. 4302 Madison Square.

BUTTONS.—Agate, bone, horn buttons, machine sewing; immediate delivery. Gelman, Schansky, 8 Elizabeth St.

COATS.—Silk plush, 48-inch long, 72-inch sweep, 11-inch collar; belt nicely trimmed; guaranteed lining, $10.50. Merit, 22 W. 27th.

COATS.—Silk and cloth coats and suits to close out at a price. Alper, Schultz & Hirschfield, 1,140 Broadway.

COATS, SUITS.—All shades, fabrics, including navies and sport jerseys; priced quick action. J. P. Slater Co., 22 West 32d.

COATS AND SUITS.—Silk and cloth, to close out. T. Wahlberg & Sons, 144 West 27th.

COATS, SUITS, to close; desirable styles; all colors. Jacobus Bros., 1,261 Broadway.

COATS AND SUITS to close out at sacrifice. M. B. Kaufman, 6 West 32d.

COATS AND SUITS to close out; poplin, serges, and velours. Plager, 48 West 27th.

COATS.—Stylish Winter coats, sacrifice; act quickly. 109 Mercer St., 3d floor.

COATS.—Closing out balance stock at your own price. Phone Farragut 6161.

COATS, SUITS.—New styles; all shades; low prices. Talbot Co., 114 West 27th.

DRESSES.—2,000 gingham, voile, linen, tussah and shantung dresses to close out at a price. Gross-Liebowitz, 134 W. 26th.

DRESSES, silks, georgettes, gingham, graduation dresses; exceptional values. Glockner Dress, 40 West 27th.

DRESSES.—Navy, taffetas in stock; immediate delivery; also jobs to close at a price. Harris, 150 Madison Av.

DRESSES.—200 wash dresses to close out, at a reasonable price. 15 West 17th St., 6th floor. 7079 Chelsea.

DRESSES.—500 wash dresses to close out; cheap. Chauser, 45 West 27th.

DRESSES.—Job of 50 cotton dresses of the better kind. 43 East 20th St., 2d floor.

LACES.—Embroidered nets, suitable fine dresses and waists; manufacturer will sacrifice. 88 West 18th, 5th floor. Chelsea 5183.

PLUSHES.—Esquimette, S. 250, and velour du Nord for sale. Farragut 8354.

REPP.—To close, at a price, 2,000 yards white repp. Kramer, 148 West 23d.

SERGE.—1855 Wellington Sears, 100 pieces navy, 62½c; heavy velours and poplins. Levensohn & Satz, 1,170 Broadway.

SHANTUNG, 125 pieces, 86 inches, cheap. Phone Farragut 9501.

SILK GLOVES.—1,000 dozen short and long to close out, special price. Ferdinand Ehrlich, 100 5th Av. Chelsea 6167.

SNAP FASTENERS for export only; very cheap; 500 great gross. D 9 Times.

SUITS in salts, jersey cloths; price and style cannot be beaten. N. Hurwitz & Son, 109 West 26th.

SUITS.—Palm Beach and wash, for immediate delivery. Max Lempert, 120 W. 18th.

TIME CLOCK and twelve trunks for sale. Gottlieb & Lalkind, 38 West 21st St.

WAISTS.—Georgette waists, to close out; reasonable prices. 15 W. 20th, 6th floor.

WASH SKIRTS.—800 dozen khaki kools, stripes, whites, seconds, and perfects, to close $3.50 dozen up. Queen, 149 W. 36th.

Help and Situations Wanted.

SALESMAN.—Cloak and suit house desires experienced salesman for Eastern territory; state last connection; strictly confidential; must be a cloak man; good opportunity for right man; on commission basis. J 15 Times.

TO FOSTER RUSSIAN TRADE.

The National Bank of Commerce Sends Commission Abroad.

The National Bank of Commerce has sent a commission to Russia in an effort to cement definite commercial relations between the new republic and the United States. The step was taken, according to announcement, at the specific suggestion of several correspondents of the Bank of Russia. The mission is headed by R. G. Hutchins, Jr., senior Vice President of the Bank of Commerce, who was accompanied by H. P. Barrand, an assistant cashier in the bank's Foreign Department and several assistants.

The commission will endeavor to establish actual commercial relations with the leading banking firms and business houses in Russia, supplementing those established in recent years. A stay of from two to three months in Russia is planned and considerable time will be spent in the Scandinavian countries by the commission before their return.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

AMSTERDAM, N. Y.—A. Marks Sons; Chas. Marks, cloaks, suits, waists; Miss Kaiser, ready-to-wear; Flanders.
BALTIMORE.—Baltimore Bargain House; B. R. Reid, dress goods, silks; 854 4th Av.
BOSTON—Smith-Blair Co.; Mrs. M. F. Withers, gloves, waists, corsets, underwear; Prince George.
CHICAGO—Mandel Bros.; Miss Bernstein, Fall catalogue waists, muslin, knit underwear; 15 E. 22d.
CHICAGO—C. A. Stevens & Bros.; S. Willard, jobs jersey suits, jersey dresses; 40 E. 22d.
CHICAGO—Von Lengerke & Antoine; Powhatan Robinson, sporting goods, military equipment; 258 B'way, Room 517.
CHICAGO—Mandel Brothers; Miss M. El

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CHILE COPPER EARNINGS.

Net Income for 1916 $4,173,049—Balance for Dividends $1,936,391.

The first annual report of the Chile Copper Company, the concern operating in the great Chuquicamata field in Chile, is more significant in its prospects for the current year than in respect to the 1916 production. Last year, says the statement to be issued today, the net income was $4,173,049 before interest and depreciation were accounted for, and the balance for dividends amounted to $1,936,391. The estimated earnings for the first quarter of 1917, reports of which were hot in hand when the statement was made up, were $2,909,000, with a probable balance after fixed charges and depreciation of $2,306,500. In this estimate, President Daniel Guggenheim said, no allowance was made for the excess profits tax.

The company turned out 41,305,477 pounds of copper at a total cost for producing and delivering the metal of 15.46 cents a pound. The average price received was 25.56 cents a pound. The management set aside $772,980 for depreciation of ore reserves. Arrangements were made through the authorization of a bond issue amounting to $35,000,000 to increase the capacity of the plant from 10,000 to 27,000 tons of ore a day. The addition to the reduction facilities is expected to be completed by April 1, 1919.

The company acquired during the year considerable adjacent mining property at the expenditure of $1,508,000. Two steamships were also bought to facilitate the transportation of copper to this country. One steamer cost $790,000 and the other $825,000. The report states that the revenue received from the carrying of miscellaneous cargo, in addition to the company's own product, has already repaid their purchase price, and an offer of $1,250,000 for each vessel was recently refused.

Ore reserves were increased during the year, and on Jan. 1, 1917, amounted to 354,700,000 tons of an average copper value of 2.18 per cent. The balance sheet shows total assets of $128,853,300, of which $117,922,464 is accounted for by the cost of property, construction, equipment, and development.

BIGGER EARNINGS ON ORE.

Great Northern Properties to Pay $1.25 on Each Certificate.

The Great Northern Iron Ore Properties reports total receipts amounting to $2,178,547 in the year ended Dec. 31, 1916, compared with $1,131,977 the year before. Of this $2,100,000 came from leases of its ore lands and the corporation's own production, the balance being derived chiefly from interest on bank deposits. The Trustees paid out $80,663, and the balance for dividends, amounting to $2,088,884, was equal to about $1.38 for each outstanding certificate of beneficial interest.

Dividends totaling $1,875,000 were distributed, the disbursement for each share, represented by a certificate of interest, being $1.25, against 50 cents in 1915. The year's surplus was $213,884 and the total surplus when the year ended amounted to $4,340,183.

The pamphlet report, to be issued today, shows that production in 1916 was substantial and prices good. The leased properties reported an output of 3,285,788 tons of ore, and the mines directly operated shipped 617,304 tons. Discussing prices, the Trustees say in their statement to stockholders:

"The year 1916 was marked by a material increase in the price of iron ore, the price at Lake Erie ports for the year being $4.20 for Bessemer and $3.55 for non-Bessemer, compared with $3.45 and $2.80 per ton respectively in 1915, and $3.77 and $3.08, the average for the five-year period from 1911 to 1915. Prices for 1917 will be $5.70 for Bessemer and $5.03 for non-Bessemer, representing an increase over 1916 of $1.50 per ton. However, the advance in the price of ore is to a considerable extent offset by the increased cost of production, due to labor difficulties, higher wages, higher cost of equipment and supplies of every kind, and increases in the cost of lake transportation."

ROAD REPORTS BEST YEAR.

The Minneapolis & St. Louis Earned $10,995,222 in 1916.

The Minneapolis & St. Louis Railroad Company earned a gross income from operations amounting to $10,995,222 in 1916, a gain of $676,013. This was the biggest business for any year in the company's history. After interest on the funded debt had been met a balance of $750,118 remained, an increase of $306,319 over the preceding year. The income account in the pamphlet report issued yesterday showed $137,407 had been reserved for amortization of discount on the bonded debt and the interest charges were reduced $50,298 a year through the retirement of securities.

Gross revenue from freight traffic amounted to $8,377,174, an increase of $54,659 over 1915. The haulage of grain and flour declined because of poor harvests in the Northwest, but this was more than offset by increased tonnage of corn and small grain in Iowa and Illinois. An increase in the passenger rates, put into effect by the Interstate Commerce Commission on Jan. 15, helped to raise the income from this service to the extent of $80,485 over the preceding year.

PROTEST FREIGHT INCREASE

Several Industries Represented at Commerce Commission Hearing.

WASHINGTON, May 30.—Vermont slate roof manufacturers told the Interstate Commerce Commission today that they would virtually be forced out of business if the railroads received a 15 per cent. freight rate increase.

"The proposed raise would send our cost of production up to the present selling price," said C. W. Parker, a slate expert.

Representatives of several other industries throughout the country protested against the increase at today's hearings and predicted curtailment of business or failure if it were granted. Among these were Southern lumber, fruit, and fertilizer dealers and producers, and Middle West paving brick and light and power industries.

A compilation made by the Eastern railroads represents 85 per cent. of the Eastern manufacturers, merchants, Boards of Trade, banks, business associations, and individuals who have sent letters or telegrams to the commission urging an immediate increase. The same compilation shows 75 per cent. of the communications as favoring the general advance of 15 per cent.

LONDON MARKET IS FIRM.

Good Business Done in Shipping Shares at Improved Prices.

LONDON, May 30.—Heavy shifting of money in connection with the war loan necessitated borrowing from the Bank of England today. Discount rates were firm.

The stock market spent a quietly firm session. Quite a good business was done in shipping shares at improving prices. Spanish and Chinese bonds were the best of the foreigners, and mining and rubber stocks were the features in the speculative section.

Oil shares and gilt-edged securities were steadily supported by investors, but Argentine rails continued weak. American securities were dull and uninteresting.

Prices Heavy on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, May 30.—Prices were heavy on the Bourse today. Three per sent. rentes 61 francs 15 centimes for cash. Exchange on London, 27 francs 18 centimes. Five per cent. loan 87 francs 90 centimes.

Boldt's California Estate Worth $108,260.21.

Special to The New York Times.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., May 30.—The Santa Barbara estate of the late George Boldt, the New York hotel man, has been appraised at $108,260.21. The estate consists of a house in Montecito which was completed a week after Boldt's death.

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Lehigh Valley Coal Sales
J.K. Rice, Jr. & Co.
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Ussing, Poole & Simmons
Incorporated.
5 Nassau St., New York.

Atlantic Fruit
Atlantic Holding
Boston & Virginia Trans.
Cent. Vermont 1st 4s 1920
Beverley Bogert & Co.
Tel. Broad 3316-8. 25 Broad St.

Safety Car Heating & Lighting Co.
J. A. MORRILL,
5 Nassau Street. Tel. 1829 Rector.

DIVIDENDS.

WESTINGHOUSE, CHURCH, KERR & COMPANY, INCORPORATED, (Formerly Electric Properties Corporation.)

87 Wall St., New York, May 29, 1917.

A dividend of one and one-half per cent. (1½%) has been declared upon the Preferred Stock of Westinghouse, Church, Kerr & Company, Incorporated, (formerly Electric Properties Corporation,) for the three months ended March 31, 1917, said dividend to be payable June 11, 1917, to preferred stockholders of record at the close of business on June 4, 1917.

JOHN SEAGER, Treasurer.

WESTINGHOUSE, CHURCH, KERR & COMPANY, INCORPORATED, (Formerly Electric Properties Corporation.)

87 Wall St., New York, May 29, 1917.

A dividend of one and one-quarter per cent. (1¼%) has been declared upon the Common Stock of Westinghouse, Church, Kerr & Company, Incorporated, (formerly Electric Properties Corporation,) said dividend to be payable June 11, 1917, to common stockholders of record at the close of business on June 1, 1917.

JOHN SEAGER, Treasurer.

THE PIERCE-ARROW MOTOR CAR CO.

The Board of Directors has declared the regular quarterly dividend of TWO PER CENT. (2%) on the Preferred Stock of the Company, payable July 2, 1917, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 15, 1917.

WALTER C. WRYE, Treasurer.

THE PIERCE-ARROW MOTOR CAR CO.

The Board of Directors has declared a dividend of ONE DOLLAR AND TWENTY-FIVE CENTS ($1.25) per share on the Common Stock of the company, payable August 1, 1917, to stockholders of record at the close of business July 14, 1917.

WALTER C. WRYE, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.
THE CRESSON CONSOLIDATED GOLD MINING & MILLING CO.
Dividend No. 56.

Amount, $122,000.00.
Total amount to date, $4,953,162.50.

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of ten (10) cents per share has been declared upon all outstanding stock of The Cresson Consolidated Gold Mining & Milling Co.

Payable June 10, 1917, to stockholders of record May 31, 1917.

By Order of Board of Directors.
ADOLPH F. ZANG, Secretary.

INTERBOROUGH CONSOLIDATED CORPORATION.
Notice of Payment of Dividend.

The Board of Directors of the Interborough Consolidated Corporation, at a meeting held today, declared from surplus a dividend of 1½% on the preferred stock, payable at the office of the Corporation, No. 165 Broadway, New York City, on July 2nd, 1917, to the stockholders of record at the close of business on June 11th, 1917.

H. M. FISHER, Secretary.

New York, May 29th, 1917.

OFFICE OF
DAY & ZIMMERMANN,
Engineers—Managers,
611-613 CHESTNUT STREET,
Philadelphia, Pa.

The Board of Directors of the Eastern Shore Gas & Electric Company has declared a dividend of one and one-half (1½%) per cent. on the Preferred Capital Stock of the Company, payable June 4th, 1917, to stockholders of record at the close of business May 28th, 1917.

JOHN E. ZIMMERMANN, Treasurer.

THE NORTH AMERICAN COMPANY.

30 Broad St., New York, May 26, 1917.

DIVIDEND NUMBER FIFTY-THREE.

A quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT. upon this Company's Capital Stock will be paid on July 2, 1917, to stockholders of record at the close of business on June 15, 1917. The stock transfer books will not be closed. CHECKS will be mailed to stockholders who have filed permanent dividend orders at this office.

J. F. FOGARTY, Secretary.

Consolidated Interstate-Callahan Mining Co.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.

New York, May 21, 1917.

The Board of Directors have this day declared Dividend No. 11 of $1 per share on the outstanding stock of this Company, payable June 30, 1917, to stockholders of record at the close of business on June 15, 1917. The stock transfer books will not be closed.

JULIAN B. BEATY, Secretary.

MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS RAILWAY
CHARLES E. SCHAFF, RECEIVER.

Coupons for interest matured December 1, 1916, on Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway Company First Mortgage 4% Bonds, due 1990, will be paid upon presentation at the office of Agent for Receiver, 61 Broadway, New York City, on and after May 31, 1917.

J. B. BARNES, Agent for Receiver.

AMERICAN CHICLE COMPANY.
PREFERRED STOCK DIVIDEND.

New York, N. Y., May 25, 1917.

The Board of Directors has this day declared the regular quarterly dividend of one and one-half per cent. (1½%) payable July 2nd next to stockholders of record at 3 P. M. on June 22, 1917.

M. D. BROMBERG, Secretary.

THE AMERICAN GAS COMPANY.

104 Market Street, Camden, N. J.

May 15th, 1917.

A quarterly dividend of 2% or $2.00 per share, has been declared on the capital stock of this Company, payable June 1st, 1917, to the stockholders of record at three o'clock P. M., May 16th, 1917. Checks will be mailed.

J. B. TOWNSEND, 3d, Treasurer.

THE GAMEWELL FIRE ALARM TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

All bondholders of the company are hereby notified to present interest coupons maturing June 1st, 1917, to the Atlantic National Bank, at 257 Broadway, New York City, for payment.

W. C. BECK, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

THE CRESSON CONSOLIDATED GOLD MINING & MILLING CO.

Amount, $122,000.00.
Total amount to date, $4,953,162.50.

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of ten (10) cents per share has been declared upon all outstanding stock of The Cresson Consolidated Gold Mining & Milling Co.

Payable June 10, 1917, to stockholders of record May 31, 1917.

By Order of Board of Directors.
ADOLPH F. ZANG, Secretary.

INTERBOROUGH CONSOLIDATED CORPORATION.
Notice of Payment of Dividend.

The Board of Directors of the Interborough Consolidated Corporation, at a meeting held today, declared from surplus a dividend of 1½% on the preferred stock, payable at the office of the Corporation, No. 165 Broadway, New York City, on July 2nd, 1917, to the stockholders of record at the close of business on June 11th, 1917.

H. M. FISHER, Secretary.

New York, May 29th, 1917.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

WESTINGHOUSE Electric & Manufacturing Company,
EAST PITTSBURGH, PA.

Notice of Annual Meeting of Stockholders.

To the Stockholders of Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company:

The annual meeting of the stockholders of Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company will be held at the chief office of the Company, in the Borough of East Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, on June 13, 1917, at ten o'clock **A. M.** for the election of directors and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

At such meeting amendments to the by-laws of this Company will be considered and acted upon as follows:—(1) To Art. I., by striking out the provision invalidating proxies unless dated within two months previous to the meeting at which they are to be used; (2) to Art. II, by eliminating obsolete and unnecessary provisions relating to the election and term of service of directors and limiting the indebtedness of the Company and its subsidiary companies as required by the indenture securing the Company's Convertible Gold Bonds, all of which have been converted or redeemed; (3) to Art. III. to provide for the appointment of additional assistant secretaries, treasurers and auditors, and the appointment and powers of an acting auditor; (4) to Art. IV. with respect to the meetings of the Executive Committee; (5) to Art. XIV. by revising the provisions relating to closing of the books for the transfer of stock; (6) to Art. XVI. by revising the provisions relating to the Proxy Committee and proxies; (7) by the addition of a new by-law, providing for future amendments of the by-laws; (8) such other amendments as may be determined by vote of the stockholders at the meeting.

At such meeting there will also be submitted for adoption or rejection by the stockholders of this Company an agreement entered into by the respective Boards of Directors of this Company and The Westinghouse Machine Company for the merger and consolidation of said Companies.

The stock transfer books will be closed on the 26th day of May, 1917, at 12 o'clock, M., and opened on the 14th day of June, 1917, at ten o'clock, A. M.

JAMES C. BENNETT, Secretary.

Dated May 26, 1917.

AMERICAN CAR AND FOUNDRY CO.
STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

The Stockholders of the American Car and Foundry Company are hereby notified that the regular Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of said Company will be held at its offices, No. 243 Washington Street, Jersey City, New Jersey, June 28, 1917, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors and transacting such other business as may be properly brought before the meeting.

H. C. WICK, Secretary.

NOTICE: Certificate of membership No. 2356 issued by the New York Produce Exchange July 2, 1901, to William G. McCormick having been lost or mislaid, application has been made to the Board of Managers for a new certificate. All persons interested are hereby notified to show cause within the next six weeks why such new certificate should not be issued.

L. B. HOWE, Secretary.

New York, May 29th, 1917.

TO THE HOLDERS OF RUSSIAN GOVERNMENT 5½% INTERNAL RUBLE BONDS OF 1916
1st and 2nd Issues

Notice is hereby given that application can be made up to and including **JUNE 30, 1917,** to have matured interest coupons upon the above bonds paid in Dollars in New York, until receipt of new advice from the Russian Government, by presenting the bonds for identification to The National City Bank of New York, after which presentation the coupons from bonds so identified will be paid in Dollars by The National City Bank of New York, at the rate to be fixed by the Russian Government monthly. The rate during the month up to and including June 30, 1917, is fixed at 28 cents per Ruble.

THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK.

If you are the owner of any Unlisted Securities whose market price you do not know, look in The Annalist Open Security Market. 10c. at newspaper stands; $4.00 a year. The Annalist, Times Annex, New York.—Advt.

FINANCIAL NOTICE.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE OUTSTANDING 4% FIRST MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS OF THE ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given by the above named Company of its election to redeem and pay off all of its First Mortgage Gold Bonds on the first day of August, 1917, and that on such interest payment date there will become and be due and payable upon each of the bonds so to be redeemed at the office or agency of the Company in the city in which the principal of such bond is payable the principal thereof and accrued interest to such date of redemption. Payment will be made upon said bonds at the office of W. R. Grace & Co., 7 Hanover Square, New York City, New York, or at the office of Grace Brothers & Co., Ltd., 144 Leadenhall Street, London, E. C., England, at the rate of 105% of the par of said bonds together with all accrued and unpaid interest. Holders of said bonds are notified to present them for payment at either of the said places on the first day of August, 1917, on which day all interest on said bonds will cease.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
(Sgd.) J. P. GRACE,
President.

$200,000.00
CITY OF READING, PA.,
4 PER CENT. DEVELOPMENT BONDS.

SEALED proposals will be received at the office of the CITY CLERK, City Hall, Reading, Pa., until 10 o'clock A. M. on Wednesday, JUNE 6, 1917, for the purchase of Bonds to the amount of $200,000.00, bearing interest at the rate of 4 per cent.

Serial Bonds, Five to Twenty-five years, free of taxes in the State of Pennsylvania.

200 Bonds, $500.00 Denomination.
100 Bonds, $1,000.00 Denomination.

Each bid must be accompanied by certified check for 5 per cent. of the amount of bid, but including premium, drawn to the order of Edward Yeager, City Treasurer of Reading, Pa. Checks of unsuccessful bidders to be returned immediately after the award by City Council. Council reserves the right to reject any or all bids. Mark "BOND PROPOSAL" on envelope.

Proposal blanks and any other information will be furnished upon application to the undersigned.

CHARLES MARKS, City Clerk.

By order of the Supt. of Accounts and Finance and the City Controller.

STANDARD SCREW COMPANY.
To the Holders of Class B Preferred Stock of Standard Screw Company:

Notice is hereby given that Standard Screw Company, in pursuance to Article IV of its amended certificate of incorporation and all other authority vested in the corporation, has elected to redeem and has called for redemption on July 1, 1917, at the office of the Registrar of its stock, The New York Trust Company, No. 26 Broad Street, New York City, the entire outstanding amount of Class B of Preferred Stock of Standard Screw Company at the price of one hundred and ten dollars ($110) per share and accrued dividends. Payment will be made to the holders of said Class B upon presentation and surrender of the certificates representing their stock at the time and place above stated. After July 1, 1917, the holders of said Class B will not be entitled to any further dividends, and their rights will be transferred and limited to the fund deposited with said Registrar.

Dated at No. 26 Broad Street, New York City, May 31, 1917.

STANDARD SCREW COMPANY,
By The New York Trust Company,
Registrar.

THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY.
Fifteen-Year Five Per Cent. Sinking Fund Debentures, Due June 1, 1922.

The Central Trust Company of New York, Trustee, gives notice that in accordance with Article Three of a certain Indenture made by the above Railroad Company, dated June 1, 1907, it will receive sealed proposals for the sale to it of the above described bonds at a rate not to exceed One Hundred two and one-half per centum (102½%) and interest, and requests the total offer not to consume more than the amount of Sixty-seven thousand forty-one and 90-100 dollars, ($67,041.90.)

The sealed proposals will be opened at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York, New York City, at twelve o'clock noon on June 7th, 1917.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
Trustee.
By J. N. WALLACE, President.

New York, May 15, 1917.

TODD SHIPYARDS CORPORATION.
5-year 6% Convertible Gold Notes.
SINKING FUND NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the provisions of Section 4, of the Indenture of Trust, under which the above Notes were issued, that the sum now on hand, together with the sum to be paid into said Sinking Fund on June 15th, 1917, amounts to Three hundred and Eighty-one thousand, six hundred Fifty-nine, and 95-100 Dollars, ($381,659.95.) Sealed offers for the sale of Notes at a price not exceeding 104½% of the face amount thereof, with accrued interest, will be received by the undersigned at any time up to three o'clock P. M., June 11th, 1917, at No. 2 Wall Street, New York City, or No. 177 Montague Street, Brooklyn, New York. Offers should be marked "Tender of Todd Shipyards Notes." Payment for accepted offers will be made June 18th, 1917.

BROOKLYN TRUST COMPANY,
Trustee Under Indenture of Trust.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

STATE OF NEW YORK, OFFICE OF THE Secretary of State, ss.:

This certificate, issued in duplicate, hereby certifies that the Phelps, Dodge & Co., Inc., a domestic stock corporation, has filed in this office, on this 21st day of May, 1917, papers for the voluntary dissolution of such corporation under Section 221 of the General Corporation Law, and that it appears therefrom that such corporation has complied with said section in order to be dissolved.

Witness my hand and the seal of office of the Secretary of State, at the City of Albany, this twenty-first day of May, one thousand nine hundred and seventeen. C. W. TAFT,
[Seal.] Second Deputy Secretary of State.

PROPOSALS.

NOTICE OF SALE OF $160,000 ASSESSMENT BONDS OF THE TOWN OF MONTCLAIR, IN THE COUNTY OF ESSEX, NEW JERSEY.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Board of Commissioners of the Town of Montclair, in the County of Essex, at Town Hall, Montclair, N. J., on the 5th day of June, 1917, at four o'clock P. M., for the purchase of Assessment Bonds of said Town in an aggregate amount not exceeding $160,000, of the denomination of One Thousand Dollars ($1,000) each, of which $16,000, in principal amount, will mature in each year from 1918 to 1927, inclusive. Said bonds will bear interest at the rate of 4½ per centum per annum. Said bonds will be coupon bonds, registerable at the option of the holder, either as to principal only or as to both principal and interest.

The amount necessary to be raised at said sale is $160,000. Unless all bids are rejected, said bonds will be sold to the bidder complying with the terms of sale and offering to pay not less than $160,000, and to take therefor the least amount of bonds offered, commencing with the first maturity, and if two or more bidders offer to take the same amount of said bonds, then to the bidder or bidders offering to pay therefor the highest additional price. No more bonds will be sold than will produce the sum of $160,000 and an additional sum of less than $1,000.

The right is reserved to reject all bids, and any bids not complying with the provisions of this notice will be rejected. All bidders are required to deposit a certified check for two per centum (2%) of the amount of bonds bid for, drawn upon an incorporated bank or trust company to the order of the Town of Montclair, to secure the municipality against any loss resulting from the failure of the bidder to comply with the terms of his bid. Checks of unsuccessful bidders will be returned upon the award of the bonds. No interest will be allowed on the amount of the check of a successful bidder.

The successful bidder, or bidders, will be furnished with the opinion of Messrs. Hawkins, Delafield & Longfellow, attorneys of New York City, that the bonds are binding and legal obligations of the Town of Montclair, in the County of Essex.

The bonds will be prepared under the supervision of the United States Mortgage and Trust Company of New York City, which will certify as to the genuineness of the signatures of the Town officials and of the seal impressed thereon.

By order of the Board of Commissioners of the Town of Montclair, in the County of Essex.
HARRY TRIPPETT,
Town Clerk.

Dated May 8th, 1917.

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—At the suit of the United States demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of the Pure Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, Sec. 10, I have seized and hold two cans each containing 50 lbs. of a product purporting to be oil of birch.

Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on June 4th, 1917, at the opening of court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interest, if any, in said goods. All not appearing will be defaulted.

Dated May 16, 1917.
H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of BRAMM CO., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Friday, June 1, 1917, by order of the Court, at 11 A. M., at McCullough, 276 Warren St., Jersey City, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of 2 automobile trucks.

EZRA P. PRENTICE, Receiver.
BLAU, ZALKIN & COHEN, Attorneys for Receiver, 170 Broadway, New York.

THE LIBERTY LOAN.

The Annalist, published every Monday, gives particulars of the Liberty Loan. Open Security Market for investors. 10 cents, sold everywhere; $4.00 a year by mail. Times Square, New York.—Adv.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT OF NEW YORK, County of New York.—William P. Fogarty, plaintiff, against Mary A. Stange and others, defendants.—County Clerk's File No. 7,284.—Year 1910.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, and bearing date the 29th day of May, 1912, I the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesrooms, Nos. 14-16 Vesey Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 29th day of May, 1917, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Joseph P. Day, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and described as follows:

Parcel No. 1: All that certain lot, piece or parcel of ground, with the building thereon, situate in the City of New York, being part of that part or parcel of land commonly called Bayard's Farm, and distinguished on a map or chart annexed to a certain indenture made by and between Nicholas Bayard of the City of New York, Esq., of the first part, and Richard Harrison, Benjamin Walker and Josiah Ogden Hoffman of the other part, dated the 1st day of August eight hundred and sixty-two, fronting on Oliver (now Spring) Street twenty-five feet and three inches, and eighty-nine feet in length on Elizabeth Street, and ninety-five feet on the other side, as the same is laid down on the said map; be said dimensions thereof as justly given more or less, the said indenture and map being recorded in the Secretary's office of the State of New York the 29th day of June, 1795.

Parcel No. 2: House and lot on the northwesterly corner of Second Avenue and 98th Street, being 26 feet in width in front on Second Avenue and in the rear by 75 feet in depth on 98th Street and on the northerly side, the northerly wall being a party wall; said premises being known as No. 1,901 Second Avenue.

Parcel No. 4: House and lot on the westerly side of Ludlow Street, being 19 feet 8 inches in width in front and 19 feet 4 inches in the rear by 87 feet 6 inches in depth on each side, the side walls being party walls; said premises being known as No. 25 Ludlow Street.

Parcel No. 5: House and lot on the northeasterly corner of Cherry and Gouverneur Streets, being 23 feet 8 inches in width in front on Cherry Street and 23 feet 7 inches in the rear by 53 feet 3½ inches in depth on Gouverneur Street and 51 feet 7½ inches in depth on the easterly side; said premises being known as No. 376 Cherry Street.

Parcel No. 6: House and lot on the northerly side of Henry Street, being 25 feet in width in front and rear by 100 feet in depth on each side; said premises being known as No. 93 Henry Street.

Parcel No. 7: House and lot on the westerly side of Ridge Street 178 feet 11 inches south of Rivington Street, being 26 feet in width in front by 125 feet 7 inches in depth on the northerly side and 100 feet 5 inches and 25 feet 2 inches in depth by a broken line on the southerly side and 21 feet 1 inch and 4 feet 11 inches by a broken line in the rear, as diagram below; said premises being known as No. 85 Ridge Street.

Parcel No. 8: Houses and lot on the westerly side of Ridge Street 150 feet 2 inches north of Delancey Street, being 23 feet in width in front on Ridge Street 23 feet and ¾ of an inch, in depth on the northerly side 100 feet 5 inches, on the southerly side 100 feet 6 inches by a broken line, and in the rear 48 feet 2 inches, as per diagram below; said premises being known as No. 81 Ridge Street.

Parcel No. 9: Houses and lot on the southeasterly corner of 17th Street and Ninth Avenue, being 26 feet 4½ inches in width in front on Ninth Avenue and in the rear by 100 feet in depth on each side; said premises being known as No. 102 Ninth Avenue and Nos. 362 and 364 West 17th Street.

Parcel No. 11: House and lot on the northerly side of 17th Street 177 feet 2 inches west of 7th Avenue, and being in width in front 17 feet 2 inches, and in the rear 17 feet 2 2-3 inches, and in depth on the easterly side 44 feet 6 inches and on the westerly side 44 feet 1 inch, the side walls being party walls; said premises being known as No. 215 West 17th Street.

Parcel No. 12: The liquor business at No. 14 Spring Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, carried on in the name of the Estate of P. A. Fogarty, deceased, by James A. Dowd, receiver, and the stock, furniture and fixtures and other personal property owned and used in connection therewith, including the lease of the store and part of the cellar underneath the store in the premises known as No. 14 Spring Street.

Parcel No. 13: The liquor business at the southeasterly corner of 11th Street and 4th Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, carried on in the name of the Estate of P. A. Fogarty, deceased, by James A. Dowd, receiver, and the stock, furniture, fixtures, and other personal property owned and used in connection therewith.

Dated New York, May 7th, 1917.
ALGERNON S. NORTON, Referee.

Messrs. FRAYER & ALDEN,
Attorneys for Plaintiff,
141 Broadway, New York City.

WILLIAM F. CLARE, Esq.,
Attorney for Mary A. Stange and others, Defendants,
135 Broadway, New York City.

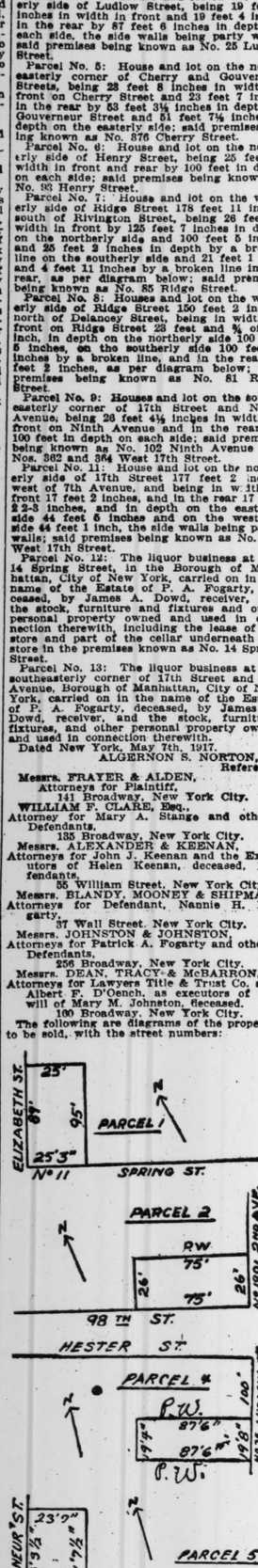
Messrs. ALEXANDER & KEENAN,
Attorneys for John J. Keenan and the Executors of Helen Keenan, deceased, Defendants,
55 William Street, New York City.

Messrs. BLANDY, MOONEY & SHIPMAN,
Attorneys for Defendant, Nannie H. Fogarty,
37 Wall Street, New York City.

Messrs. JOHNSTON & JOHNSTON,
Attorneys for Patrick A. Fogarty and others, Defendants,
256 Broadway, New York City.

Messrs. DEAN, TRACY & McBARRON,
Attorneys for Lawyers Title & Trust Co. and Albert F. D'Oench, as executors of the will of Mary M. Johnston, deceased,
160 Broadway, New York City.

The following are diagrams of the property to be sold, with the street numbers:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, with interest thereon from the 7th day of May, 1917, together with the costs and allowance with interest and the expenses of the sale.

Dated New York, May 7th, 1917.
ALGERNON S. NORTON, Referee.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—MICHELIN TIRE COMPANY, Complainant against MASON - SEAMAN TRANSPORTATION COMPANY, Defendant. COLUMBIA TRUST COMPANY, Plaintiff, against MASON-SEAMAN TRANSPORTATION COMPANY, Allan Lexow, and A. Leo Everett, as Receivers of Mason-Seaman Transportation Company, impleaded with others, Defendants.

This cause came on to be heard at the May Term of this Court and was argued by counsel and thereupon upon consideration thereof, it is

Ordered, Adjudged, and Decreed that all creditors of or claimants against Allan Lexow and A. Leo Everett, receivers of Mason-Seaman Transportation Company, who claim that said receivers are indebted to them, or that they possess a cause of action against said receivers, and all other persons whomsoever who assert any claim against said receivers, who have not heretofore filed written statements or proofs of said claims with said receivers, are hereby required to assert their said claims on or before the 1st day of July, 1917, and on or before said date to present and file duly verified written statements or proofs of their claims against said receivers with said receivers at their office, No. 110 West 40th Street, Borough of Manhattan, City, County and State of New York, and that no creditor of and no claimant against said receivers who claims that said receivers are indebted to him, or that he possesses a cause of action against said receivers and no person whomsoever who asserts any claim against said receivers, except such persons as have heretofore presented and filed their claims against said receivers with said receivers,) who fails to file such statement or proof of claim on or before said 1st day of July, 1917, as hereinbefore directed, shall thereafter be permitted to assert any claim whatsoever against said receivers or to share in any distribution of the funds in said receivers' hands, and it is further

Ordered, Adjudged, and Decreed that said receivers give notice of this order by publication thereof twice in the week, beginning May 28th, 1917, in New York Times and New York World, newspapers published in the City of New York.

Dated, New York, May 23d, 1917.
LEARNED HAND,
United States District Judge.
MACKELLAR & GERBRACHT, Attorneys for Receivers, 48 Cedar Street, New York City.

SUPERIOR COURT OF RICHMOND COUNTY, Georgia, May Term, 1916.—BALTIMORE TRUST COMPANY vs. GEORGIA & FLORIDA RAILWAY.—In Equity.

To all parties to the above cause, and to all creditors of the Georgia and Florida Railway:

There exist between certain creditors of the Georgia and Florida Railway and the owners and holders of the First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Fifty-Year Gold Bonds of said Railway and for the General Mortgage Bonds of said Railway, as to who are entitled to priority of payment out of the assets of said Railway now in the hands of this Court through its Receivers. These issues will be heard and final judgment rendered thereon by this Court at its Court Room in Richmond County, Georgia, at 10 o'clock A. M., on the 7th day of September, 1917. Let all those who wish to be heard be and appear at said time and place. After said date creditors cannot file their claims for the purpose of asserting such priority, except in accordance with the special order of this Court.

Witness, the Honorable Henry C. Hammond, Judge of the Superior Court of Richmond County, Georgia, this 15th day of May, 1917.
D. KERR, Clerk,
Superior Court of said County, Georgia.

The sale in the above entitled action is hereby adjourned to Tuesday, June 12th, 1917, at the same time and place.

Dated, New York, May 29th, 1917.
ALGERNON S. NORTON, Referee.

NEW YORK.

RICHFIELD SPRINGS, N. Y.
Reached by the New York Central R. R.
HEALTH FIRST
Great White Sulphur Springs
Excellent Bathing Establishment
Golf—Tennis—Dancing
Address Hotels for Particulars.
Bloomfield's The Tuller
Cary Cottages
Cottages—V. A. Cameron or W. T. Weldon.
Berkeley-Waiontha Hotel,
E. H. MARCOTTE, Manager.
N. Y. BOOKING OFFICE,
425 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

STAR LAKE INN
STAR LAKE, N. Y.
Opens June 25.
All improvements. Tennis, bathing, fine fishing, boating; positive relief for hay fever. Orchestra. Fine cuisine.
J. T. SAYLES,
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LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW York.—METROPOLITAN TRUST CO. OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, plaintiff, against NEW AND BEAVER ARCADE COMPANY, Mutual Alliance Trust Co., Samuel Geneen, Beaver Street Restaurant Company, Inc., Ben Laschow, and Raisler Heating Company, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 24th day of May, 1917, I, the undersigned, the Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesroom, Nos. 14-16 Vesey Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 18th day of June, 1917, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Joseph P. Day, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

"All those certain lots, pieces or parcels of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon, situate, lying and being in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City, County and State of New York, now known as Numbers 23 and 25 Beaver Street and Numbers 58, 60 and 62 New Street, which taken together are bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Beaver Street, at the westerly line of land formerly of C. Q. Aymar, which point is distant about one hundred and fifteen (115) feet four and one-half (4½) inches westerly from the northwesterly corner of Beaver and Broad Streets, and one hundred and thirty (130) feet four and one-half (4½) inches easterly from the northeasterly corner of Beaver and New Streets; running thence westerly along the northerly side of Beaver Street forty-nine (49) feet four and one-half (4½) inches to land formerly of John Brouwer and now known as Number 21 Beaver Street; thence northerly, along said last-mentioned land, sixty-six (66) feet two and one-half (7½) inches to a point opposite a party wall lying between 62 and 64 New Street; thence westerly and through said party wall, sixty-four (64) feet one and one-quarter (1¼) inches to the easterly side of New Street, at a point distant along New Street about seventy-six (76) feet seven and one-quarter (7¼) inches from the northeasterly corner of New and Beaver Streets; thence northeasterly, along the easterly side of New Street, sixty-five (65) feet two and three-quarter (2¾) inches to land now or late of the Standard Oil Company of New York, and formerly land of Nicholas Gouverneur and land of one George and now known as Number 56 New Street; thence easterly, along said last-mentioned land, forty-one (41) feet two (2) inches; thence northerly, one (1) foot three (3) inches; thence easterly thirty-three (33) feet nine (9) inches to the rear of said premises Number 58 New Street and land formerly of one Meyers; thence southerly, along the rear of said premises Number 58 New Street and land formerly of one Meyers, twenty-five (25) feet and one-quarter (¼) of an inch to the rear of said premises Number 25 Beaver Street; thence easterly, along the rear of said premises Number 25 Beaver Street and land formerly of one Meyers and land formerly of John Abeel, twenty-two (22) feet one and one-half (1½) inches to land formerly of J. Q. Aymar; thence southerly, along said last-mentioned land and part of the distance through a party wall, one hundred and three (103) feet ten and one-half (10½) inches to the northerly side of Beaver Street, at the point or place of beginning, be all said several distances and dimensions more or less."

Subject to all existing leases affecting said property.

Dated New York, May 26th, 1917.
ALGERNON S. NORTON, Referee.
CARTER, LEDYARD AND MILBURN,
Attorneys for Plaintiff,
54 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 25 and 23 Beaver Street and 58, 60 and 62 New Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, with interest thereon from the 7th day of May, 1917, together with the costs and allowance with interest and the expenses of the sale.

Dated New York, May 7th, 1917.
ALGERNON S. NORTON, Referee.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—MICHELIN TIRE COMPANY, Complainant against MASON - SEAMAN TRANSPORTATION COMPANY, Defendant. COLUMBIA TRUST COMPANY, Plaintiff, against MASON-SEAMAN TRANSPORTATION COMPANY, Allan Lexow, and A. Leo Everett, as Receivers of Mason-Seaman Transportation Company, impleaded with others, Defendants.

This cause came on to be heard at the May Term of this Court and was argued by counsel and thereupon upon consideration thereof, it is

Ordered, Adjudged, and Decreed that all creditors of or claimants against Allan Lexow and A. Leo Everett, receivers of Mason-Seaman Transportation Company, who claim that said receivers are indebted to them, or that they possess a cause of action against said receivers, and all other persons whomsoever who assert any claim against said receivers, who have not heretofore filed written statements or proofs of said claims with said receivers, are hereby required to assert their said claims on or before the 1st day of July, 1917, and on or before said date to present and file duly verified written statements or proofs of their claims against said receivers with said receivers at their office, No. 110 West 40th Street, Borough of Manhattan, City, County and State of New York, and that no creditor of and no claimant against said receivers who claims that said receivers are indebted to him, or that he possesses a cause of action against said receivers and no person whomsoever who asserts any claim against said receivers, except such persons as have heretofore presented and filed their claims against said receivers with said receivers,) who fails to file such statement or proof of claim on or before said 1st day of July, 1917, as hereinbefore directed, shall thereafter be permitted to assert any claim whatsoever against said receivers or to share in any distribution of the funds in said receivers' hands, and it is further

Ordered, Adjudged, and Decreed that said receivers give notice of this order by publication thereof twice in the week, beginning May 28th, 1917, in New York Times and New York World, newspapers published in the City of New York.

Dated, New York, May 23d, 1917.
LEARNED HAND,
United States District Judge.
MACKELLAR & GERBRACHT, Attorneys for Receivers, 48 Cedar Street, New York City.

SUPERIOR COURT OF RICHMOND COUNTY, Georgia, May Term, 1916.—BALTIMORE TRUST COMPANY vs. GEORGIA & FLORIDA RAILWAY.—In Equity.

To all parties to the above cause, and to all creditors of the Georgia and Florida Railway:

There exist between certain creditors of the Georgia and Florida Railway and the owners and holders of the First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Fifty-Year Gold Bonds of said Railway and for the General Mortgage Bonds of said Railway, as to who are entitled to priority of payment out of the assets of said Railway now in the hands of this Court through its Receivers. These issues will be heard and final judgment rendered thereon by this Court at its Court Room in Richmond County, Georgia, at 10 o'clock A. M., on the 7th day of September, 1917. Let all those who wish to be heard be and appear at said time and place. After said date creditors cannot file their claims for the purpose of asserting such priority, except in accordance with the special order of this Court.

Witness, the Honorable Henry C. Hammond, Judge of the Superior Court of Richmond County, Georgia, this 15th day of May, 1917.
D. KERR, Clerk,
Superior Court of said County, Georgia.

The sale in the above entitled action is hereby adjourned to Tuesday, June 12th, 1917, at the same time and place.

Dated, New York, May 29th, 1917.
ALGERNON S. NORTON, Referee.

NEW YORK.

Briarcliff Lodge
Briarcliff Manor, N. Y.
The high standard of cuisine, appointments and service is maintained this season as in the past.
Booking Offices and Full Information.
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Telephone 7070 Murray Hill.

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and COTTAGES
Fishers Island
Off New London. Very Accessible.
Sound and Ocean. Seashore and Country
A Unique, Ideal Summer Resort.
Always Cool.
If you are looking for the perfect place to spend the summer, within three hours of New York, and like sea air combined with country life without the usual drawbacks of the stereotyped resort, where you meet nice people only—where they serve you fresh, daily, milk, cream, eggs, poultry, vegetables, fish and lobsters from their own farms and adjacent waters; where you can enjoy the best of bathing, boating, fishing, golf, tennis, riding, driving and music; write for booklet.
A modern house, newly furnished; suites with bath; diet kitchen for young children; certified milk.
We are immune from war's dangers and alarms.
Wm. F. Ingold, Mgr., 18 W. 25th St., N. Y.
HOTEL ARLINGTON.
Phone Farragut 8960.

"The Highest Class Hotel in the Catskills"
New GRAND HOTEL
CATSKILL MOUNTAINS, Altitude 2,500 ft.
Opens June 21. Climate Unequalled.
Undoubtedly "Mountain Year."
20 degrees cooler than N. Y. City. Perfect sanitary conditions. Pure spring water. Superior grill. Ball Room. Symphony orchestra; dancing afternoon and evening; instructors, prizes. Golf, tennis, billiards, pool, bowling. Oscar Hauter's saddle horses of E. 58th St., N. Y. Special rates for families. Transients $5 a day and up.
Special attractions and inducements for the younger set
HARRISON S. DOWNS, Prop. Tel. Col. 3320. At Hotel Ansonia, Broadway & 73d St., N. Y.

1000 ISLAND HOUSE
ALEXANDRIA BAY, N. Y.
A modern hotel located in the heart of the 1000 Islands.
18-hole golf course, 20 clay tennis courts, canoeing, fishing for muscalonge, bass and pickerel; excellent motoring roads; polo tournaments and motor boat races in July and August. American and European Plan.
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Rates, booklets, and personal interview—Address W. H. WARBURTON, Prince George Hotel, New York

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NEAREST MOUNTAIN RESORT TO N. Y.
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On Crest of Quaker Hill, Southern Berkshires, Pawling, N. Y. OPENS JUNE 23. 90 minutes from N. Y. City; 1,200 ft. elevation. A Picturesque 9-Hole Golf Course. Delightful surroundings; orchestra; tennis; billiards, bowling, &c. Most direct route from New York to the Berkshires. Booklets and information on application. Office, Hotel Collingwood, 45 West 35th St. John B. McManus. W. J. Robertson.

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MILLBROOK, N. Y.
88 Miles from New York.
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On an unusually well-kept and sporty course, adjoining the Inn. Rooms, single or en suite, with or without bath.
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Telephone 8 Millbrook.

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ON LAKE PLACID, N. Y.
Opens June 16th.
Modern in all its appointments
J. J. SWEENEY, Manager.
Winter—Highland Park Hotel, Aiken, S. C.

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Special Table D'Hote Dinner, $1.50.
DANCING, BATHING, TENNIS.

Centre of all Adirondack Attractions.
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Extensively Improved—Open June 1.
Choice furnished cottages for rent.
STEVENS HOTEL CO., Lake Placid N. Y.

Cedarcliff Inn, ON ROUND ISLAND LAKE, MONROE, ORANGE CO., N. Y.
Under new management. Opens June 23.
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Cottage for rent; golf, dancing, boating, fishing. Booking office Hotel Gotham, 5th Av. and 55th St. JOHN McGOLDRICK, Manager, formerly Hotel Gotham management.

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Combines mountain and seashore.
Real estate; cottages to rent; hotels; boarding houses; yachting, bathing, fishing, golf, tennis, baseball, dancing.
Write Shelter Island Board of Trade for illus. booklet. Shelter Island Heights, N. Y.

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Opens June 21. Finest Hotel in the Catskills. Golf, Tennis, Boating, Swimming Pool, Garage. 100 Rooms, 40 bathrooms. Booking office, 1180 Broadway, N. Y. Tel. Madison Sq. 4748.
Cottages for rent. C. W. PECK, Mgr.

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MOHEGAN LAKE, N. Y.
24 trains daily; 44 miles from city. LAWN TENNIS, DANCING, BOATING, BATHING, FISHING. High elevation. Special rates for season guests. Phone Morningside 625.

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Elizabethtown, ADIRONDACKS, N. Y.
Now Open.
GOLF, TENNIS, FISHING. B. F. STETSON.

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Two college women will open their house to a few guests; large, roomy brick house; telephone; modern improvements; ten acres; on State road. Motor parties accommodated.
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ADIRONDACK INN Elevation 1500 ft.; capacity 200; all modern conveniences and amusements; boating, golf; no flies or mosquitos. Write for booklet. J. T. BUTTERFIELD, Mgr.
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Most modern hotel in the Catskills.
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On the Lake Front. Open June to October.
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NEW MORLEY HOTEL, just completed, 50 rooms with bath. Boating, bathing, good fishing, dancing, tennis. Booklet. E. T. Cornell, Mgr.

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The finest resort in the Catskills
See Sunday's papers for list of Hotels.

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VALHALLA, WESTCHESTER CO., N. Y., 15 min. to 42d St. 500 ft. elevation; booklet.

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The high standard of cuisine, appointments and service is maintained this season as in the past.
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If you are looking for the perfect place to spend the summer, within three hours of New York, and like sea air combined with country life without the usual drawbacks of the stereotyped resort, where you meet nice people only—where they serve you fresh, daily, milk, cream, eggs, poultry, vegetables, fish and lobsters from their own farms and adjacent waters; where you can enjoy the best of bathing, boating, fishing, golf, tennis, riding, driving and music; write for booklet.
A modern house, newly furnished; suites with bath; diet kitchen for young children; certified milk.
We are immune from war's dangers and alarms.
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If you have **$100** on deposit and are getting 3½% interest, in 5 years it will amount to **$118.76**

$100 cash will buy a **$400** lot.

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On $100 invested at this sale, or $250 in 5 years, a profit of $250 IS AT THE RATE OF 20% PER ANNUM.

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If you buy a lot for 400, 500, or 600 dollars when lots in the neighborhood are worth from 1,000 to 1,200 dollars each.

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ALL STREETS have been given to the City. There will be practically no assessments for opening the streets.

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THINK. USE COMMON SENSE and good judgment.

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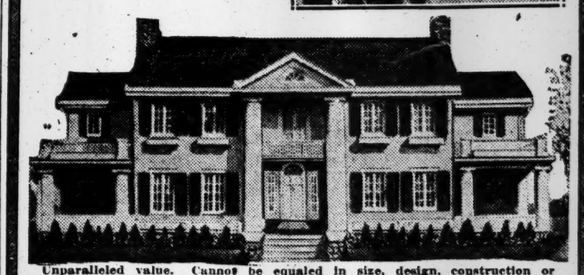

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House is new, large and roomy; contains 6 bed chambers, three bathrooms, library, living and dining rooms, servants' quarters, open fireplaces, breakfast porch, solarium, spacious verandas, separate entrance porch.

Photo, floor plans and particulars sent on request.

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141 EAST 44TH ST.
2 Rooms, Bath and Kitchenette.
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Attractive two-room and bath apartment, outside rooms facing South, at Hotel Lucerne, West 79th Street. Address Scott R. Benjamin, Apartment 1104, Hotel Lucerne, 201 West 79th Street, New York City.

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Furnished Homes, 28 Minutes Out

If you cannot spend the summer in the MOUNTAINS or by the SEA, why not at Mount Vernon, where you can have all the comforts of home, a fine PORCH for your exclusive use, and a GARDEN. Several attractive places at from $100 to $150 per month.

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Two cottages, furnished, nine rooms and bath, twelve rooms and two baths. C. N. CHAPLIN, Mount Arlington, N. J., or A. H. LAMSON, 180 5th Av., New York.

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House to lease, 15 minutes from Grand Central Station, in Astoria section of Long Island City, near Broadway station of Astoria subway extension, 11 rooms and bath; refinished to suit tenant; tiled kitchen, extension; lawn kept in order by owner; rent $100 per month. Address William H. Siebrecht, Broadway and 2d Av., Astoria, L. I.

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Beautiful Long Island country place, Long Island Sound, ten miles from Queensboro Bridge, consisting of six acres, handsomely improved, with abundant flowers, fruits, vegetables; house of sixteen rooms, three baths, eight bedrooms, billiard room, excellent basement and laundry, butler's pantry; large verandas; newly papered and painted throughout and handsomely furnished; garage for four or five cars; sleeping quarters for three or four men; use of Delauney Belleville brougham, Cadillac Sedan, and Ford touring cars; double bathhouses, with about 560 feet beautiful sand beach; excellent tennis court; price, $4,000 for season or year; possession June 1; no agents. R. Rochester, 42 South St. Telephone Hanover 170.

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FOR RENT, FURNISHED,

beautiful, modern, cosy cottage; grand location on heights in Larchmont Park; eight rooms, three baths; every convenience; ideal for commuting; rent reasonable; from June 1 to Oct. 1. Inquire Goebel, 129 Maiden Lane, New York.

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Atlantic City.—Furnished apartment, two bedrooms, dining room, kitchen, bath; completely and newly equipped; electric light, telephone, &c.; rent two months, $275; three months, $375; four months, $450. The new Antonette Apartments, B-6, 140 S. Virginia, (few doors from Steel Pier.)

To rent for the Summer, a desirable home in Short Hills, New Jersey; airy rooms, plenty of space; completely furnished, including blankets, towels; rent for season $225. Write Box 50, Short Hills, N. J.

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Lady with beautiful private home at Spring Lake, N. J., will rent one or two rooms; garage; references exchanged. Phone 425-W, Spring Lake. J 3 Times.

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Long Island.

Hempstead residence; 10 rooms, bath; improvements; corner lot; best locality; garage, stable, garden; rent, $50; sell or exchange. Room 2406, 55 Liberty St. Cortlandt 2749.

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INEXPENSIVE and EFFICIENT SERVICE.
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For sale, West Fifties, five-family single apartment house; improvements. C 189 Times.

63 Riverside Drive.—Must sell house; easy terms. 35 Nassau St., Room 611.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

Easy housekeeping homes on Crown St., between Bedford and Rogers Avs.; both sides of street built up; two stories, 7 rooms and bath; driveway in rear. Realty Associates, 162 Remsen St., Brooklyn.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

ATTRACTIVE Summer and ALL-YEAR HOMES now ready for inspection at HOWARD BEACH ESTATES, the seaside country home community within the city; 30 minutes from Broadway; all improvements; restricted; water frontage; bathing, boating, fishing; investigate before buying elsewhere. Office, 51 Chambers St. Phone Worth 3556.

$150 cash buys my seven-room house, bath; heat and all improvements; electricity, gas, &c.; large plot; good soil for vegetables and poultry; will take balance $18 per month; the property must be sold at once; perfect title. LANE, Box 275 Times.

For sale or rent, cheap, picnic park, at Woodside; also suitable for factory; ground 75 by 200, two buildings; price and terms, for rent very reasonable. Inquire 23 Steinway Av., Long Island City.

KEW GARDENS.—New house, 9 rooms, 2 baths, 6028 Murray Hill. 39 Richmond Hill.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

AT MOUNT VERNON, N. Y.

We are authorized to close out holdings of large property owner, including several very attractive new houses, containing eight rooms with steam heat; honest construction, best materials, special features; space for garages; near two stations; prices $7,500 to $9,500; easy terms; Government or other bonds or stocks accepted. ANDERSON REALTY CO., MT. VERNON.

AT MOUNT VERNON, N. Y.

Great bargain in centrally located house, 9 rooms, tiled bathroom, electric lighting; room for garage; full depth lot; price $6,250, mtge. $4,500, just placed; will leave second mortgage, if necessary; this is your chance, home seeker. Anderson Realty Co., near New Haven Station.

RIVER VIEW MANOR.—Established community of homes, every city convenience, high elevation, no malaria, no mosquitoes; well designed and constructed houses; $7,000 and up. Hastings Homes Co., 41 Park Row.

$500 and your present monthly rental will buy your home at Mahwah, N. J. and Larchmont, N. Y. Country Home League, 40 W. 32d St. Phone 9800 Madison.

Country Home Site.—High ground on North Av., New Rochelle; 1¼ acres; price half the original value for a quick sale. M. V., Room 405, 51 East 42d St.

For Sale.—New 9-room house, 2 baths; garage. G. Gleichert, Bronxville. Tel. 1029.

REAL ESTATE

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

Beautiful home, South Yonkers; high ground, extensive view, overlooking Van Cortlandt Park; modern, new stucco house, 10 rooms, two baths, sleeping porch, wide veranda; quartered oak trim, parquet floors, large fireplace, all improvements; sun parlor, well heated; garage; ground 75x100; large trees; must be seen to appreciate; two minutes walk to Caryl station; $11,000, terms to suit, or will rent for $85 monthly. E. A. FAIRBANKS, 54 Manhattan St. Tel. 8924 Morningside.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Semi-bungalow just completed; owner cannot occupy; 6 rooms, tile bathroom, extra large living room, full width of house; open fireplace; up-to-date kitchen; large china dressers, new model gas range with improved hot-water heat; spacious porches front and side, opening into living room; can be closed in as sun parlor for the Winter; large grounds; 6,000 square feet; 3 minutes' walk to beautiful sandy bathing beach; 40 minutes from city; owner's loss your profit; will sell for $4,500, worth $5,000; $350 cash, balance very easy monthly payments. B BARGAIN, 243 W. 34th St., N. Y. City.

$10 down for quarter acre small farm, fine, tillable soil; best for chickens, truck and vegetable farm; high and healthful location; just the place for a home and raising of vegetables, &c.; near depot, town and harbor; full price, $75; only $2 monthly; perfect title. For tickets and information call or write B., Farms, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

$30—Lots at Huntington, full-sized, 25x100 ft. each, high land, good investment, near trolley and main road to depot and N. Y.; 10,000 population; schools, stores, water, &c.; $2 down, $1 monthly; title guaranteed; free R. R. tickets. Write or call to B., Store, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

$1,500 for old house and ½ acre, (20,800 sq. ft.); needs few repairs; makes good country home; plenty of ground for vegetables and berries; only $75 cash and $10 monthly; near water. Write for detailed information. Johnson, Box 259 Times Downtown.

Small poultry farm, 6-room house; needs repairs; convenient to station and trolley; one hour out from city; sell to quick buyer, $100 cash, balance $12 per month. B. THOMAS, 243 West 34th St., N. Y.

Manhattan Beach lots, swept by ocean breezes, with all improvements in and paid for, can be bought now at $810 each; this is a war-time price. Joseph P. Day, sales agent, 31 Nassau St., New York City.

Small hilltop bungalow; fine view; garden plot, &c.; near depot and harbor; makes pretty Summer home; $100 cash, balance easy. Hilltop Bungalow, 264 Times Downtown.

Summer Rentals.—Cottages and Estates. Huntington, North Shore, and Shelter Island. Daniel Gerard, 1,270 B'way, (33d St.,) N. Y.

$5 MONTHLY buys my 2-acre farm; hour from city; large town; near depot; only $25 cash. Nolan, Box 259 Times Downtown.

Brick house, three-story, basement, 20x110, suitable for commercial purposes. D. E. W., 141 6th St., Long Island City.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

HOMES OF DISTINCTION.

Situated in the most attractive suburb in the State. These houses have every modern improvement, large verandas, sleeping porches, hardwood floors and trim, open fireplaces, tiled baths, modern kitchens with butler's pantry; electricity, gas; all on high ground, beautifully landscaped; only 4 minutes from station, 30 minutes to New York, up or down-town, 40 trains daily; commutation $3.90; sold on terms to suit; no rentals.

6-room house, (small plot)	$3,400
6-room house, (large plot)	4,500
7-room house, (large plot)	4,800
8-room house, (large plot)	6,500
10-room house, (large plot)	7,500

Call, write or phone Owner, M. D. AYERS, 146 W. 30th St. Tel. Greeley 4535.

IF SOLD THIS WEEK, $200 down and small monthly payments, like rent, buys my beautiful suburban home, 30 minutes from New York; 7c. fare; craftsman design; 6 large rooms and tiled bathroom; parquet floors, beamed ceiling, open fireplace, and built-in bookcases in living rooms; hardwood trim; bedrooms in white enamel; steam heat, water, gas, electricity, sewer; near station and public school; 70 trains daily; trolley also. JOHN A. BALDWIN, 80 Maiden Lane, New York. 5047 John.

Exceptional Bargains.—$2,700 to $3,300 buys my modern homes and bungalows; sacrificing $500 under value, as building materials were bought last Fall when prices were low, buyer gets benefit; six rooms, bath, gas, electricity, steam, beam ceiling; 30 minutes on Erie; near station and trolley; restricted; high elevation; small payment down, balance like rent. W. Brady, 21 Park Row.

A NEW 6-ROOM HOUSE,

every improvement; plot 40x150; 3 minutes' station; half hour downtown; restricted residence section; $3,800; reasonable terms. LONG & MILLER,
Tel. 4088 Cortlandt. 13 Park Row.

Sacrifice.—Commuter's farm; good house, bath, modern improvements; barns, poultry houses; fruit, shade; convenient school, express trains; price $5,500. STEVENS & TETOR, Ridgewood, N. J.

DANDY FARM.

154 acres, Basking Ridge; two houses, large barns, three wells; splendid views; $4,000 worth timber; bargain. LEWIS B. PRESTON, INC., 165 Broadway.

MONTCLAIR home, 8 rooms, all improvements; hot-water heat; large plot; for sale or exchange for two-family house in Jersey. Address C. Dorr, 57 Halsey St., Newark, N.J.

HILL TOP SUBURBAN HOME SITE.—Near station; 50x200; water, electricity; grand views; $300 on terms. Room 1701, 141 B'way.

Rent, Plainfield, new house, $7,500; 3 baths; corner lot. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Bldg.

Fanwood.—New house; 8 rooms; choice lot; central location; trees, &c. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Bldg.

A beautiful home; every modern improvement; best bargain in the market; no agents. Owner, Box M M 240 Times Downtown.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

A bungalow at Twin Lakes, Conn., sale, or rent for the season, 8 rooms and bath, fully furnished; boathouse, boats, picturesque location; convenient to station, Post Office, store; price $6,500; easy terms; rent $400. Anderson Realty Co., Mount Vernon, N. Y.

This office specializes in Connecticut inland and shorefront acreage, old houses, with histories, big fireplaces, and Dutch ovens; also hilltops with fine views; what you want may be here. John Crawford, 7 East 42d St., N. Y.

Farm, 230 acres, 9-room house; gravity water; practical barn; record corn land; 800 fruit trees; 3 acres berries; river affords boating and fishing. Price $6,500. FARM & ESTATE CLEARING HOUSE, 141 Broadway.

FRONTING ON TWIN LAKES.

Charming estate of 26 acres; buildings cost $15,000, all in perfect repair; beautiful lake front; details and pictures mailed on request. price, $9,000. E. E. Slocum, 141 Broadway.

MONTCLAIR.—Will sacrifice $9,000 residence for $7,500; 9 rooms, 2 baths, 6 bedrooms, sleeping porch, latest appointments; only $500 cash required. Frank Hughes Taylor Company, at Lackawanna Ter., Montclair, N. J.

New York State—For Sale or to Let.

Sullivan County home for sale; 13-room house, barn and chicken house, with plot. For full particulars write J. J. Stratton, Tompkinsville, N. Y.

Real Estate—Out of City.

Beautiful new seashore bungalow, 5 rooms, bath; California style; all large, airy rooms, nicely finished; open brick fireplace, panelled walls, beamed ceilings, steam heat, water, gas, &c., connecting bath with bedrooms, modern kitchen; large porch, overlooking bay; fine view; one block from private bathing beach; great for all water sports; near trolley and in good neighborhood; schools, stores, churches; nearby; 40 minutes from New York; owner will sacrifice to quick buyer for $250 down, $18 monthly. For further information write Bungalow Owner, Box 280 Times Downtown.

Real Estate for Exchange.

Exchange choice building lots, Westfield, for equity up to $100,000. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Bldg.

Real Estate Wanted.

Wanted—In Scarsdale or Hartsdale, from June 15 to Oct. 1, house near station; 3 master's bedrooms and maid's room. D 204 Times Downtown.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—East Side.

TO SUBLET, for Summer, furnished suite of parlor, two bedrooms, and baths; or would divide and rent one large bedroom with bath, alone; attractive rate. At THE LORRAINE, 2 EAST 45TH ST.

Furnished—West Side.

34TH, 140 WEST.—Large, sunny 1-2 rooms, baths; service; references.

35TH ST., 42 WEST, Hotel Gregorian.—Summer rates; large, light apartments with bath, $50 monthly; suites, $100 up, complete hotel service; excellent restaurant.

57TH, 130 WEST.—Artist's studio apartment, bath, improvements, $55, until October. Inquire Superintendent.

42D ST., 25 WEST, (Elite.)—Attractively furnished apartments, $40-$400. Vanderbilt 4416.

44TH, 210 WEST (Westover Court.)—Two rooms and bath; bachelor apartment; tenant will sublet; very reasonable.

45TH ST., 341 WEST, (just off Broadway.)—New elevator housekeeping furnished apartments, 1, 2, 3 rooms; tiled bath, shower, tiled kitchens, kitchenettes; highest references indispensable; $50 up monthly. Tel. Bry. 6255.

50TH, 4-6 WEST.—Four-room apartment, exquisitely furnished; maid service; caterer on premises. Mrs. Dwyer. Phone Circle 4137.

53D ST., cor. Broadway, (1,696 Broadway.)—2, 3, 5 extra large, light rooms; complete for housekeeping; neatly furnished; electric lights, telephone and elevator service; only respectable people need apply.

54TH, 162 WEST.—6 rooms; Oriental rugs, linen, silver, Victrola. Superintendent.

55TH ST., 140 WEST.—Well furnished, light four-room apartment, reasonable terms, Summer or longer. Apartment 8.

56TH, 208 WEST.—An especially attractive apartment, 2 rooms and bath, just vacated; full hotel service free. Thorndyke Apt.

59TH ST., 38 WEST.
Neatly furnished two or three rooms, bath, kitchenette; monthly or yearly.

67TH ST., 1, (Corner Central Park West.)—Hotel des Artistes; studio, reception room, kitchenette, bedroom, bath; furnishings most artistic; long or short lease; southern exposure. H. Chadburne.

72D ST., (Near West End Av.)—Large 10-room apartment, beautifully furnished, for rent for the Summer season or longer if desired; $400 per month. B. H. Karmen, 122 5th Av. Telephone 1845 Chel.

75TH ST., 57 WEST.—7 rooms and foyer, fully furnished, near Central Park; large, light rooms, facing southwest; to Oct. 1. Telephone Schuyler 7737, Apt. 31, Wupperman.

75TH, 14 WEST.—Three-room floor, bath; service; monthly, season, permanently. Columbus 5330.

79TH, 316 WEST.—Furnished apartment to rent from June 15 to Sept. 15; near Riverside Drive; beautiful view of the river; eight rooms, three baths, bright, sunny, cool. Apply to Superintendent on the premises.

79TH ST., 315 WEST.—Sublet furnished 7 rooms and bath; southern exposure; at great sacrifice. Apartment 4 E.

80TH, (412 West End Av.)—Six rooms, beautifully furnished, for immediate occupancy; sacrifice. Apply to Captain Hunt, Phone Columbus 7627.

81ST, 158 WEST.—Exceptionally light, airy 4-room apartment, June to October; three-side exposure. Schuyler 4580. Boas.

83D ST., 4 WEST.—Three rooms and bath, kitchenette, light, electricity; rent $50.

85TH, 1 WEST.—SEVEN LARGE, LIGHT, BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED ROOMS, OVERLOOKING PARK; REASONABLE.

86TH ST., 309 WEST.—Two furnished rooms, bath; maid service; restaurant in house. 11F. See Superintendent.

93D ST., 102 WEST.—Sublet 7-room apartment until Oct. 1, $70 monthly; exceptionally cool; south and west exposures on small park; references imperative. Steele, telephone Riverside 6980.

94TH, 306 WEST.—Sublet until October, 6-room elevator apartment; all outside; handsomely furnished; immediate possession. Apartment 8.

94TH, 204 WEST.—Four months or longer, exceptional 4-room housekeeping apartment. Townsend.

97TH, 26 WEST.—Sublet, furnished, for Summer, 7-room apartment. J. H. Woodward.

100TH ST., 318 WEST, (Apartment 8E.)—Eight rooms and three baths; use of good library; Chickering piano, Oriental rugs; southern, western, and northern exposure; view of Hudson River, furnished or unfurnished; June 1 to Sept. 20 or Oct. 1; lease can be continued for unfurnished apartment after Oct. 1.

100TH ST., 314 WEST.—Sublet, June-November, seven beautifully furnished rooms, two baths; top floor elevator apartment; north, south, western exposure; unobstructed view Hudson, Fountain.

101ST, 4 WEST, NEAR CENTRAL PARK.
High-class Apartment to Sublet.
Seven large light rooms and bath, beautifully and completely furnished for housekeeping; player piano, telephone, electricity; near "L" and subway; $90, (less than unfurnished rate.) PLANCO, Telephone 6140 River.

103D, 202 WEST.—Sublet apartment, furnished or unfurnished, in Hotel Glendining, until Sept. 30; 3 rooms, alcove, bath, maid service, restaurant; reduced rent. Apply Chas. Kohler, 104th St. and Columbus Av.

104TH, Corner Broadway.—Eight rooms and bath, completely furnished; electricity; gas; flight; most desirable; lease required. Riverside 8221.

104TH, 244 WEST.—Newly furnished, lavatory; gentleman; references. Mascher, Academy 1890.

107TH ST, 202 WEST.—Six-room, attractively furnished apartment, cool and light, all outside, elevator. Apt. 6B.

114TH, 609 WEST, Apartment 6B.—Elegant five rooms, bath, furnished or unfurnished.

115TH ST., 419 WEST.—Five rooms, Steinway piano, Victrola; complete appointments; $50. Laden.

119TH, 433 WEST.—Immediate possession, charming four-room apartment; all mahogany; grand piano; reduced rent until October. 9C.

121ST, 537 WEST.—Apartment sublet, furnished; seven rooms; piano, linen, silver; near Columbia. Apartment 44. Tel. Morningside 5120.

137TH, 600 WEST, (Riverside.)—Sublet five-room apartment; two single bedrooms; housekeeping; Southern exposure; elevator; reasonable. Apartment 15.

162D, 565 WEST, Corner Broadway.—Six rooms, beautifully furnished; elevator. Apt. 20.

181ST, Corner Riverside Drive.—Five beautiful rooms, all overlooking Hudson; excellent restaurant in building; references required; rent moderate. Phone St. Nicholas 9300. Apt. 2-M.

A NEW APARTMENT HOTEL.
Newly furnished and decorated; complete hotel service; two and three rooms and bath; 9 to 14 windows, with unobstructed views and three exposures to each suite; rates $70 monthly and up; also weekly rates; breakfast and dinner, $8 weekly, (optional;) references.
HOTEL NOBLETON, 126 WEST 73D ST.
One block from subway express and elevated. All cars and bus lines.

Attractive apartments; hotel conveniences; apartment rates; inspection invited.
CATHEDRAL PLAZA,
100 CATHEDRAL PARKWAY,
110TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV.
We have 1, 2, 3, 4 room apartments, $35, $45, $55, $65 UP MONTHLY.
Fully furnished; dishes, silver, cooking utensils; maid service optional; each apartment has private bath and kitchenette; concessions lease or unfurnished; near subway and "L"; must be seen to appreciate. Phone Academy 613. Fifth Av. bus stops at door.

APARTMENTS, SUBLET.—Handsomely furnished; any period. Summer rates.
EXCLUSIVE REALTY SPECIALISTS,
176 West 72d. Phone 848 Columbus.

APARTMENTS, Attractively Furnished.
THE FAL-CO., 505 5th Ave. Mur. Hill 4383.

Attractive and exceptionally clean apts.
225, 227, 229 W. 69th St., near Broadway. 2, 3, 4 rooms and kitchenette; 1 and 2 baths; $45 and up monthly; $12 and up weekly; linens, dishes, silver, and cooking utensils furnished; phone and elevator service; maid service optional; references essential.

ATTRACTIVELY FURNISHED private home apartments; also unfurnished sublets; Summer concessions. Crescent Co., 547 West 110th, at Broadway, upstairs.

BROADWAY, 3,089, (The Buckingham.)—Four rooms and bath, furnished apartment. Morningside 6746, Apt. 37. Call from 10 to 12.

EXCEPTIONALLY well furnished four-room apartment; living room, two bedrooms, kitchen, shower bath; high, cool; high grade building; bus or subway one block. Phone Audubon 5090, Apartment 6C.

FOR immediate sub-lease, a well-appointed first floor four-room apartment, completely furnished; linen, silver, &c.; until Oct. 1st or a longer period; splendid location in the Columbia University neighborhood. Telephone Morningside 5544, Apartment No. 1.

FURNISHED apartments to rent; list on request. See Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St. Tele. 7240 Columbus.

GRAND CONCOURSE, 2,331.—Furnished apartment, seven rooms, two baths, well located; convenient to train service; will accept less than regular rent to desirable party. Inquire janitor.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED APARTMENTS Concessional prices from now until October, $75-$300 month; long, short leases. CLARK REALTY COMPANY,
30 E. 42nd. Telephone Vanderbilt 1450

PATCHEN PLACE, 8.—Two light, artistic rooms with kitchenette. Telephone Chelsea 5843.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, (Corner 85th St.)—Luxuriously furnished apartment, 10 rooms, 3 baths, 12 windows, overlooking river; light, cool, airy; electric piano, Edison phonograph. Oriental rugs. Call after 7 P. M., 151 Riverside Drive, Apt. 5A.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

$1650 for small farm, good roomy house, garden plot; makes ideal home for party wanting small place for chickens and vegetables; large town, near depot, trolley and water; $100 cash and $12 monthly to responsible party. B. Owner, 105 Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn.

Two Desirable 10-Room Cottages

For sale or rent. Newly decorated; furnished if desired; all improvements; waterfront, garage, garden and fruit; 2 miles from Stony Brook station. Stephen Yates, 243 West 34th St., N. Y., or home telephone 129-J, Setauket, L. I.

Country Estate--Water Front

About 9½ Acres, on Manhasset Bay, At Barkers Point; 16-room house, stables, garage, ice house, lake, farm, orchard, &c. "Big Buy." L. C. J., 1,761 Broadway.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HILL RAYMOND and MAX GOLDSTEIN, individually and as co-partners trading as RAYMOND & GOLDSTEIN, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Thursday, May 31, 1917, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 132 Division St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of dresses, coats, suits, piece goods, figures, machines, chandeliers, pictures, together with the right, title, and interest in and to a certain unexpired term of lease of said premises and security, etc. LEON SANDERS, Attorney for Receiver, 217 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of GEO. E. CONLEY COMPANY, Bankrupt. —No. 24,454. Charles Shongood, United States Auctioneer, will sell at 217 Front Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 31st day of May, 1917, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., the personal property of the bankrupt above named, consisting of scales, safes, ice boxes, office furniture and fixtures, cans, boxes, baskets, and other paraphernalia used in connection with the business of the above-named bankrupt.
REGINALD J. IMPERATORI, Receiver.
HERBERT L. SINGER, Attorney for Receiver, 55 Liberty Street, New York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HYMAN KARELITZ and JULIUS MIRSON, doing business as K. & M. GARMENT MANUFACTURING CO., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Wednesday, June 6, 1917, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 152 W. 25th St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of dresses, woolens, silks, piece goods, trimmings, flags, machinery, fixtures, etc.
WALTER L. BRYANT, Receiver.
SAMUEL C. DUBERSTEIN, Attorney for Receiver, 115 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of R. E. TAYLOR CORPORATION, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Monday, June 4, 1917, by order of the Court, at 2:00 P. M., at Concord Garage, 211 West 87th Street, and immediately thereafter at 614 West 57th Street, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of, Willie-Knight roadster, one Garford roadster, one Garford town car, and at 614 West 57th St., one Berlin limousine.
EZRA P. PRENTICE, Receiver.
BLAU, ZALKIN & COHEN, Attorneys for Receiver, 170 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of SESSEL, INC., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells Wednesday, June 6, 1917, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 831 Madison Av., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of Antiques, Rugs, merchandise used for upholstering, office furniture, fixtures, &c. EARL B. BARNES, Receiver.
ROBERT P. LEVIS, Attorney for Receiver, 42 Broadway, New York.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

NEPONSIT

Right on the Atlantic. Safe Private Beach. Every possible city convenience with all the charm of the seashore. Wisely restricted, no undesirable element—and

Within Easy Commuting Distance

Finely appointed club house, excellent fishing, land and aquatic sports. Exceedingly liberal terms. There is positively nothing approaching NEPONSIT on the Atlantic Coast. A few nicely furnished homes for rent.

Take Advantage of War Time Prices

NEPONSIT REALTY COMPANY
Telephone Greeley 2741.
Suite 504, 1 W. 34th St., New York City.

TO SETTLE AN ESTATE

We are offering a number of very desirable building plots, at greatly reduced prices, in beautiful

DOUGLASS MANOR.

These plots are located in the very best part of the Manor, some having a shore frontage. Douglass Manor is only 25 minutes from Penn. Station, 34th, with good, clean electric train service. For further information apply to

MEGHAN & MAGILL,
30 E. 42nd St., N. Y. C.
Phone 3498 Murray Hill.

EAST RIVER WATER FRONT

Nine acres in Astoria, opposite 110th Street, Manhattan; near express station on dual subway system; five-cent fare to all parts of the city; 18 minutes from Grand Central subway station. Ideal location for an institution or a large building operation. Can sell now at a bargain.

RICKERT-FINLAY REALTY CO.
1 West 34th St. Tel. 5600—Greeley

Genuine Golden Opportunity

$4,500, worth $6,000; new elegant bungalow, seven rooms, bath, richly furnished, open fireplace, large living room, library, dining room, kitchen, three sleeping rooms; gas, steam heat, elegant decorations; many extras; large garden, 25 miles out, South Shore, near station and bay; easy terms. M. C. Delle, Bellmore, L. I.

Commuting Acreage Bargain

66 choice level acres, with station on property; all highway frontage; Merrick Road; commuting zone; excellent neighborhood; suitable subdivision; speculation, $200 acre; terms; bargains everywhere.
HARVEY B. NEWINS,
WOOLWORTH BUILDING, NEW YORK.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

IDEAL HOME

Price $5,500, including garage.
Cash required $500; owing to business changes must sell; house has seven large rooms in cozy inglenook, with open fireplace, large closets, sanitary gas kitchen, tiled bathroom; large piazza; located on large plot; 30 minutes from New York; good transportation; schools, clubs, churches; all the conveniences, sewer, water, gas, electricity; this is not a speculative built house, but was built by owner by day's work for his own occupancy; full particulars.
A. A. CHRISTIE,
Room 518, 47 West 34th St.

A Desirable Modern Home

in excellent condition; all improvements; 6 rooms and tile bath; large grounds; healthful location; easy commuting distance; for sale at moderate price. Communicate with owner.
BOX 81, ORADELL, N. J.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

SACRIFICE

MONT

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—West Side.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 736.—Sublet seven-room furnished apartment with 2 bath-rooms, from June 15 to Sept. 15, to responsible party, rent $85 per month. Phone Audubon 4812, Apartment 2A.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 264, (99th St.)—Beautifully furnished 8-room apartment; sublet Summer months for merely the rent; 3 rooms facing Hudson River. Stahl.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, (95th.)—Sublet, handsomely furnished; grand piano; Oriental rugs. Also 5 rooms, Broadway, 81st. Phone 1176 Vanderbilt.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 640.—Five rooms, two baths, handsomely furnished or unfurnished till October; inspect any time. Apartment 7D.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 67.—Four large, nicely furnished rooms, bath, overlooking Hudson; three months or longer. Apply Superintendent, Schuyler 9066.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 575.—Coolest, lightest in New York; five rooms. Morningside 2780, Apartment 6.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 468, (corner 119th.)—7 and 8 rooms, 2 baths, completely furnished. Manager.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 131.—Beautifully furnished 6-room apartment; 2 baths. Apt. 2D.

SCHUYLER ARMS HOTEL,
307 West 98th St.,
Between West End Av. and Riverside Drive.
An apartment hotel catering to high-class tenants only.

Newly furnished suites now available.
2 rooms and bath, $15 weekly, $60 monthly up.
3 rooms, kitchen, and bath, $27.50 weekly, $110 monthly.
4 rooms, kitchen and bath, $30 weekly, $120 monthly.
New restaurant, under hotel management, now open. 'Phone Riverside 6100.

SPECIALIST.
Handsomely furnished apartments. Wonderful Summer bargains. Gray, 269 West 73d. Columbus 3974.

SUBLET for one month or longer, completely furnished housekeeping apartments, 2 and 3 rooms; rent very reasonable. Apply M. Gilbert, 100 Cathedral Parkway, or telephone Academy 615.

SUBLET attractive, completely furnished three rooms, bath; housekeeping apartment; electricity. Broadway subway. $40. Telephone 8551 St. Nicholas. Loftus.

THE ESTLING,
228 Riverside Drive, between 94th and 95th Sts.; eight rooms and bath; very comfortable large and sunny rooms; moderate rent from June 1 to Oct. 1.

TO SUBLET.
completely furnished elevator apartment, 4 and 6 bright rooms and bath. 3 and 5 West 104th.

TOWN AND COUNTRY RENTING AGENCY specializes in furnished apartments, 200 West 72d St. Columbus 5565.

WEST END AV.—Five rooms, two bedrooms, handsomely furnished; sacrifice. Columbus 3974.

WEST END.—Beautifully, completely furnished 7 rooms, 2 baths; $75. Vanderbilt 1450.

WEST END AV., 740, (Della Robbia.)—Four rooms; completely furnished; piano. Meek, Apartment 43.

7 ROOMS.
Ground Floor Corner.
PRICE, $2,500.
601 West End Avenue.

Brooklyn.

PACIFIC ST., 1,239, (Stuart Arms.)—Small housekeeping apartment; $35 per month.

Unfurnished—East side.

76TH, 55 EAST.—Six rooms; modern improvements; elevator apartment. Supt. on premises. Lenox 1690.

LEXINGTON AV., 581, (Near 51st St.)—Two rooms, bath, kitchenette; reasonable; permanent. Phone Circle 1810.

Unfurnished—West Side.

11TH, 112 WEST.—Attractive two-room and bath apartments, $35, $40, $45, $60.

218T STREET, 234-8 WEST.
Four, five, and six rooms and bath.
Elevator, etc.; $540 to $720. See Supt.

67TH, 328 WEST.—Housekeeping apartment, 8 rooms; all improvements, elevator; 5th floor.

68D, 28 WEST, (Near Broadway.)—Fine north-light studio with bath, kitchenette, and bedroom; elevator; night watchman.

68TH, 220 WEST.—To sublet, immediately, unfurnished apartment, six rooms, three baths, 7th floor; $2,200 rental. Superintendent.

124TH, 530 WEST.—6 large light rooms; modern improvements; $40-$43; must be seen to be appreciated.

140TH ST., 500 WEST.—Four-room apartment, unfurnished, to sublease; all up-to-date and modern improvements; will only lease to responsible party. Apt. 6B.

153D, 521 WEST.—Six rooms and bath; best apartment in house; steam heat, hot water; low rent; sunshine and fresh air; look at this attractive apartment. Superintendent on premises.

BEAUTIFUL ELEVATOR APARTMENTS, 3 and 5 West 104th St.; 4 and 6 large rooms, $40-$90.

CONVENT AV., 120-128, (Near 135th St.)—New, high-class, sunny 4 and 5, fronting park, $38-$55. Renting Agent, premises.

HOTEL LUCERNE, 201 West 79th St.—Unfurnished apartment, two rooms and bath; southern exposure; all outside rooms. Apply to Scott R. Benjamin, Apartment 1104.

RIVIERA,
790 Riverside Drive.
High-class elevator apartments.
4-5-6 large, light rooms,
with all improvements.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 400.—6-room apartment, unfurnished; exceptional opportunity; all rooms light, cool; fine view. Apply 6C.

STUDIO APARTMENT; west 57th St.; immediate possession. Phone Circle 2581.

906 WEST END AV.
New building, northwest corner 104th St.; now leasing from plans, 6, 7, and 8 rooms, 2 and 3 baths. Full particulars from Paterno Bros., 601 West 115th St.

Brooklyn.

APARTMENT, corner, modern 5 rooms; $28. 706 Classon Av., Brooklyn.

APARTMENTS WANTED.

Furnished.

WANTED—APARTMENTS; ALL SIZES. EXCLUSIVE REALTY, 176 W. 72d. Col. 848.

Unfurnished.

WANTED, 4 or 5 rooms, front apartment, unfurnished; will take unexpired lease; Riverside Drive section preferred. McDevitt, 347 5th Av.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

East Side.

16TH, 3 EAST.—Several unusually attractive, newly furnished rooms in private residence; references.

50TH, 122 EAST.—Three well-furnished rooms; newly decorated; private house; all conveniences.

50TH, 7 EAST.—Large, beautiful front parlor; private bath; telephone; clean house.

55TH, 36 EAST; 16 WEST 36TH.—Elegant single, double rooms; private hotel, electricity, telephone; $4-$5-$6-$8-$10-$12 weekly.

61ST, 6 EAST, (Near 5th Av.)—Large room; private bath; also small room; quiet, desirable.

53D, 56 EAST.—Large, double rooms; also single rooms; all conveniences; references.

53D ST., 65 EAST.—Large, small rooms, private bath; electricity; telephone; references.

58TH, 71 EAST.—Large, light room, running water, electric light, telephone; references.

55TH, 17 EAST.—Bachelors; room and bath; residence of art collector; references.

57TH.—Desirable two-room suite, bath adjoining; exclusive; two gentlemen. Plaza 6087.

76TH, 32 EAST.—Rooms, singly, en suite; furnished, unfurnished; breakfast optional; Summer rates.

98D, 31 EAST.—Large, furnished room; private house; connecting bath; suitable for two.

LEXINGTON AV., 163.— Furnished rooms; electric light, telephone; elevator service; $5 weekly and up; greatest value in New York; for refined women only.

MADISON AV. 1,069, (81st.)—Large room, comfortable; suitable two gentlemen; refined.

SINGLE or en suite, suitable for physicians or bachelors. Lenox 4993.

West Side.

97H ST., 51 WEST.—Delightfully comfortable rooms, electricity, lavatories, shower bath, awnings; references.

23D, 455 WEST.—High-class accommodations, business people, private home; excellent location; every modern convenience; references required. Chelsea 8888.

30TH ST., 61 WEST.—Refined hotel for gentlemen; $4 up; transients, 75c up.

56TH, 52 WEST.—Large rooms, clean, cool; maid service, telephone. Summer prices.

45D, 253 WEST.—Large, airy room; bath; elevator; private entrance. Apartment 8.

47TH, 41 WEST.—Very large, elegantly furnished room; gentlemen; private house; $15.

50TH, 5 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms; electricity; also suite furnished or unfurnished; telephone.

50TH, 14 WEST.—Large room, private bath; permanent; also small room. Circle 1810.

50TH, 79 WEST.—Newly furnished pleasant large rooms; electricity; references.

51ST, 215 WEST.—Large, elegantly furnished room; bath, phone, Dover 1. Apt. 1.

55TH, 361 WEST.—Well kept room, parlor floor, running water; $5; references.

55TH, 49 WEST.—Large well furnished room with bath and shower; gentlemen; references.

56TH, 48 WEST.—Comfortable room, gentleman; electric light; running water; reasonable.

FURNISHED ROOMS

West Side.

56TH ST., 238 WEST.—Attractive rooms; single, suite; telephone; elevator; Summer rates. Bean.

56TH ST., 55 WEST.—Large room, comfortably furnished; running water, electricity.

57TH, 322 WEST, (Near Broadway.)—Newly furnished, single and double; elevator, electricity; private family; gentlemen. Thompson.

70TH, 134 WEST.—Nicely furnished, bright rooms; running water; modern prices; two blocks from express subway.

70TH, 278 WEST.—Large rooms; suites, single room; gentleman, business couple; reasonable; telephone.

70TH, 200 WEST. — Well-furnished room; running water; private family; modern apartment. Hamilton.

70TH-BROADWAY.—Attractive room, lavatory; business man. Johnson, 6314 Columbus.

71ST, 10 WEST.—Large, beautifully furnished room, running water, two large closets, fireplace, electricity, exceptional house. 9415 Columbus.

71ST, 62 WEST.—LARGE, BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED DOUBLE FRONT ROOMS; PRIVATE BATH; LAVATORY; SHOWER; ELECTRICITY; SUMMER RATES.

71ST, 19 WEST. — Beautifully furnished rooms or apartments; exclusive home; location unexcelled.

71ST, 303 WEST.—Attractive, well furnished outside rooms, single, double; breakfast; Summer rates.

71ST, 314 WEST.—Attractively furnished suite; studio; individual bath; exclusive neighborhood; references; moderate.

71ST, 147 WEST.—Attractive, cool, single room; southern exposure; bath adjacent; quiet, homelike.

71ST, 118 WEST.—Newly furnished, large, front room; also single; electric lights.

71ST, 161 WEST.—Attractive, large front room; all conveniences; near subway.

71ST, 221 WEST.—Bright, cool room, with bath; very reasonable rate.

72D, 58 WEST.—Cool; large; private; shower, electricity; private family; $6. Col. 2051.

72D, 22 WEST.—Delightful, large, airy room, private bath; electricity; quiet refinement.

73D, 242 WEST.—Newly furnished large rooms; private bath; Summer rates; references.

73D, 163 WEST.—Two large rooms, bath adjoining; exceptionally nice house.

73D, 168 WEST. — Handsomely furnished large room, bath; electricity; reference.

75TH, 102 WEST.—Exclusive accommodation; elevator apartments; $12.50 weekly; excellent. Southern exposure. Reid.

75TH, 102 WEST.—Attractive room; private family; elevator apartment; gentleman; $5. Wheeler.

75TH, 170 WEST.—Nicely furnished parlor; all conveniences; private. Schellhorn.

75TH, 124 WEST.—Attractive rooms, exclusive house; references.

76TH, 133 WEST.—Exceptionally attractive rooms; individual baths; electricity; transients; references. Schuyler 4586.

76TH, 158 WEST.—Room and bath; rooms with running water; all improvements; reasonable.

76TH, 242 WEST.—Large room, southern exposure, bath, kitchenette, maid service, reasonable.

76TH, 174 WEST.—Single front room; running water; also front basement; electricity.

77TH, 170 WEST.—Excellent, the best in house, all new, with large dressing room; very cool; modern conveniences; bachelor or couple; references.

77TH, 125 WEST.—Beautiful rooms; lavatories; private home; exclusive neighborhood, near Central Park.

77TH, 109 WEST.—Room and private bath; kitchenette; newly decorated; all conveniences; reasonable.

77TH, 118 WEST.—Exceptionally well appointed room, individual bath; also smaller room; references.

77TH, 108 WEST.—Comfortable suite or single; bath; second story; Summer rates.

78TH, 112 WEST.—Beautiful large room, connecting shower bath; exclusive residence; small room.

78TH, 142 WEST.—Desirable rooms; refined surroundings; telephone; reception room; $2.50-$10.

78TH AND BROADWAY.—Pleasant outside rooms; light, airy; every convenience. Schuyler 8162.

78TH, 122 WEST.—Beautiful front double room, with lavatory; electricity.

78TH, 221 WEST.—Front parlor; large rooms; suite; all with private baths, electricity.

79TH, 212 WEST.—Suite with private bath; also single rooms; board optional.

80TH, 104 AND 147 WEST.—Large, medium rooms; some with private baths; references.

82D, 20 WEST.—University professor's wife will rent newly furnished rooms; references exchanged.

82D, 52 WEST.—Excellently furnished, large, small rooms; Summer rates; electricity; exclusive neighborhood.

82D, 57 WEST.—Large rooms; phone; comfortable, refined home for business people.

84TH, 31 WEST.—Newly furnished house; beautiful rooms; continuous hot water; electricity; moderate.

85TH, 201 (near Broadway).—Unusual outside rooms, running water, elevator. Schuyler 2739.

86TH, 338 WEST.—High-class, handsomely furnished rooms; all modern conveniences; splendid location.

86TH, 23 WEST.—Second floor room, bath; breakfast; comforts, conveniences; fine private home.

86TH, 206 WEST.—High-class room, handsomely furnished; gentleman; private family. Freeman.

86TH, (549 West End Av.)—Three rooms; private house; $4, $5, and $7.

89TH, 318 WEST.—Attractive, large rooms, beautiful location; electricity; refined home; reference.

91ST, 54 WEST, (Near Park.)—Large room; shower bath; southern exposure; $10; electricity.

93D, 308 WEST. (Near Riverside.)—Homelike room, adjoining bath; elevator, electricity, telephone. McIntyre.

93D, 124 WEST.—Rooms; high class; excellent location; business people preferred; references exchanged. Telephone Columbus 1335.

High-class first floor; southern exposure; electric bath; $7; gentlemen; side room, $3. Phone Schuyler 2675.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, 50.—Large corner room, well furnished. Telephone Morningside 5020.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 362, (Corner 109th.)—Delightful housekeeping suite, with bath, in modern apartment overlooking Hudson River. Hurt, 16A.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

West Side.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 214, (Corner 94th St.)—Spacious suite, facing Drive, or large rooms; board optional. Clark.

WEST END AV. AND 85TH.—Elegant large rooms; individual baths; modern conveniences; breakfast optional; select residence; special inducements; business gentleman. Columbus 9995. Clark, Y 278 Times Annex.

WEST END AV, 676, (93d.)—Two elegantly furnished rooms; running water, electric light; bath adjoining; meals optional; gentlemen.

WEST END AV., 664.—Block to subway; private house; large and small rooms; twin beds; running water; adjoining baths.

WEST END AV., 826.—Modern bachelor accommodations; service; breakfast; reference. Riverside 3050.

WEST END AV., 569.—Especially good rooms, single and double; gentlemen; references.

WEST END, 301, (74th.)—Double, single, bath, facing park, $10, $8, $5.

Brooklyn.

PACIFIC ST., 1,236. (Stuart Arms.)—Room with breakfast, dinner, $8 per week.

ROOMS WANTED.

Furnished.

YOUNG GENTLEMAN, west side, small family, would share small apartment. D 22 Times.

BUSINESS WOMAN wishes room and breakfast; private family. J 17 Times.

BOARDERS WANTED.

East Side.

65TH, 32 EAST. — Beautiful rooms; refined home; excellent home table. Plaza 6831.

HOTEL RUTLEDGE, (Lexington Av. and 30th St.)—Exclusively for women. Why not live at a hotel at a lower cost than a boarding house? Outside rooms; telephone, elevator; full hotel service; homelike, including high-class meals; $10 weekly and up. Phone Madison Square 6160.

MADISON AV., 191-193.—Large room, private bath; excellent table.

West Side.

5TH AV., 7.—Thoroughly renovated throughout; private baths; electricity; switchboard; refined service.

16TH, 7 WEST.—Large, small room, all improvements; excellent board; private residence; electricity.

16TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large connecting rooms; private baths; unexcelled board; telephone.

51ST, 58 WEST.—Large rooms, with private bath; table guests; references.

54TH, 54 WEST.—Single and double rooms; private baths; references.

50TH, 62 WEST.—Desirable rooms, with board; table guests; references.

58TH, 46 WEST.—Attractive, large room; running water; near bath; references; excellent table.

68TH, 56 WEST.—Exceptionally large room, handsomely furnished, private bath, electricity; in house with owner; Southern cooking; board optional.

70TH ST., 200 WEST, (Overlooking Broadway.)—Exceptionally pleasant, large, front room; running water; high-class elevator house; board. Hubbell.

72D, 253 WEST.—Double and single room; prices reasonable; table guests. Columbus 9687.

72D, 147 WEST.—Attractively furnished room, with private bath; table guest.

73D, 302 WEST.—Large front room, private bath; convenient for two men or couple; near Riverside Drive subway.

73D, 112 WEST, DESIRABLE ROOM, near subway, elevated; references.

74TH, 5 WEST.—2 rooms, excellent cooking, Summer rate.

76TH, 239 WEST.—Room with, without bath; small room; excellent table; fine location.

76TH, 249 WEST.—Desirable rooms; parlor dining; table board; references.

77TH, 301 WEST.—Select accommodations, double rooms, baths; single, lavatories; excellent table.

77TH, 116-124 WEST.—Attractive rooms, baths; double and large single; electricity; concessions.

78TH, 256 WEST.—An unusual house for unusual people at unusual prices; electricity.

79TH, 114-132 WEST. (Wide Parked Street.)—Unusual and attractive; large parlors; tea room and lounge; telephone; booklet; references.

82D, 244 WEST, (Graycourt.)—New, attractive, and modern; references; table guests; booklet.

82D, 54 WEST.—Large, small rooms; private baths; board optional; references.

82D, 128 WEST.—Very desirable large room; hot and cold water; private bath.

82D, 174 WEST, (The Little House.)—Three small rooms, delicious home table.

84TH, 87 WEST.—Desirable rooms; gentlemen, couple, appreciating superior table; homelike surroundings. Blumenfeld.

86TH, 114 WEST.—Large and small room; references.

107TH, 322 WEST, (BETWEEN RIVERSIDE-BROADWAY.)—LUXURIOUS PRIVATE RESIDENCE, SPACIOUS SUNSHINY ROOMS; BATH; ELECTRICITY; BOUNTIFUL TABLE; MODERATE TERMS; ALSO SINGLE ROOM.

110TH, 501 WEST.—Refined private family offers well-furnished room; running water; wholesome board; couple, two ladies, or gentlemen. Apartment 19, 5th floor.

113TH, 560 WEST.—Large, small rooms; all improvements; excellent cuisine; table guests accommodated.

115TH, Corner Manhattan Av.—Columbia; pleasant rooms, board, $8 up. 4021 Morn.

115TH ST., 419 WEST.—Very attractive room, well furnished, for rent in a small private family apartment of adults; first-floor apartment; reasonable; breakfast if desired; Columbia University neighborhood. Phone Morningside 6544. Apartment No. 1.

120TH, 116 WEST.—Elegantly furnished, very large room, with beautiful private bathroom; excellent Vienna cooking; electricity. Morningside 2123.

126TH, 174 WEST, (The Norwood.) Corner 7th Av.—Room and board; special rates; baths, telephone, home cooking; convenient cars.

135TH, 553 WEST, (LAFAYETTE INN.)—DELIGHTFUL ROOMS; FINE PORCH; EXCELLENT TABLE; NEAR BROADWAY SUBWAY STATION.

MADISON ARMS,
48 WEST 58TH, ELEVATOR.
RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 540.—Elegant rooms; also suite; overlooking Hudson; with superior board; $10-$15 weekly. Payne, 7726 Morningside.

BOARD WANTED.

GENTLEMAN wants room, private bath, and breakfast; between 42d and 62d. D 21 Times.

COUNTRY BOARD.

"Bellport Children's Camp."—Large grounds; near water; all sports; highest references; limited number; girls, 5-16; boys, 5-12. Miss Hagedorn, 606 West 137th.

Staten Island.

THE EVELYN LODGE,
Overlooking City, Country, Sea.
Charming Family House of High Standard.
20 minutes' Delightful Sail Manhattan.
50 cozy Rooms, Suites, Exquisitely Furnished; Excellent Chef and Service; Separate Tables.
Abundance Sunlight, Sea Air, Quietness.
Social Parlors, Smoking Rooms, Comforts.
Weekly, $12-$20 per adult, with meals.
71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

Westchester County.

At Mohegan Lake, (in beautiful Westchester County.)—Accommodations for limited number of guests in private home; three master's bedrooms, each with bath; elegant billiard room; spacious piazzas; all modern equipments; garage convenient; table unexcelled; $35 up (two) per week. Phone 387-J Peekskill. Box 3, Mohegan Lake.

ROCKLEDGE MANOR HOTEL AND COTTAGE.—Delightful home at moderate prices; convenient to New York City. 124 Bruce Av., Yonkers.

EDGEWATER LODGE, on Sound.—Delightfully furnished rooms with board; easy commuting; Harbor Lane, New Rochelle; references. Telephone 91W.

New Jersey.

Rest cases, invalids, convalescents; ideal homelike conditions; own vegetables; near N. Y., (booklet.) Dr. Ellis, Metuchen.

NICE PEOPLE ONLY.
607 4th Av., Asbury Park, N. J.

Country Board Wanted.

Westchester County or Long Island, with private family, three months; man, wife, and two children; Christians; commuting distance; give description and terms. E 189 Times.

Within sixty minutes' commuting distance of city, couple, maid, and baby, two rooms and bath; private family preferred. Apt. 7A, 251 West 98th.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

For Sale—Two saddle horses, one sorrel, 16½ hands, 8 years old; one dark brown, 15.3 hands, 9 years old. Major Robert S. Smith, Q. M. C., Governors Island, N. Y.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

A-Scripps-Booth	Dort
Dodge Roadster	Cadillac Touring
Chandler Roadster	Overland Touring

One Man Tops, Bodies, Top Envelopes.
20th Century Co., 1,700 B'way, 5th Floor.

SIX-CYLINDER WHITE TOURING.
Beautiful 7-passenger, like new; electric starter, lights; cost $5,500; condition guaranteed. 250 West 55th. Phone Circle 1808.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANG".

BABY PEUGEOT, latest importation.
STUTZ 1917 Roadster, wire wheels.
F. I. A. T. 1915 30 Fleetwood imported Tour.
LANCIA 1916 Brougham.
CHALMERS 1916 Blue Ribbon Landaulet.
PEUGEOT 120 Record Holder.
CONTINENTAL Special 110 M. P. H.
LANCIA Special Roadster, wire wheels.
SPECIAL WISCONSIN STUTZ, 1916.
OVERLAND 1917 Coupe, Brand New.
BURRELLE, 1,704 Broadway, cor. 54th.

BOSCH Magnetos, $15 to $30.
$50 "Mea" Magnetos, 6 cyl., $15.
Others, $5 up. Jandorf, 1,761 Broadway.

BUICK 1917 LITTLE 6 TOURING.
BIANCHI RACEABOUT.
STUTZ 1917 "16 VALVE" SPEEDSTER.
MERCER 1916 "SPORTING 4."
MERCER 1916 RACEABOUT.
STUTZ 1916 BULLDOG SPECIAL.
LANCIA SPECIAL SPEEDSTER.
STUTZ 1915 BULLDOG.
Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

BUICK 1916 little 6 touring; perfect condition. Smith 154 West 124th St. Morningside 175.

CADILLAC Limousine, almost new, in beautiful condition, mechanically and otherwise; exceptional opportunity for anyone looking for a high-class limousine.
Detroit Cadillac Motor Co.,
536 Broad St., Newark, N. J.
Tel. Mulberry 3240. Used Car Dept.

CADILLAC, 1915, 8-cylinder, run 4,000 miles, perfect mechanical condition; bargain. Gotham Auto Exchange, 1,694 Broadway. Circle 3515.

CADILLAC TOURING CAR, LIKE NEW; 7-PASSENGER; READY FOR SERVICE; MOTOR PERFECT; FOR SALE; PRICE $700. 559 WEST 23D.

CADILLAC, 1915, 7-passenger touring; perfect condition; sacrifice. Karp, 1,790 Broadway, Col. 5322.

CADILLAC 8 limousine, $400 month; also 8 Cadillac for sale. Fogarty, Plaza 3894.

CHALMERS 1916 7-passenger car; cost $1,600; entering service; must sell quickly; practically brand new. Phone 5067 Madison Square.

CHALMERS 1916 five-passenger touring; perfect condition; good tires; bargain. Smith, 154 West 124th. Morningside 175.

CHANDLER 1917 Chummy Roadster; like new; run only 2,400 miles. Chandler Agency, 206 South Broadway, Yonkers, N. Y.

COLE 1916—Model 8-40, 7-passenger touring car; driven 2,000 miles; good shoes; in exceptionally fine mechanical condition.
BISHOP, McCORMICK & BISHOP, INC.,
1,243 Fulton St., Brooklyn.
Phone Decatur 4004.

EXCELLENT USED CARS.

1917 Studebaker "6"	1916 Chevrolet
1916 Oldsmobile	1915 Overland.
1916 Paige Roadster	1914 Hup. Roadster
1916 Lexington	1913 Hup. Touring

Michigan Buick, Lexington.
LEXINGTON USED CAR DEPT.,
611 West 55th St. Columbus 1260.

FRANKLIN, 1916 touring, like new. Must be seen to be appreciated. 1,690 Broadway. Apartment 2E. Phone 1114 Circle.

HUDSON.—Almost new super-six Hudson, runabout; used 3,400 miles; exceptionally fine condition; rare bargain. P. J. Uhlfelder, 1,020 Broadway, cor. 64th St. Columbus 4648.

HUDSON, 1917, super six limousine landaulet; almost new; special body and upholstering; condition perfect. Keller, 271 Broadway. Barclay 5740.

HUDSON, 1916, six-passenger sedan, like new. Marmon N. Y. Co., 10 and 12 West 62d St.

ISOTTA FRASCHINI, 120 H. P.,
FOUR-PASSENGER TOURING;
MILEAGE LESS THAN 5,000.
SIMPLEX, 1914, 38 H. P.,
TOURING SEVEN-PASSENGER.
GEORGE WALLACE COPLEY,
665 5TH AV. PLAZA 4837.

I wish to dispose of immediately my touring car, bought last year, run nearly 5,000 miles; car has had best of care; cost $1,230; offers considered. Miss Town, Apartment 72. Circle 1730.

LANCIA ROADSTER,
1916, 35 H. P.
SPORT TYPE, SEATING FOUR.
GEORGE WALLACE COPLEY,
665 5TH AV. PLAZA 4837.

LOCOMOBILE 6-38; used one season carefully; guaranteed mechanically perfect throughout; has electric starter, etc.; $750. 150 West 55th St.

MARMON, 1915, seven-passenger touring car. Marmon N. Y. Co., 10 and 12 West 62d St.

MARMON, 1916, seven-passenger touring car. Marmon N. Y. Co., 10 and 12 West 62d St.

MERCER, 1917, double inclosed drive sedan; practically new. Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

MERCER 1913, electric starting and lighting system; price, $650; will sell reasonable. Dugan, 210 West 55th St., Broadway 1.

MITCHELL 1916 7-passenger touring car in good condition; price $600; for inspection and demonstration ask for Mr. Switzer or Mr. Sheehan. Mitchell Motor Co., 417 West 55th St. Phone 3480 Columbus. Donald W. Brown, owner, 18 East 41st St. 7100 Murray Hill.

NATIONAL 12-16 Chummy Roadster; like new; cheap; Blue Ribbon. 1,700 B'way.

PACKARD 1916 twin six, 1-35; almost new.
PACKARD 1915 touring, 3-38; finest condition.
PACKARD 1915 touring, 4-48; wire wheels.
PACKARD 1915 touring, 2-38; fully equipped.
NATIONAL 1916 chummy roadster; run 5,000 miles.
BLUE RIBBON AUTO EXCHANGE,
1,700 Broadway, 4th floor.

PACKARD.
3-38 PHAETON.
2-38 TOURING.
1-38 VICTORIA.
1-38 LIMOUSINE.
1-35 TWIN-SIX.
DOTY-DEMOS CO., 87 WEST END AV.

PACKARD 1917, 2-35.
TOURING; FOUR-PASSENGER;
SPORT TYPE, BY JUNIPER WOOD.
GEORGE WALLACE COPLEY,
665 5TH AV. PLAZA 4837.

PACKARD, twin six, 135, 7-passenger touring; run 4,000 miles; perfect condition; sacrifice. Columbus 5322. Karp, 1,790 Broadway.

PACKARD, 1916, 1-35," five-passenger touring car. Marmon N. Y. Co., 10 and 12 West 62d St.

PIERCE ARROW, 6-18, seven passenger touring; self-starter, electric lights, fully equipped; only used two seasons; excellent condition; price $1,250; a real bargain. See Manager, 161 Clymer St., two blocks from Williamsburg Bridge, Brooklyn.

SELL YOUR CAR AT AUCTION; QUICK DECISIONS; SATISFACTORY RESULTS. VAN TASSEL & KEARNEY SALES RING, 130-182 EAST 18TH ST.

SIMPLEX CRANE 6-CYLINDER BROUGHAM LIMOUSINE, DELIVERED IN MARCH, 1917, RUN 1,500 MILES; ABSOLUTELY LIKE NEW; FULLY EQUIPPED; MAY BE DEMONSTRATED BY APPOINTMENT. F. F. PICKSLAY, 24 TENNEY AV., MAMARONECK, N. Y. TEL. MAMARONECK 655.

SIMPLEX for sale; A1 condition; 4-passenger, foredoor body, by Woop, 2 spark Bosch magneto; very fast; also STEARNS 30-60 in A1 condition, just overhauled; 4-passenger, foredoor body.

SIMPLEX, 1916, "38" Quimby landaulet. Wallace, 1,730 Broadway.

STEARNS-KNIGHT, eight-cylinder, 1916, seven-passenger touring; two disappearing seats facing forward; Fleetwood paneled body; one-man top; ventilating windshield; Westinghouse lighting and starting; newly painted gun metal gray, satin finish; sold with new car guarantee. Stearns Used Car Department, 417 West 55th St.

STUDEBAKER, series 17, 7-passenger touring, brand new car; make offer. Gotham Auto Exchange, 1,694 Broadway. Circle 3515.

STUTZ 1917 BULLDOG SPECIAL.
STUTZ 1916 BULLDOG SPECIAL.
MERCER 1916 TOURING.
GEORGE WALLACE COPLEY,
665 5TH AV. PLAZA 4837.

STUTZ, 1915, Bulldog special, red leather upholstery; this car in first-class condition. Gotham Auto Exchange, 1,694 Broadway. Telephone Circle 3515.

STUTZ 1917, "16 valve" speedster; owner called for military duty; immediate delivery. Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

WE HAVE five high-class cars that were sold for export, which we cannot ship, and will sell these at $600 less than list price. Address Export Manager, J 18 Times.

$500
PIERCE-ARROWS.

We are cleaning out this week, regardless of former selling prices, a number of Pierce-Arrows, as well as cars of other makes, including:
36 SIX PIERCE-ARROW landaulet, with self-starter, demountable rims, &c.
48 SIX PIERCE-ARROW five-passenger touring, just refinished. Has demountable rims.
48 SIX PIERCE-ARROW seven-passenger touring, with demountable rims.
38 SIX PEERLESS five-passenger touring, with electric lighting and starting, demountable rims, &c.
MODEL 54 HUDSON seven-passenger touring, with electric starting and lighting, Westinghouse air springs, &c.
ELLIS MOTOR CAR CO.,
416 Central Ave., Newark, N. J.
Pierce-Arrow Distributors.

$800.
THREE-TON TRUCK.
A very good three-ton truck, with panel side, inclosed express body, motor and transmission recently overhauled; great value at $800.
ELLIS MOTOR CAR CO.,
416 Central Av., Newark, N. J.
Pierce-Arrow Distributors.

1916 NATIONAL TWIN "6,"
six passenger touring, runs and looks like new; cost $2,400; first cash buyer with $1,100 takes it. 161 Clymer St., two blocks from Williamsburg Bridge, Brooklyn.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

Automobiles for Rent.

CADILLAC 8, beautiful, new limousine; hourly, monthly preferred; reasonable. Mead, Riverside 6200.

PACKARD sixes and twin sixes to hire; hour, day, week, trip; superior service; sensible rates. C. M. & G. V. Williamson, 204 West 48d St. Phones 4219-3530 Bryant.

PACKARDS.—Beautiful cars, by hour; monthly preferred; very reasonable; references. Champion Auto Co., 171 West 80th. 5818 Riverside.

PACKARD seven-passenger for hire; day, week; owner drives. Call, write Byrne, 40 East 80th. Tel. Lenox 5094.

PACKARD touring, wire wheels, best service; day, week, month. Thomas Lynch, 236 East 37th St. Murray Hill 982.

PACKARD.—Beautiful new Packard touring, $2.50 hourly; experienced owner drives; references. Morningside 7385.

PACKARD for hire; elegant seven-passenger touring car; weekly $75, or $2.50 hour. Phone Plaza 4206, Lenox 4163.

PACKARD, LANDAULET; SWELL APPEARANCE; MONTHLY PREFERRED. COLUMBUS 6224.

PACKARD 7-passenger touring, monthly preferred. Gallo, 205 East 116th. Harlem 7595.

PACKARD limousine, Westinghouse springs; recent; owner drives; hourly, monthly. Remington, 645 Circle.

PACKARD touring, newly painted, $300 monthly. Wilbur, 201 West 106th, Apt. 2B.

PACKARD.—Elegant Packard limousine for Summer season; excellent service; reasonable price. N 6 Times.

PACKARD and 8 CADILLAC, open and closed cars; reasonable prices. Schuyler 3828.

PIERCE, Packard, $2.50 hourly, calling; monthly preferred; special trip rates. Circle 447.

Automobile Storage.

STORAGE per month: Ford, $10; 5 passengers, $12; 7 passengers, $15; with first-class service. Pelham Garage, 558 East Fordham Road, Bronx.

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ATKINSON AUTO SCHOOL. Superior instructors guarantee you expert knowledge. Inspect equipment or write for booklet. 235 West 30. Latest classes.

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SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

BOOKKEEPER, correspondent; expert; systematizer; ten years' experience; office manager, entangling accounts, executive ability; complete charge; $25. K 378 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Double entry, typist, 6 years' experience; render trial balance, financial statements; Christian; $15; references. K 294 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER.—6 years' experience; thoroughly competent; best references; $15. K 390 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, stenographer; high school graduate; accurate, experienced; $12. R. S., 243 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER.—5 years' actual experience; best credentials; $15. C 29 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Experienced; trial balance, controlling accounts; efficient knowledge stenography, typewriting. K 379 Times.

COMPANION.—Refined lady desires position as companion; will travel. M. T., 1,656 University Av.

COOK. — Hungarian, general housework, with school girl, wishes position with nice country family. 324 East 54th, ground floor.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER.—American, several years' experience; high school graduate; salary, $20. K 374 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, secretary, (Christian,) brainy, cultured, prepossessing; 7 years' real estate, mercantile, brokerage experience; above ordinary; reliable, conscientious; excellent grammarian, mathematician; $18. K 320 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Four years' mercantile real estate experience; legible penman; good figurer; neat appearing; operate switchboard, file; thorough knowledge of bookkeeping; $12. R 825 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-BOOKKEEPER.—5 years' mercantile, manufacturing experience; thoroughly competent; $15. K 891 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, beginner, graduate business college, desires position. Theresa Sigman, 37 East 58th St. Phone Plaza 2904.

STENOGRAPHER, Typewriter, Bookkeeper. —Industrious, willing; salary moderate; references. Stenographer, 144 2d Av.

STENOGRAPHER.—Neat, accurate typist; rapid dictation; willing worker; $10. Miss C., 1,005 Candler Bldg. Phone Bryant 1318.

STENOGRAPHER.—4 years' practical experience; rapid worker; references; $12. K 357 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Six years' experience; office routine; high school education; $18. K 379 Times Downtown.

YOUNG VIRGINIAN, tutoring in Jersey, desires position in June; references exchanged. Y 286 Times Annex.

YOUNG WOMAN, one year's hospital training, will care for inval

200 NEGROES FIGHT POLICE RESERVES

Five Persons Severely Hurt When Harlem Mob Is Routed with Nightsticks.

RIOT BEGINS IN A SALOON

Patrolman Mohan Badly Slashed with Razor — Second Outbreak in Five Days.

Two hundred negroes from Harlem's colored colony near 135th Street and Lenox Avenue, fought yesterday with reserves from the West 135th Street Police Station to prevent the arrest of a negro who had attacked a policeman with a razor in attempting to resist arrest. Two policemen and three negroes were seriously injured, while at least thirty of the negroes, who escaped arrest by fleeing when the policemen made a mass attack, were wounded by the sticks of the police.

Beginning in a saloon at Lenox Avenue and 137th Street, the fight was waged back and forth in the block between Seventh and Lenox Avenues with varying success as negroes and policemen arrived to join the fight. James Mohan, a policeman who was off duty, was passing the saloon when he heard cries for help coming from within. He had his three-year-old son with him, but entered the place and put the child in a corner before he sought to find the source of the trouble.

He found a negro who gave his name as Walter Clark of 71 West 137th Street, protesting to the owner of the place about the price of liquor, and threatening to kill employes of the saloon. When the policeman told the negro to give up his weapon Clark sullenly replied that his gang would not permit the whole police force to take his razor from him. He seized Mohan and sought to throw him to the floor, drawing a razor at the same time. The negro cut Mohan on the face and neck and almost severed the fingers of his right hand. Edward Ronde of 241 West Forty-fifth Street, owner of the place, took up Mohan's child, who began to cry, and ran with the child to the 135th Street station.

When reserves from the station arrived in an automobile they found that more than two hundred negroes had followed Mohan and Clark to the end of the block and were trying to take the policeman's prisoner from him. Negroes were coming to the fight from all directions, while policemen on nearby posts rushed up at the sound of the whistle.

Mohan, although badly beaten and cut by the negroes, managed to hold his prisoner, who was kicking and biting and trying to trip him. The reserves charged into the throng, and after several minutes their sticks began to beat the negroes. Then missiles began to fly and the policemen were forced to chase every man out of the street.

A negro struck Captain Edward Duggan of the Home Defense League on the head with a bottle and knocked him unconscious. Then the negroes kicked him as he lay on the pavement. Several policemen were hit by missiles. The negroes were too fleet-footed and the police were able to seize only the alleged leader of the gang, William Grant of 108 West 138th Street. Both he and Clark were badly battered and cut, and physicians came from the Harlem Hospital to attend them and the policemen. Both negroes were charged with assault. Reserve policemen were left on duty in the district, but there was no attempt to renew the fight.

Following closely upon the fight between negroes and policemen in the "San Juan Hill" district, near Amsterdam Avenue and Sixty-third Street, on Saturday night, when one negro was killed and several persons were seriously injured, much apprehension was caused among policemen by the fear that there would be renewed outbreaks in both districts. Extra police were put on duty in the Harlem colony.

DANCE ENDS IN A MURDER.

Friend of Man Shot at Sunday Ball Killed in a Pistol Fight.

Reserves from three precincts and a squad of detectives from Police Headquarters were rushed to Rialto Hall, 20 Hancock Street, early yesterday morning when rival gangs met at a dance of the Red Crescent Club. Several shots were fired, but so far as the police could learn, only one man was wounded, and he died later in St. Vincent's Hospital. He described himself as William Broderick, 18 years old, a driver, of 225 West Tenth Street. He is said to be a close personal friend of Mike Costello, who was shot in a Coney Island dance hall last Sunday. Because of this the police believe the fight was a sequel to the Coney Island row.

Patrolman Cross of the Mercer Street Station heard sounds of battle in the hall and sent a call for assistance. When he returned to the building he saw girls leaping from the ground floor windows and fire escapes. Assisted by their men companions, they were fleeing in all directions.

From the main entrance he saw several men carry another man out and put him in an automobile, which sped away. Gross took another machine and gave chase. It ended at St. Vincent's Hospital, where he found Broderick in the hands of surgeons. But the automobile and its other occupants got away.

In the meantime automobile loads of patrolmen from the Mercer Street, Macdougal Street, and Charles Street Stations and the detectives were arriving. They surrounded the hall and detained all those who had not already escaped. No revolvers or other weapons were found, but fourteen men, taken inside the hall and and on adjacent streets, were made prisoners and lodged at Police Headquarters, where they were charged with felonious assault.

LAW DEPARTMENT ECONOMY

Year's Savings Amount to $125,000, Corporation Counsel Reports.

The Law Department of the city has saved in the last year 125,000, according to the report of the department made public yesterday. The amount includes the expenses in the water supply condemnation proceedings and a $34,000 reduction in the payroll of the Bureau of Street Openings, which do not appear in the tax budget. Corporation Counsel Lamar Hardy, in making public the report, pointed out that while the budget appropriation for 1913 was $892,440, it was only $831,085 in 1916. The report says in part:

"During the year the work was so speeded up that whereas 30,429 actions and proceedings were pending at the beginning of the year and 34,111 were begun during the year, all except 25,943 were completed by Jan. 1. The amount of judgments in favor of the city obtained by the Corporation Counsel was $1,256,091. The amount of judgments filed against the city was only $364,652. The difference in favor of the city is $891,439, or more than enough to cover the budget appropriation for the year, which was $831,085. The money collected for the city during the year was $522,130. The amount involved in suits against the city for personal damages disposed of by the Tort Division in 1916 was $2,761,502. Of this amount the city lost only $49,411, or 1 2-5 per cent. by judgment or settlement."

Notwithstanding the enormous and ever-increasing business in the biggest law office in the world, Corporation Counsel Hardy was able so to reduce the force as to save $46,000 in salaries. The Legislative Bureau of the office assisted in the passage by the Legislature in 1916 of a series of bills proposed by the Brown Committee, which, the report says, will result in a saving to the city of about $2,000,000.

SAYS HE DESTROYED SUGAR FIRM'S BOOKS

Secretary Platt Tells Court He Acted on Orders of W. W. Cook, Mackay's Counsel.

ROW WITH SPRECKELS AIRED

Platt Examined in Delahunty Suit Because He Expects to be Called for Military Duty.

Testimony that Clarence H. Mackay and his personal counsel, William W. Cook, who hold a large interest in the Federal Sugar Refining Company, quarreled with Claus A. Spreckels, the President, and Pierre J. Smith, Treasurer, the other chief stockholders, and caused the present litigation against Mr. Spreckels for an accounting of alleged illegal profits obtained from the company, has been give in the Supreme Court by Abner H. Platt, Secretary and Assistant Treasurer of the company. Mr. Platt also testified that by direction of Mr. Cook, then counsel for the Federal Company, he destroyed all the books of three predecessors of the present company when the Congressional investigation of sugar refining companies was pending.

Mr. Platt was examined by ex-Assistant United States Attorney Henry A. Wise, counsel for Mr. Spreckels in a suit brought against him and the refining company by John Delahunty, a lawyer, in behalf of himself and other stockholders of the Federal Sugar Refining Company. The order for Mr. Platt's examination was obtained because he is Captain in the First Cavalry of the New York National Guard and expects to be called out at any time for service in the present war, and might not be available as a witness when the suit comes to trial.

Mr. Platt testified that he obtained his position with the Federal company through the late John W. Mackay, who with Claus A. Spreckels founded the Federal Sugar Refining Company, his father, Edward C. Platt, having been treasurer of the Postal Telegraph Company and identified with other Mackay enterprises. He has been with the company since 1902. He was questioned concerning the contract held by Smith & Schipper, in which firm Mr. Spreckels is a special partner, under which Smith & Schipper sell the entire output of the Federal plant. Pierre J. Smith, associate of Mr. Spreckels, is head of the firm, and one of the chief charges in the Delahunty suit is that the Smith & Schipper contract is not for the best interest of the stockholders, but issued to divert an excessive share of the profits to Mr. Spreckels and Mr. Smith. Concerning this contract, Mr. Platt testified that Mr. Mackay and Mr. Cook knew all about it and made no objection.

Tells of Destruction of Books.

Mr. Platt testified that the books of the Federal Sugar Refining Company of New Jersey and of the Federal Sugar Refining Company of Yonkers, predecessors of the present company, were kept in the vaults of the Commercial Trust Company in Jersey City, and that he destroyed all the minute books and stock transfer books of these companies by direction of Mr. Cook in the Spring of 1911.

"At that time," Mr. Platt said, "a committee had been appointed by Congress to investigate the American Sugar Refining Company and the sugar refining business, and Mr. Cook asked if the books had been destroyed. I told him I had not not done so, and he said I had better go right over and get them out of the way."

The witness said that Mr. Mackay and Mr. Cook ceased to be Directors of the Federal in 1914, and that in the Spring of that year he was in Mr. Cook's office when Mr. Cook "started to criticise Mr. Spreckels in a manner I objected to." The witness said: "I told him I wouldn't listen, and that if he had anything of that sort to say he had better say it to Mr. Spreckels direct. He told me he considered that I represented him and Mr. Mackay in the affairs of the company, and I told him I represented all the stockholders."

Mr. Platt denied that Mr. Spreckels told him how to vote on the Smith & Schipper contract. On cross-examination by Edmund L. Mooney, counsel for the plaintiff, Platt admitted that he "hasn't cared" for Mr. Cook since he criticised Mr. Spreckels, and has "a feeling of considerable dislike and distrust for him." He denied that he had "lined up" with Spreckels and Smith because they raised his salary.

Had No Dividends on Stock.

The witness admitted that he had had no dividends on his stock since 1913, although the company was prosperous, and said he suspected the good faith of the Delahunty suit because Mr. Delahunty was a friend of Mr. Cook. "It is my impression that the suit is brought for that reason," said the witness. Platt refused to say whether the company had been making money or losing since the war began, and when asked if there was any reason for secrecy, he said, "None."

"Is there some manner in which Mr. Spreckles will be served by bottling up this information?" asked Mr. Mooney.

"I don't think so," replied the witness.

Mr. Mooney has obtained an order in the Supreme Court requiring the witness to answer the questions concerning which he refused to testify.

Differences between Clarence H. Mackay and the management of the Federal Sugar Refining Company were indicated last week in news that the former was soliciting proxies to be voted at the annual meeting on June 18. The Board of Directors sent out a letter, signed by President Spreckels, notifying stockholders that proxies were being solicited by an interest other than that represented by the regular Proxy Committee and asked that holders of the shares attend the meeting in person if possible. Mr. Spreckels said that the company was in a position to renew dividends on the common stock, and notified stock owners, also, that he would ask permission to give full publicity to the company's affairs.

FIRE CAPTAINS OVERCOME.

Collins and Stanton Made Unconscious by Smoke in Brooklyn Store.

Two fire Captains were overcome by smoke early yesterday morning at a fire in the basement of Louis Goodman's jewelry store, 578 Fifth Avenue, Brooklyn, which caused $10,000 damage.

When the firemen started to enter the building the smoke was so thick that Richard Collins, in charge of Hook and Ladder 109, and John Stanton of Engine Company 278, decided to go in themselves rather than order their men into the house. The smoke, which came from feathers stored in a back room and a basement, soon overcame both Captains and they had to be dragged out by the men. They were taken to the Methodist Episcopal Hospital for treatment.

CRASH ENDS LONG FLIGHT.

William Frey and Louis Bennett, Jr., Fail to Reach Wheeling.

Special to The New York Times.

SALEM, N. J., May 30.—William Frey, an aviator employed by the United Eastern Aeroplane Company of Brooklyn, and Louis Bennett, Jr., of Wheeling, W. Va., a passenger, came to grief in Salem this morning on a newly plowed field where they alighted in a military tractor biplane. A safe landing was made at 8:30 o'clock, but on attempting to renew the flight toward Wheeling at 11 o'clock a tire burst, which caused the biplane to dart into a fence and a tree before clearing the ground. A colored woman was struck on the head with a piece of flying rubber and two children were knocked down, but no one was severely hurt. Frey said the propeller was broken and the wings were damaged. He sent the machine by rail to Wheeling.

What was intended to be a non-stop flight was started at 6:30 o'clock from Sheepshead Bay, and the machine was to have been navigated by Captain E. A. Kelly of the Royal British Flying Corps, who has been in this country recovering from wounds. When he could not attempt the trip, Bennett, who purchased the biplane on Saturday from the company for $9,000, it was said, asked that Frey should make the flight to Wheeling and carry him as a passenger. They had gone down the coast as far as Cape May and up Delaware Bay and were eighty miles out of their course when they stopped at Salem.

PARKER WILL ADMITTED.

Mrs. Richmond, Giving Up Legacy, a Witness for Contestant.

Surrogate Fowler has decided to admit to probate the entire will of Colonel James Vanderburgh Parker, well-known society man, who lived in New York and Newport, although one clause of the will was cut out from the body of the will, after it had been executed, by some person whose identity was not revealed in the probate proceedings. The clause cut from the original will left to the testator's friend, Mrs. Evelyn K. Richmond of Providence, his Newport residence, Sans Souci, with all the personal property there, and $30,000 in cash. In his opinion the Surrogate says:

"It was not a surprise to those who knew the high character of Mrs. Richmond, the legatee mentioned in the missing portion of the document propounded, that she rejected and declined to accept the bequest therein contained. She evidently imagined that Mr. Parker, the testator, had altered his intention as to her, and in that event she did not desire to take, although in law she might be entitled to do so."

Through the renunciation by Mrs. Richmond of the bequest to her the chief legatee, John Harleston Parker of Boston, nephew of the decedent, who applied for the probate of the will, was enabled to call her as a witness to re-establish the missing portion of the will, since she testified that Colonel Parker read the will to her after it had been executed and she remembered its contents. In this way the entire will was probated, and her share of the estate, through her own testimony, went to the chief legatee.

The estate of Colonel Parker is estimated at more than $500,000. His mutilated will was contested by heirs at law.

MOTHER HURT SAVING CHILD

Threw Him Out of Way of Car Which Injured Her Fatally.

While trying to save her three-year-old son from being run over by a street car yesterday Mrs. G. Gratzia Mariando, 25 years, of 1709 Bath Avenue, Bath Beach, was so severely injured that she probably will die. Mrs. Mariando was sitting on her porch watching Anortia, her little boy, playing with his rubber ball on the sidewalk. It bounded into the roadway, and he ran to get it just as a Thirty-ninth Street open car, loaded with passengers on their way to Coney Island, came along.

The mother managed to throw her boy out of the way in time, but was knocked down by the car and received a fractured skull and internal injuries. She was taken to the Kings County Hospital, where it was said she would die.

LOST AND FOUND.

Fifty cents an agate line.

LOST—Diamond platinum brooch, on or between Lackawanna train and tube trains, Hoboken; liberal reward. H. T. Crawford, 146 South Munn Av., East Orange, N. J.

LOST—In 5th Av. bus, Wednesday morning, lady's pocketbook, containing money, checks, and keys; reward. Dr. L. K. Tuttle, 18 East 41st.

LOST—A lady's gold mesh bag, between L. I. R. R. and 33d St. subway station; liberal reward. Joseph Rees, 808 West End Av.

LOST—Tuesday, Stern's store, silver mesh bag; liberal reward; no questions asked. Return Room 1002, 320 5th Av.

LOST—A lady's gold watch, with diamond in back of case, silver chain. Return to Hotel Collingwood, 45 West 35th St.

LOST.—Sable neckpiece, Saturday, May 19. $50 reward if returned to Mrs. William Bamberger, 525 Park Av.

$100 REWARD
for diamond bowknot brooch, lost May 29, between 34th and 59th Sts., or in taxi. Tiffany & Co., Fifth Avenue and 37th St.

$250 REWARD, no questions asked, return flexible diamond and platinum bracelet, many small diamonds, five (5) square diamonds, and diamond and platinum bar pin, twenty-one (21) diamonds, lost on or about April 15. Proportionate reward for return of either article. Charlton & Co., 634 5th Av., New York City.

Found.

FOUND—Diamond scarfpin, Friday, 25th, in the St. Mark's Baths; returned upon identification. Apply St. Mark's Baths, 6 St. Mark's Place, N. Y.

Lost and Found—Cats and Dogs.

LOST—Bulldog, color tan and white, name on collar "Luke Arbuckle," New York and California license; ears and tail cut; reward. Notify Hotel Cumberland, Broadway and 54th St.

LOST.—Pekingese dog, male, tan color, without collar; reward if returned or information given concerning same. Mrs. Mack, 280 West 86th St. Telephone Schuyler 6029.

LOST—From house, 669 West End Av., Wednesday morning, French bull, dark brindle color; answers to name Nappy; reward. Janet Lee.

LOST—Scotch terrier, female, black, Monday morning, between 8-9 A. M.; reward. Dog Store, 424 6th Av.

LOST—White poodle, 144th and 145th-8th Av.; $5 reward. Calderin, 260 West 146th.

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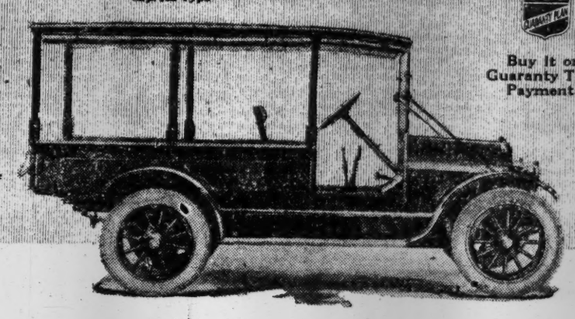

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